

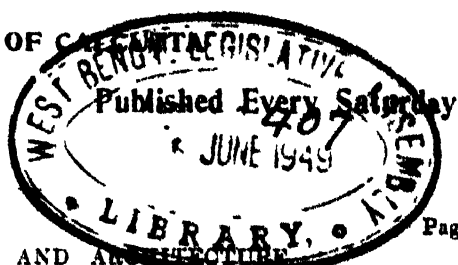
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 17th August, 1946

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the serious disturbances in the city the issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" for the 10th August, with which was incorporated the "Grow More Food" Supplement, could not be brought out. This issue is now lying ready with the binder and is expected to be available during the first week of September. The issue of the 17th August, which was in press when the disturbances broke out, is now being published after expiry of more than two weeks.

As the issues due to appear on the 24th and the 31st August were also held back for same reasons, it has been decided to incorporate these two issues with the issue of the 7th September, with which it is proposed to include a Supplement dealing with the day-to-day account and pictures, etc., of the city disturbances.

Our readers, advertisers and well-wishers will, it is hoped, excuse us for any unwillful failure on our part.

—EDITOR, "C. M. G."

Chronicle & Comment

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF RANGOON

"It is desirable that the Corporation should be reconstituted so that it will have a form of local Government organisation best suited to a fully self-governing Burma and one which will be acceptable not only to the citizens of Rangoon but to the people of Burma".

This is the text of a resolution passed at a meeting of a Committee recently appointed to consider measures for the construction of Rangoon Corporation and make recommendations thereon, and in particular the undernoted matters:—

(a) Extension of Municipal boundaries. (b) Constitution and functions; (c) Electoral system; (d) Qualifications of Councillors; (e) Internal organisation of the Corporation; (f) Finance; (g) Administration; (h) Metropolitan organisation and (f) Control over improper practices. writes the Rangoon correspondent of the *Morning News*.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Burma consists of nine members including ex-Mayors, municipal Councillors and members of the Legislative Council and the members of the Committee are:—U. Soe Nyun, (Chairman), U Ba Win, ex-Mayor, U Ba Glay, ex-Mayor, Dr. Dugal, ex-Mayor, Mr. Aun Kim Hmein, Corporation Councillor, U. Tun Than, M.L.C., Corporation Councillor, Saw Ba Thein, M.L.C., Mr. Rennick and Daw Mya Sein.

Of the three non-official members to represent in the recently formed Inland Water Transport Board, two are Burmans, and the other a European. The two Burmans whom the Governor of Burma nominated are Dr. Maung Thein, Bar-at-Law, Ph.D., and Thakin Lay Maung, ex-Minister of Communications in Dr. Ba Maw's regime.

According to the official report, the Board has been constituted by the Governor of Burma as a result of the Inland Water Transport Order, 1946 passed for the purpose of operating, regulating and controlling inland water transport in Burma.

Under powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities (Suspension) Act, 1946 the Governor of Burma has recently invested the elders of Mandalay with all the rights, privileges, duties, powers and functions which were previously vested in or exercised by the Mandalay Municipal Committee under the Municipal Act.

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR BURMA

Thakin Tun Ok., Minister for National Planning, Industry and Labour, emphasized the other day the imperative need for national planning not only for the rehabilitation of war-ravaged Burma but also for the improvement of living standards.

He said that his department had not lost sight of the formidable task of rebuilding the houses in towns and the countryside which had been destroyed or damaged during the war. Steps had been taken to accelerate the supply of building materials.

"Our task is not easy", he said, "We have no finance, no industries, no skilled labour. But we are going to lay the foundations now."

He stated that Government realised the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of piecemeal planning and were taking steps to establish a central authority which would be capable of making major decisions after considering the needs of the country.

A sub-committee of the Executive Council was actively considering the composition of such machinery which, he hoped, would materialize at a not distant date.

The Work In The Corporation

IMPERIAL BANK STRIKE

Mentioning before the House at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 15th August, a matter of great public importance, also affecting the administration of the Corporation, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, referred to the situation arising out of the strike continuing in the Calcutta offices of the Imperial Bank of India. It had been reported to the Finance Standing Committee last week that deposits that were being sent to the Imperial Bank were not being received on account of the refusal of the Imperial Bank authorities to receive payments (deposits). Consequently, he said, they were faced with a very difficult situation with regard to the clearance of the accumulated cheques. The Executive suggested that they should immediately open an account to meet the emergent situation with some other banks.

Thereupon the Committee asked the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Accountant and the Treasurer to put themselves in personal touch with the authori-

ties of the Imperial Bank so that their attention might be drawn to the statutory obligations of the Corporation and the Bank.

In accordance with the direction of the Finance Standing Committee, they met the Bank authorities and discussed the situation with them. A fresh situation arose on Wednesday in that the Bank refused really in a way to accept further deposits. The Chief Accountant insisted upon the Bank to give something in writing that they were not in a position to accept the deposits and such a writing was given practically refusing to accept further deposits.

It was pointed out that the Statute categorically laid down that all deposits should be made with the Imperial Bank only. This day, thus, a fresh situation arose, the bank authorities having refused, really in a way, to accept further deposits. That was a very serious situation for which he as Chairman of the Finance Committee asked for a direction from the House. He feared that the House or the Finance Committee had no powers to go beyond the provisions of the Statute.

Concluding he sounded a note of warning and said that if steps were not immediately taken to ease the situation they would be faced with a "serious deadlock" calculated to affect the Corporation's balance seriously.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, said that under the law they could operate only with the Imperial Bank and he had suggested to the Committee that in the situation that had arisen they should break the law and deposit their funds with some other Bank. The cash had been hitherto deposited in the Bank but so far as the cheques were concerned, they received information that these were not cashed. He was further told that a very large number of their cheques amounting to some 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees were practically lying in the desk of the Bank which were not yet cashed and credited to their accounts. He, however, hoped that with the cash deposits with the Imperial Bank amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs it would be possible to cope with the situation for the time being.

They had some cash in hand, said the Chief Executive Officer, to tide over immediate difficulties, but if the situation persisted they would in future have to break the law.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha suggested that they should at once contact the Government and ask for their opinion in the matter.

Councillor D. J. Cohen said that the best thing for them to do would be to break the law and deposit their money with some other Bank. Certainly the Statute required that they should open their account with the Imperial Bank. But if that Bank ceased to function they had to keep their money somewhere for safe custody. He felt that it was not breaking the law but bending it. He remarked that the Improvement Trust had already "bended" the law.

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli suggested that the Government be moved to waive the clause in the Statute (directing the Corporation to deposit all monies with the Imperial Bank) for the time being to enable them to operate with other banks and, if required necessary, legislation be made for the purpose.

Mr. W. A. Burns stated that the Port Commissioners had also to face similar difficulties but as they had no legal obligation they got assistance of other Banks. He felt that the Corporation would be well advised to pursue the suggestion of the Chief Executive Officer and in essence it would not amount to breaking the law though the suggestion appeared to be such in appearance.

The discussions were inconclusive as the House took up the routine business.

ONE-DAY CURE FOR MALARIA

A DRUG FOUND IN GERMAN LABORATORIES

American chemists, after analysing a drug found in German laboratories, have discovered what they claim to be a "one-day cure for malaria".

The drug was not used by the Germans during the war as they failed to discover its anti-malarial possibilities.

To be known as "Aralen", it is to go into quantity production immediately and will shortly be on the world market.

The drug is administered in tablet form and it is claimed that malaria symptoms usually disappear within one day as against four or more when quinine or atabrine is taken.

INTERIM RELIEF FOR EMPLOYEES

The House in accepting the *ad interim* recommendation of its Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee sanctioned temporary increments to be given with effect from 1st August, 1946, to all Corporation employees including the press and the labour staff and temporary hands, receiving a pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per month.

This would entail a recurring extra cost of about Rs. 1,17,000 per month.

The scales of increment are as follows:—(1) Employees whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20—Rs. 3; (2) employees whose pay exceeds Rs. 20 but not Rs. 50—Rs. 5; (3) employees whose pay exceeds Rs. 50 but not Rs. 100—Rs. 10; (4) employees whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 200—Rs. 15; and (5) employees whose pay exceeds Rs. 200 but not Rs. 300—Rs. 20.

The Corporation also decided that in the case of those employees whose salary exceeded Rs. 300 per month but did not exceed Rs. 320, there should be a marginal adjustment so that their salary became equal to Rs. 320 per month.

The new increment would be treated as "temporary special increase of pay".

GRADES RECONCILIATION AND RULES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Corporation granted the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee a further extension of time by three months with effect from August 16 to enable the Committee to submit their final recommendations to the Corporation.

The Corporation on the 15th March, 1946, appointed the above Special Committee consisting of the Mayor, Mr. W. A. Burns, Mr. Nalin Ch. Paul, Mr. Md. Rafique and Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri to consider all cases of omission, anomaly, discrepancy and genuine grievance and to prepare comprehensive recruitment and promotion rules with due consideration of the existing rules in that behalf as also the rules recommended by the Strike Settlement Special Committee and to send up their recommendations within three months. The Corporation on the 10th July, 1946, extended the time for submission of the final report by the above Special Committee up to 15th August, 1946.

The Special Committee had held 82 meetings so far.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATION TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST

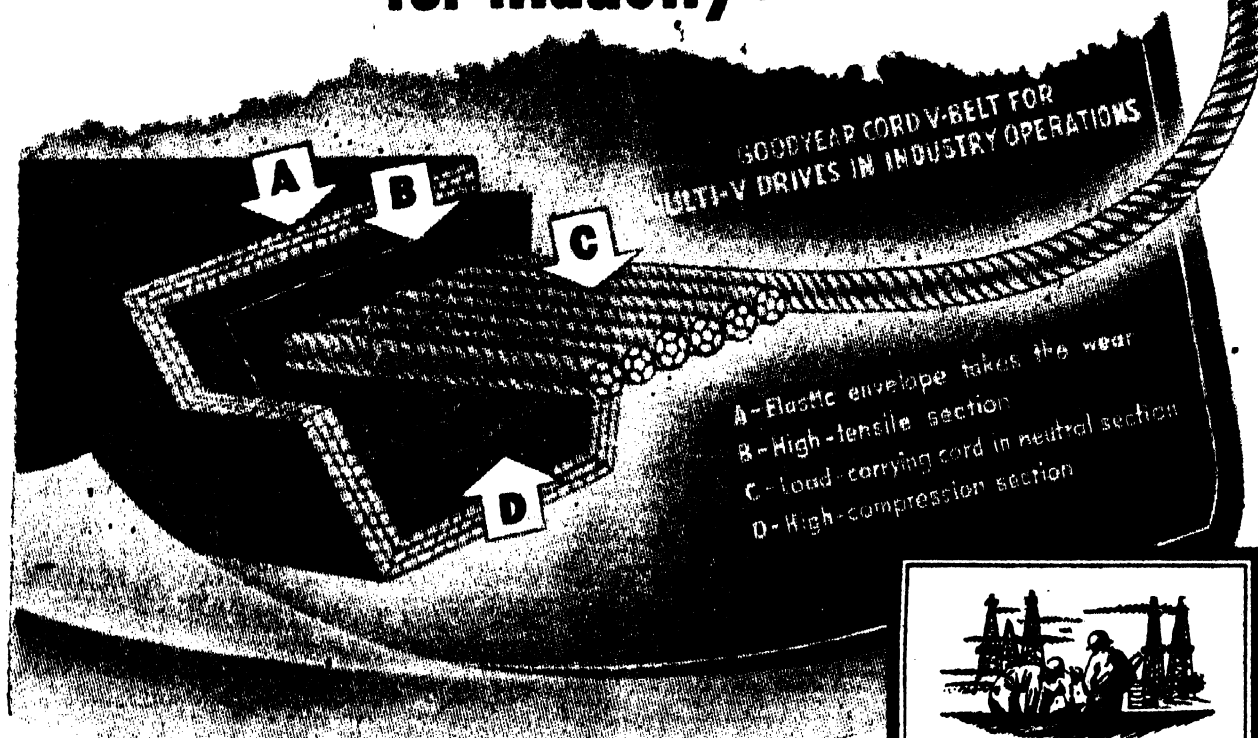
The Corporation at a Special Meeting held on Thursday, the 15th August, elected Mr. Md. Israil (Muslim League) as one of its representatives to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY EMPLOYEES

The Agent's offer of interim allowance ranging from Rs. 6 to workers drawing less than Rs. 30, up to Rs. 15 to employees on a pay of Rs. 150 to Rs. 210, is purely temporary and presents no permanent benefit as it is distinct from basic pay, says, Mr. Maruf Hossain, Secretary, Mazdur Union, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

Criticising the recent statement of the Agent that he is "examining the workers' demands and referring them to the Board of Directors in England for final orders", Mr. Hossain says that this move will not succeed to outwit the workers and dissuade them from "active preparations for strike."

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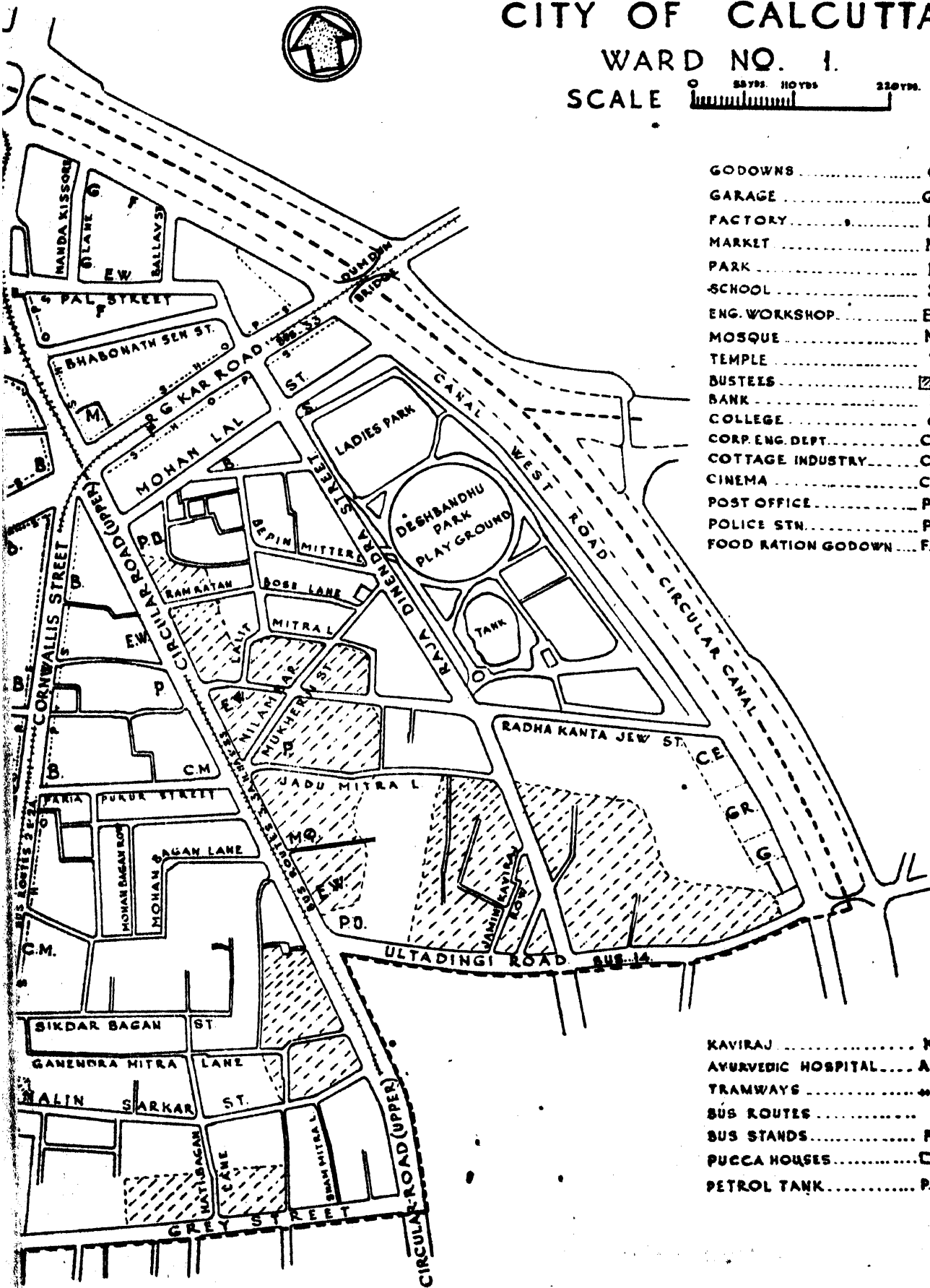
CITY OF CALCUTTA

WARD NO. 1.

SCALE 0 55 YDS 110 YDS 220 YDS

GODOWNS	G
GARAGE	GR.
FACTORY	F
MARKET	M
PARK	P
SCHOOL	S
ENG. WORKSHOP	EW
MOSQUE	MQ
TEMPLE	T
BUSTEES	|||||
BANK	B
COLLEGE	C
CORP. ENG. DEPT.	C.E.
COTTAGE INDUSTRY	C.I.
CINEMA	C.M.
POST OFFICE	P.D.
POLICE STN.	P.S.
FOOD RATION GODOWN	FRG

KAVIRAJ	K.
AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL	A.H.
TRAMWAYS	|||||
BUS ROUTES	.....
BUS STANDS	P
PUECCA HOUSES	□
PETROL TANK	P.T.



WARD No. I

[By PROF. P. C. CHAKRAVERTI, City College, Commerce Department.]

WARD NO. I is a Calcutta Municipal Unit. The present 'Great Calcutta' under the Corporation is divided into 4 Districts under which there are 32 Wards. The area under review belongs to District I and forms the northernmost part of the Calcutta Presidency town. It is bounded in the north and in the east by the Circular Canal, in the south by Ultadanga Road and Grey Street, and in the west by Upper Chitpore Road. Locally it is known as Shampookur whose area is 425 acres.

On the other side of the Circular Canal stand Cossipore, Belgachia and Manicktola. These areas have been recently included into the Calcutta Municipal Area to form 'Great Calcutta.' Three newly built reinforced bridges over the canal now connect the Shampookur Ward with the first two wards and the adjoining northern suburbs. They, from west to east, are known as the Chitpur Bridge, the Barrackpore-Bridge and the Dum-Dum Bridge. Over the Chitpur Bridge runs a road northwards parallel to the River Hooghly through the active locality of Cossipore where jute godowns predominate. It then passes beside the Gum and Shell Factory towards the Jute mill areas of the north; here wage-earners form the majority of the population. Along this road, buses, lorries and carts ply up and down, the passenger traffic being heavy. Shambazar Street that runs from north to south through this Ward crosses the canal by the Barrackpore Bridge, and it is known as Barrackpore-Trunk Road (on the other side of the canal). It is a through road in which several feeder roads meet. Traffic is heavy. In these days, military traffic surpasses others but lorries carrying commodities of various types and omnibuses over-loaded with passengers are none the less important. This road, beyond Dum-Dum, competes with B. A. Rly. that runs almost parallel to it. The Dum-Dum Bridge connects the Baraset-Jessore Road that passes by the side of Dum-Dum Cantonment and Aerodrome with the R. G. Kar Road of the ward. In peace time, the bridge maintains the trunk connection of trade and commerce between Calcutta and the distant villages of the east, wherefrom vegetables, bamboos, molasses are being sent to the City daily. During the war period, it was the main thoroughfare for the east. The Ultadanga Road that forms the southern boundary of the ward, passes eastward over the canal by an old iron bridge with a low over-head structure. Along this road, raw materials are transported to the biscuit factories, saw mills, glass factories, rice mills, jute mills, match factories and so on, that have cropped up recently in the Manicktolla Area. Of course finished goods are being despatched by the same road to the city. This road leads to the Ultadanga Station of the B. A. Rly.

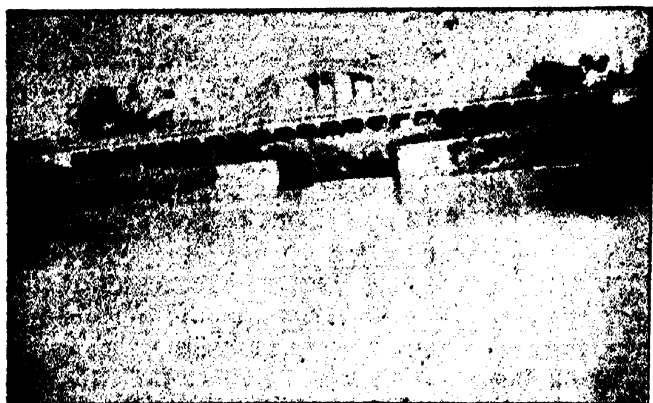
The portion of the canal, within this ward, shows greater activity for inland trade. From north to south, commodities are unloaded regionally, and the anchoring of boats accordingly attract even the superficial observer. Boats carrying logs of wood

for saw mills, or for match factories are seen from the mouth to the Dum-Dum Bridge, logs being unloaded along the Galiff Street and also along the northern part of the Canal West Road. From Dum-Dum Bridge southwards to Ultadanga Bridge, boats of various sizes, with or without roofs are seen vying for space. They generally carry paddy, pulses, spices, etc. from the far eastern villages of Bengal. In the early morning, fishermen of the neighbouring markets muster strong here to purchase fishes carried by fishing boats. This also forms the terminus station of ferry services maintained in both New Canal and the Circular-Beleghata Canal. At its confluence with the Hooghly, there are two lock-gates, where toll-taxes are realized. Just at the mouth there is the Port Commissioners' Railway line, over a bridge. A portion of the bridge with the Railway line can be uplifted vertically for the passage of boats.

Roads of this ward are mostly macadamised with a few exceptions here and there. In some less important roads, portions require either fresh asphalt-coating or repairing. Ultadanga Road and a portion of Raja Dinendra Street are among those exceptions. The roads bear two lines of movement. Those running north-south are the continuation of the through roads of the north and of the south. Chitpur Road, Cornwallis Street, Upper Circular Road and Canal West Road are of this type. Raja Dinendra Street and Chittaranjan-Bhupendra Basu Avenues run parallel to those through the residential quarters of the ward but they are extended northwards to meet Cornwallis Street. Others move east-west across those through roads. They mostly behave as feeder roads like the bees' honeycomb, by adding cell to cell, the whole being uniform in texture. In some parts, the old type of feeder roads like spider's web is met with. Of the roads running east-west, mention must be made of R. G. Kar Road, Grey Street and Ultadanga Road. R. G. Kar Road may be considered as the eastward extension of the Chittaranjan-Bhupendra Basu Avenues. At its junction with Cornwallis Street stands a great market where vegetables, fishes, fruits and other commodities of daily needs are available in abundance. Along this road up to the Dum-Dum Bridge, shops dealing in piece goods, stationery goods, hardwares, paints, etc., are found in the ground floor. In some buildings, upper floors are occupied by either mercantile concerns or banks. Here Buses Nos. 3 and 3A have their 'stands'. Restaurants and betel-shops are not very few.

Grey Street runs from Chitpur Road in the west to Upper Circular Road in the east. The eastern part is more lined with bustees or smithy in those bustees. At its junction with Cornwallis Street, stands another market of great repute. It is known as Hathi-Bagan market, which was partially affected with splinters from Japanese bombs in December, 1942. The more we approach the market along the street, the more we find brick-built houses

CALCUTTA : WARD—I IN PICTURES



I—CHITPORE BRIDGE



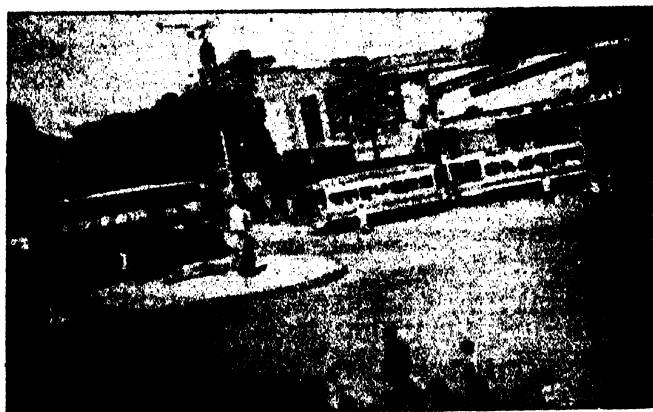
II—BARRACKPORE BRIDGE



III—CIRCULAR CANAL : LOCK GATE



IV—CIRCULAR CANAL : MOUTH



V—SHAMBAZAR FIVE-POINT



VI—GALIFF STREET WORKSHOP

Chitpore (I) and Barrackpore (II) bridges are over the Circular Canal. The former leads to Cossipore and the latter to Barrackpore from Calcutta. The Lock-gate (III) and the Iron-frame-work (IV) control the entrance of water from the Hooghly and of boats into the Canal. Over the iron-frame-work runs the Port Commissioners' Railway line. Boats at the mouth wait for entrance. The five-point (V) is one of the busiest crossings of the city. Galiff Street runs by the side of the Canal. This street is humming with small-scale industries (VI) on one side and on the other, the coolies are busy, in loading and unloading the boats (VII).

with shops of various orders in the ground floor. The Hathibagan market characterises itself with several banks on the first floor and shops of piece goods and confectioneries on the side of the Cornwallis Street. From the Cornwallis Street- junction to Chittaranjan Avenue, one finds in Grey Street an Ayurvedic Hospital and a large number of shops dealing in Ayurvedic medicines. Another Ayurvedic Hospital of the ward is situated on Raja Dnendra Street, south of Deshbandhu Park.

Galiff Street-West Canal road runs parallel to the Circular Canal and forms the important thoroughfare of the ward. Galiff Street is now-a-days a promising region. The construction of new Tram Depot has increased its importance. It now forms the terminus of three important tram routes, viz., Chitpur, Shambazar and Upper Circular Road. It is also connected with Baghbazar area but no active service is maintained as yet. Godowns for lime, sand and *sarki* are innumerable along the southern side of the street. Saw mills, mills for grinding of pulses and *sarki* mills are well-located in this area. Raw materials are carried by boats over the canals, transport is easy, market is nearby and labour is abundant. In tiled huts, hammers over anvils give red hot iron pieces different shapes, and anchors, pins bolts are being made. Of these, big anchors demanded by boats of the canal and the Hooghly, are immensely produced. Sand and lime are imported by railways unloaded in the Port-Commissioners' yard. Thus, in the northern part of Chitpur Road and also in Galiff Street, godowns for those commodities are predominant. Location of these godowns in this area is also accounted for by the easy supply to the consumers of the adjacent areas. The Canal West Road, at its northern part up to the back portion of the Desbandhu Park is lined with saw mills, engineering workshops, godowns of *sarki*, pitch and bamboo mats (*darma*). At its junction with R. G. Kar Road, shops dealing in hardwares, tin and cast-iron goods and paints predominate. In the morning, cart-loads of bamboos are seen waiting along the road from the R. G. Kar Road to the Deshbandhu Park. Those are generally purchased by contractors, decorators, bamboo-dealers, and by owners of bustees. Here the Engineering department of the Calcutta Corporation maintains a branch where road-rollers of different models, serviceable and unserviceable, are found arranged in rows. Just in the back-portion of the Park, a road transport agency has fenced the area to accommodate the trucks. In the southern half of the Road, boatmen have their temporary kitchens along the canal west bank but on the other side of the road biscuit-godowns, mustard-oil storages, asphalt store-houses are seen. Close to its junction with Ultadanga Road, stands the Canal Office for realization of tolls from merchandise over the canal routes.

Most of the other east-west feeder roads passing through residential quarters, desolate in the mid-day, become in the afternoon, the play-grounds of children and mart for the hawkers. In the morning, men carrying their daily needs or going to their jobs, are seen moving on. Here and there, a few shops remove monotony of the locality. The Bagh Bazar Street, Raja Naba Krishna Street and the Ultadanga Road show a good deal of activity. Bagh Bazar Street runs from Shambazar Street in the east to the Hooghly, crossing the Chitpur Road. The road

passes through thickly populated residential quarters in which Hindus predominate. The eastern-half is lined with brick-built houses having stationery shops, carpentry, and tinsmithy on both sides of the street. The western-half is marked mostly with bustees in the midst of which there is a market of market-gardens and fishes. The market is responsible for the establishment of several stationery shops, tea-stalls, restaurants and shops dealing in toys. Several temples in the locality speak of the religious tendency of the people greatly emphasised by the presence of the Hooghly nearby. Opposite the markets, stands a vacant plot where many Hindu festivals are celebrated annually. During the Durga Pujah, an exhibition that is opened in that space, attracts people of both sexes and of different ages from all corners of the city. On this road, there is a school. At its junction with Shambazar Street, hackney carriages stand. Buses of routes 32 and 32A have also their terminus here.

The Ultadanga Road passes through bustee areas in which cottage industries have developed. There is one flour-mill and one petrol-station, at its junction with Upper Circular Road. Raja Naba Kissen Street passes mainly through the palatial buildings of the Raja Bahadurs of Sovabazar. But now in a vacant plot beside the street, arch-shaped godowns for food-grains form an attractive feature. Here stands Calcutta's youngest college, another educational institution being located in Shambazar Street.

Of the through roads, Shambazar Street is lined with cinemas in the southern half, while in the northern half shops and banks predominate. Cinemas, with their three shows, attract men even from suburban areas. Congestion in the traffic in the beginning and at the end of each show can better be imagined than described. Cinemas are responsible for a floating population of about 10,000 persons daily from mid-day to mid-night. This probably counter-balances the definite decrease in permanent population of this ward due to the temporary movement of men to the business or office quarters during day-time. Cinemas are also responsible for the establishment of a number of restaurants and betel shops in the neighbourhood. Banks are of recent origin. Most of them are branch offices having working hours in the morning and in the evening. Most of the depositors are middle-class people. The working-hours are suitable to them. Along the street, medicine shops are gradually increasing in number. Buses and tramcars move from morning to mid-night. The Shambazar tram-depot still exists, though traffic activity has been greatly diverted to the new Galiff Street depot. The street is generally lined, on both sides, with brick-built houses occupied mainly by Hindus. A few bustees along the street form a contrast in the southern part. Some of the huts and shops in kutcha houses are occupied by Muslims. This isolated area may be a survival of the part or a continuation of the thickly peopled bustees in the east or may, perhaps, trace its origin to the attraction of the cinemas and other mercantile concerns. Most of the shops deal in immediate necessities of life.

The Upper Chitpur Road, the western boundary of the ward, is a scene of variable activities. Both sides of the northern half of the street are mainly occupied by ware-houses of lime, sand, fuel-woods,

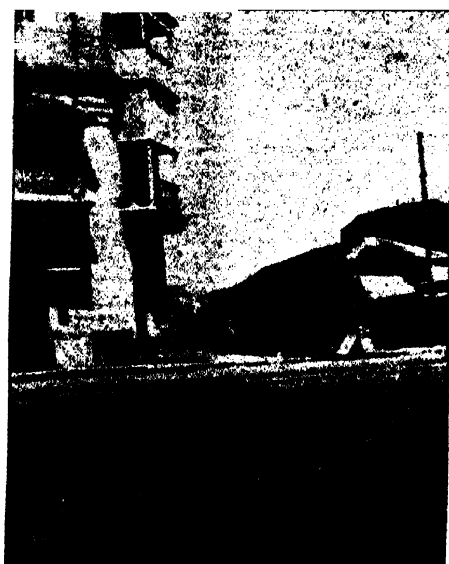
CALCUTTA : WARD—I IN PICTURES



VII—GALIFF STREET : RICE GODOWNS



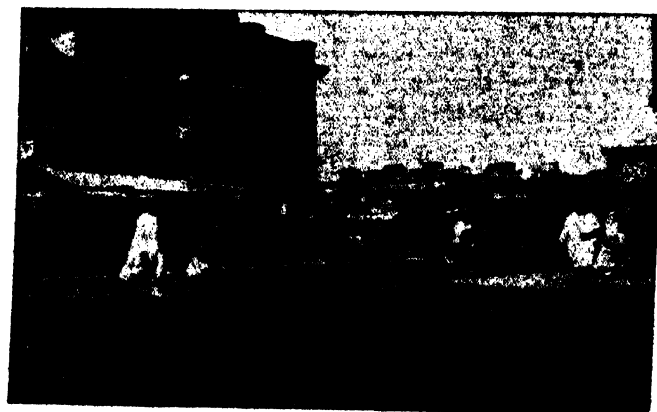
VIII—B. K. PAUL AVENUE



IX—UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD



X—UPPER CIRCULAR RD.—ANOTHER VIEW



XI—SHAMBAZAR STREET

B. K. Paul Avenue (VIII) forms a part of the new enterprise of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, where palatial buildings are under construction. The bustees (IX) of the Upper Circular Road stand in great contrast with the pucca houses by their side. Factories, engineering workshops form another view (X) of the road. The busy Shambazar Street maintains bustees (XI) in the midst of high buildings.

jute etc. The central part is characterised by the temples of Lord Madan Mohon and the goddess Kali amidst a vacant spot which was once occupied by the bustees. The Calcutta Improvement Trust has demolished huts for the extension of roads. At the southern corner between Raja Naba Kissen Street and Grey Street stands a market for vegetables and fish with shops of various commodities surrounding the same. Regarding the position of markets, the interesting point is their location at the four corners of the ward. Their utility is proportional to the daily needs of the neighbouring thickly peopled areas. Along this road, tramways and buses form the important means of transport. The Upper Circular Road has improved greatly since the opening of tramways. Originally there were more vacant plots or spots having tin-roofed houses where engineering shops or shops for repairing automobiles were accommodated. Some of them still exist as bustees where Muslims form the majority. At the northern end, electric shops or automobile repairing shops are larger in number. The establishment of such shops is quite natural when the area forms the terminus of so many bus routes.

Raja Dinendra Street passes mainly through residential quarters in the north and bustees in the south. The largest Park of the City, named after the first Mayor of Calcutta, stands on this road, to the south of which is situated the Astanga Ayurvedic Hospital.

The settlement pattern bears an interesting feature. Brick-built houses of various storeys are more in number near the central part, while tile-roofed, or corrugated cottages and huts encompass in the west, north and in the east. In other words, huts, bustees occupy the space lying between Chittaranjan Avenue-Shambazar-Upper Circular Road and the boundary line. Within the bustees, isolated or clustered are brick-built houses seen. This suggests that the settlement is gradually progressing towards the periphery.

The map of the city of Calcutta, drawn after the actual survey of 1887-1894, shows that huts within this ward were predominant in areas east of Cornwallis Street, north of Baghbazar Street and in areas adjacent to Upper Chitpur Road upto Grey Street. There were a few buildings amidst those huts. Tanks were innumerable, spread all over the ward. These tanks are no more in existence. Palatial buildings occupy those places. It becomes evident that huts once occupied, probably by poor wage-earners, engaged in either Tramways, Port Commissioners yard or other commercial and industrial activities of the neighbourhood, were being replaced by brick-built houses to accommodate either the upper or the middle class people. Unless some means can be devised to house these poorer classes of people, a time may come when they will be deprived even of their inadequate and insanitary abode now situated close to their means of livelihood. Hygienic conditions must be bettered, and brickbuilt barracks at moderate rent, provided with modern amenities, should be constructed to accommodate them. The removal of bustees by the construction of big ornamental houses for the more fortunate, must not be encouraged; nor can it be a criterion to solve the housing problem of those who are the living limbs of trade and commerce. In

this ward, there are about 16,162 houses, of which huts form about 14 per cent. In most of these huts, cottage industries of various types,—smithy, carpentry, biscuit-making, doll-making, basket-making, shoe-making—have developed. Filthy and dirty they are no doubt and often they are a nuisance. Other nasty features of the locality demanding immediate action, are cowsheds and buffalo-sheds or stables. Like other modern towns, they can easily be shifted to regions outside the town area. The dairy products would reach the town only when the transport systems have properly developed.

The total population of the ward according to the last census is 110,483 of which 68,489 are males and the rest are females. In the entire ward, Muslim population is about 5,200; Hindus being 104,827. The ratio of Hindus to Muslims is 21 to 1.

Population of Shampookur Ward since 1872.

Year.		Persons.
1872	...	28,848
1881	...	28,511
1891	...	36,885
1901	...	46,887
1911	...	58,086
1921	...	57,006
1931	...	66,688
1941	...	110,483

The above figures indicate slow increase in population upto 1932. In 1941, there was an abrupt rise. This must be due to the activities of the last great war. Middle-class caste Hindus form the majority of population. They have settled mostly in the central zone. Most of the Muslim inhabitants are poor; they have settled mainly in the south-eastern and north-western corners of the ward.

Of the various types of transport, tramways, omnibuses and rickshaws have facilitated the movement of people. The first two are accessible to all. Along Upper Chitpur Road, Cornwallis Street, Upper Circular Road, tramways and buses ply up and down. Tramway lines over Grey Street connect Chitpur with Shambazar. At the northern end of Chitpur Road, there is a tramway office, and a circular arrangement has been maintained for the change of line. The Shambazar tram depot has become almost a relieving one. Buses wait in lines either in R. G. Kar Road or in Cornwallis Street. Routes 4 and 4A have their northern terminus at Cossipur. The location of petrol-filling stations denotes the concentration of automobile traffic on the Shambazar Street, Cornwallis Street, Upper Circular Road, Galiff Street, Chitpur Road and Grey Street. The stations are generally situated at the junction of the main thoroughfares.

This is how life goes from day to night, month to month and year to year in Ward I. In this highly compact residential region, business in various forms has peeped in. Here men are cultured, progressive and sports-loving. The Mohon Bagan Club had its birth in this ward. Newspapers with huge circulations and edited by Indians come out daily from the Baghbazar area. The gradual increase in the postal activities speaks of industrial and commercial development as

well as of the link with other parts of the world. Post offices are located on Cornwallis Street opposite Mohon Bagan Lane, on Baghbazar Street, and also at Upper Chitpore Road, south of its junction with Baghbazar Street. Schools for boys and girls are many and are evenly distributed in relation to population. Growing political consciousness contributes not a little to the changing environment. The active asphalt streets and roads with rapid transport services, palatial buildings, business localities, areas for recreation, electric lights,—all these make it difficult to visualise the area as it was in its infancy: this is the old Sutanati where Job Charnock first established the English factory.

Ever-increasing population requires better sanitation and well-ventilated rooms for accommodation. Children and boys require play-grounds and Parks whose number is limited and scanty according to population. Of course, the Deshabandhu Park on Raja Dinendra Street, Jagat Mukherjee Park at the junction of Jatindra Mohon Avenue and Raja Raj Ballav Street, Maharaja Narendra Krishna Deb Park at the junction of Raja Naba Kissen Street and Chittaranjan Avenue, Sham Square at Ram Kanto Bose Street and Sisir Ghose Park, (29, Sitaram Ghose Street) at Baghbazar are used by the neighbouring boys and girls in the afternoon. For planning the ward on a scientific basis development ought to be made in every respect. New houses

have to be provided with space round about; trunk thoroughfares are to be diverted along the outskirts of the city in order to avoid accidents and damages to buildings. Among other recreations parks and swimming pools have to be well-distributed in accordance with the population. Streets must be cleaner. People must co-operate with the authorities in the use of dust-bins. Markets ought to be established according to local requirements. Their distribution must be based on the density of population. In the market, there must be permanent shops dealing in vegetables, stationery goods, textile goods and also the daily necessities of life. Gradation of shops ought to be made in order to provide more men in business. Ordinary customers would approach local retail dealers, who, in turn, purchase every item required from wholesale houses dealing in respective commodities. The importer or the stockists would distribute to the middle dealers. All these are to be managed scientifically on a decent principle. This would be lucrative to dealers and a time-saver to ordinary customers. The latter would purchase commodities at prices fixed by a duly constituted Market Board.

Geographically Ward I is not a self-contained region. But considering human activity and settlement patterns, it can be divided into regional groups, e.g., (a) brick-built houses, (b) huts, (c) commercial activities and (d) mills and godowns.

Engineering & Architecture

Howrah Improvement Bill

Introduced In The Bengal Assembly

A BILL designed to extend the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust to Howrah town was considered in the Bengal Assembly on Monday, the 5th August.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, who moved the consideration of the measure—the Calcutta Improvement (Howrah Amendment) Bill—said that it was intended for the improvement and extension of the sister city of Calcutta for which there had been a strong local demand for some time past. Since the passing of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Bill in 1911, Calcutta had made rapid development. Provision had now been made in the amending Bill to enable the Trust to carry on improvement works in Howrah.

Pointing out the main features of the Bill, the Minister said that it proposed to enlarge the constitution of the Board of Trustees for the improvement of Calcutta by the addition of eight members. Six of these would be representatives from Howrah. There would be a Howrah Committee on which local representatives would form the majority. This committee would, in the first place, consider all proposals relating to the improvement of Howrah prior to their being placed before the Board of Trustees.

At present there was no sewerage system in Howrah. The Bill sought to authorize the Board of Trustees to execute a complete drainage and sewerage scheme, including outfall and pumping works.

To finance the operations of the Board, a separate fund called the Howrah Fund would be constituted. To this would be credited "the proceeds of an additional stamp duty of two per cent. on transfer of immovable properties, including long-term leases, within the Howrah municipality; a contribution from the Howrah Municipal Fund equivalent to one-half per cent. per quarter on the annual ratable valuation of holdings within the municipality, there being an obligation on the Municipal Commissioners to make up the deficit if the combined proceeds from these two sources fall short of Rs. 2,50,000 in any year; and an annual sum of not less than Rs. 8,00,000 to be contributed by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta from its present resources."

It is also proposed to authorize the Board of Trustees to transfer in any financial year from its Calcutta Fund to its Howrah Fund by way of loan, a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000, an aggregate outstanding amount of such loans not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 at any time.

Provision has also been made in the Bill for the Provincial Government to contribute one-third of the capital cost of the Howrah - drainage and sewerage scheme.

Welcoming the Bill as long overdue, Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandary (Congress) drew the attention of the House to the question of rehousing

the poorer sections of the people and the working classes who were likely to be displaced by the operations of the Trust. There was no doubt a provision in the present Act regarding the rehousing of bustee dwellers. But it was not obligatory and very little had been done in that respect. Provision should be introduced in the amending Bill making it obligatory.

Mr. Sibnath Banerji (Labour-Congress) said that more than 80 per cent. of the 600,000 inha-

bitants living within Howrah municipality belonged to the working classes. No hardship should be caused to them. Arrangements for their dwellings should be completed before their present huts were demolished. He hoped that improvement of Howrah would not be further delayed.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. Most of the amendments that were moved were rejected. Some were accepted by the Government.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents.

KUCHHA SURFACE DRAIN

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—In a portion of the Monoharpukur Road just about a few hundred yards off (to the east) from the junction of the Russa Road there is an open *kuchha* surface drain which is a positive menace to the health and safety of the local residents.

Curiously enough the other portions of the road, on either side of this neglected and wretched portion, are favoured with *pucca* underground drains.

In spite of repeated requests the city fathers have not effected any improvement during all these years though they are collecting taxes from the suffering local residents of this portion at a rate equal to that of other portions. Can't something be done in this respect?—Yours etc.

SANTI KUMAR DUTT,
Attorney-at-law.

10, Old Post Office Street.
25th July, 1946.

SUCCESS AT B. COM. EXAMINATION

SON OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

Mr. Sudhindra Nath Banerji has stood first in the 1st class at the last B. Com. Examination from the City College, Calcutta. His father, Mr. Sailendra Nath Banerji, is an employee in the Health Department, District No. II.

INDIAN ENGINEERS IN U. S. A.

STUDYING A NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS

Twenty-four Indian highway engineers who have just arrived in the U. S. A. after a three months' tour of Britain met on the 31st July last in the office of Maj. Gen. Fleming, the U.S.A. Federal Works Administrator, for the formal opening of a series of lectures, conferences and inspection trips to acquaint themselves with methods of construction and maintenance used on the great network of highways throughout the U.S.A.

The engineers will spend several weeks in Washington studying administrative organization, sources of revenue and modern practices in design and research. They will then make field inspection trips during which each man will be able to study closely those phases of highway work in which he is particularly interested.

These activities are a sequel to a similar examination of methods and plans in Britain where the engineers spent the first three months of their tour organized by the Government of India.

Gen. Fleming, who visited India last March to consult with Government officials and advised them on the big Indian highway programme, welcoming the delegation, said: "This group is the largest of its kind ever to come from any foreign country to the U.S.A."

The leader of the delegation, Mr. A. C. Mukherjee, who is an engineer from the U. P., stressed the importance of friendly and close contact between engineers and scientists at India and the U.S.A.

Calcutta News & Views**ALL-INDIA RADIO: ARTISTES' STRIKE**

Artistes scheduled to take part in the programme for Sunday, the 11th August, from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio refrained from attending the studio in pursuance of the boycott decision of the Artistes' Association, Bengal, as a protest against the incident outside the studio on the day of the general strike on July 29. The Association demand the removal of the Station Director and three other officers from their posts "for their share in the outrageous treatment meted out to girl pickets on July 29."

About 400 artistes, including 50 of the permanent staff, are involved. As a result of the absence of the artistes, the announced programme for the day was cancelled and recorded music was broadcast instead.

In the morning, boys and girls representing the Bengal Students' Congress, the Students' Federation, Mahila Atma Raksha Samity, Chhatri Sangha and several other organizations were outside the studio ready to picket, but none of the artistes attempted to enter.

There was, however, no interference with the administrative staff, clerks and technicians working in the studio.

A large crowd assembled on the road leading to the studio and watched the demonstration in which the artistes participated.

Complete dislocation of the broadcasting programme of the Calcutta centre of All-India Radio prevailed for the second day on Monday, the 12th August.

There was peaceful picketing in front of the main gate by students' and women's organizations and the station was boycotted, as on the previous day, by both Indian and European artistes.

The programme was consequently cut down to broadcasting of recorded music and the news.

A resolution extending greetings to the Calcutta artistes who have boycotted the Radio station, and assuring them of full support and sympathy in vindication of their cause was adopted at a mammoth meeting of Calcutta citizens and artistes held at University Institute Hall towards the evening.

The rush of people to see and hear the popular figures of the stage and the silver screen was so great that not to speak of other people even quite a number of well-known artistes could not find admission.

Peaceful picketing in front of the Calcutta Radio Station at Garstin Place continued on Tuesday, the 13th August, unabated. As on the previous two days of the strike, the scheduled radio programme could not be played owing to the absence of artistes in the station.

Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan, Deputy Director, All-India Radio, who had come to Calcutta for a settlement of the matter, attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Artistes' Association held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder under his presidency.

DIRECT ACTION DAY

Uproarious scenes culminating in a walk-out by the Congress Party marked the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Monday, the 12th August.

The controversy arose over the decision of the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Tafazzal Ali, to refuse consent to an adjournment motion tabled on behalf of the Congress party to discuss the Government's action in declaring August 16 as a public holiday following the Muslim League's direction to observe the day as "Direct Action Day."

In leaving the Chamber, Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Congress party, said that they were taking this step as a protest

against the action of the Government in using their authority to give effect to a communal party's decision.

Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance Minister, said that the Government had declared August 16 as a public holiday in the interest of peace and order in the province.

The Bengal Premier issued the following statement in connection with the Direct Action Day to be observed on August 16

"The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League has made certain suggestions for observing the 16th of August in accordance with the orders issued by the All-India Muslim League. The chief points are that the situation should be explained to the Muslims in the various mosques and special prayers should be offered for the success of the Muslim League and for the establishment of Pakistan. After that there will be processions and a meeting will be held at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument in Calcutta. There should be similar meetings in the districts. The shops should be closed and *hartal* observed excepting the very essential services. A general request is being issued to everyone to join in the closing up of the shops, factories, etc.

"There is one very important clause which I would earnestly commend to the notice of everyone and that is that all demonstrations, processions, meetings, protests, closing of shops, observance of *hartal*, etc., should be absolutely peaceful. There must not be violence of any kind whatsoever or any coercion on any one.

"This is our first step which we are taking in pursuance of our new policy and we must be absolutely disciplined. Let us show to the world that we can perform our task with complete discipline and that we have sufficient control over ourselves and our people to obey the orders issued by the High Command of the Muslim League."

PRESS EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The general strike notice served by the Press Employees' Association on behalf of the employees of various printing presses was the subject of discussion at an extraordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Printing Press Owners' Association held in Calcutta on the 9th August last. Mr. Kuresh Chandra Majumdar presided.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Resolved that this meeting is of the opinion that the proposed strike, if the workers resort to the same, should be considered illegal since this Association has so far made all possible attempts to come to a settlement by meeting all reasonable demands put forward.

(2) Resolved that the employees who will go on strike will not be entitled to their wages and other benefits for the period they will remain absent from their work.

(3) Resolved that this Association welcomes the suggestion, made by the Bengal Master Printers' Association and allied industries, for setting up an arbitration board in collaboration with the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, for a settlement of the dispute.

(4) Resolved that no member of this Association will negotiate individually with the Press Employees' Association or other employees while the strike is on or strike remains effective.

(5) Resolved that in case of a strike, such presses where work remains in progress will help the presses where the strike will have taken effect by executing their orders to the best of their ability or as may be directed by the Association. In case the employees of the striking presses refuse to execute such jobs, the presses concerned will give proper lock out notice to their employees.

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NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

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Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

Man-Power and Output

The supply of labour is a problem—the proportion of skilled to unskilled workers is a problem. These are the problems which every industrialist in India has to face daily and find answers to as best he can. Due to the unprecedented incentive provided by the war to India's industrial activity, the old problem of achieving maximum production while conserving manpower and materials has assumed even greater proportions to-day and is the most serious concern of every factory manager.

Tremendous attention is, therefore, focussed on the efficiency of the individual worker and his ability to maintain a high standard of physical effort and concentration for long periods. Anything that promotes this is a very real boon to the factory manager. In a great many factories tea has been found of great value. It has been proved in practice that tea served to the worker on the job materially increases his power to maintain efficiency to the end of his shift. Our considerable experience in these matters is at the disposal of all employers. A short pamphlet entitled *Canteens for the Workers* has just been issued on this subject, which will be sent free on application to the Commissioner, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 101, Clive Street, Calcutta.



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MARKET EXPANSION BOARD



J & N REMINDERS!

MEMORANDUM

NATURE OF WORK : Retention and improvement of the lustre on polished surfaces.

MATERIALS RECOMMENDED : Jensen's Wax Polish gives a lasting mirror-like sheen to furniture and floors —heightens the gloss of automobile finishes.

**JENSON & NICHOLSON**

MAKERS OF PAINTS

1942 AUGUST MOVEMENT RECALLED

Hoisting of tricolour flags in public parks and in private buildings and meetings were features of Congress demonstrations held in Calcutta on the 9th August last in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the 1942 August Movement following the passing of the "Quit India" resolution in Bombay.

In the morning processions of Congress volunteers paraded streets and assembled in different parks and squares, where the tri-colour flag was hoisted.

The "Quit India" resolution was read at a meeting organized by the South Calcutta District Congress Committee.

The meeting expressed the opinion that the object of the "Quit India" resolution was yet to be fulfilled.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, who presided, said that people should remain peaceful till the results of the long-term proposals of the British Government which the Congress had accepted were known.

At another meeting in Wellington Square, held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said that as a result of the 1942 August Movement people had gathered confidence and strength and could now fight any power that stood in the way of winning independence.

Referring to the decision of the Congress to join the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Lohia said that while he did not question the sincerity of Congress leaders, he thought that nothing would come out of this Assembly. In that event, he asked people not to look to London or Delhi for the future course of action, but to organize themselves to achieve India's freedom.

Spinning demonstrations were also held in several places.

A picture exhibition was opened in this connexion in Bighbazar Street.

Students of several educational institutions in the city stayed away from their classes.

PORT COMMISSIONERS EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

A large number of workers and clerks working under the Calcutta Port Commissioners assembled at the Bhukailash Maidan, Kidderpore, on the 7th August to ratify the decision of the convention held on the 5th August last which decided to strike from the 1st of September.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST CONFERENCE FOR LONDON**TRAVEL ASSOCIATION INVITE 50 COUNTRIES**

A conference of international tourist organisations is to be held in London during the first week in October.

The conference is being called by The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland and invitations to attend have been extended to the official tourist bodies of fifty countries.

In calling the conference, Mr. J. G. Bridges, Director-General of The Travel Association, says "In common with yourselves, we believe that through the medium of travel the peoples of the world can best build up that international goodwill so essential to the maintenance of lasting peace."

Among the countries which are being invited to send delegates are:—the United States, France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Russia, Yugoslavia, India, Australia, Canada and Brazil.

Principal items on the conference agenda will deal with the removal of existing restrictions and regulations which make present travelling a difficult and expensive business.

Mr. Jolly Kaul, Secretary of the Association explained the demands which had been placed before the Chairman.

The principal demands are:

"No retrenchment. Dearness allowance of Rs. 50 or 50 per cent of the pay. Quarter allowance of Rs. 8 or 12½ per cent. of the pay whichever is greater in both cases, basic minimum pay of Rs. 40 for inferior staff and a minimum grade of Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 for superior staff, etc., etc. The Chairman had rejected each and everyone of the demands set forth in the Association's charter of demands. Consequently no alternative was left to the employees.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

The strike situation of the employees of the Imperial Bank of India remained unchanged on its 12th day on Monday, the 12th August.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended August 3 was 683, a rise of 36 over the previous week's figure. During the corresponding weeks last year deaths from all causes numbered 640 and 660.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 13 and 5 respectively against 12 and 6 the week before. During the corresponding two weeks last year, attacks averaged 49 and deaths 16.

There was only one case of small-pox and one death from the disease during the week. In the previous week the city had been free from small-pox.

Deaths from malaria amounted to 32 against 31 in the preceding week. The average for the corresponding two weeks last year was 24.

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended August 10, showed a drop of 30 from the previous week's figure, namely, 653 against 683. During the corresponding weeks last year deaths from all causes were 703 and 640.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 24 and 3, respectively, against 13 and 5 the week before. In the corresponding weeks last year, attacks numbered 62 and 40 and deaths 17 and 13.

The city was free from small-pox during the week.

Malaria caused 26 deaths against 32 in the preceding week. Last year, on an average, 28 persons succumbed to this disease during the corresponding weeks.

Mr. Bhabani Chatterjee, Assistant Secretary, Imperial Bank of India, Indian Staff Association in course of a Press statement said that a number of picketers were arrested by the police when they requested a number of European and Indian Officers of the Bank who were proceeding to their respective offices not to join their duties.

The arrested persons were released after some time. Some of the picketers, Mr. Chatterjee adds, were assaulted by an officer of the Bank in front of the gates of the Bank. The strikers, however, remained peaceful.

The Government of Bengal appointed, under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, Mr. R. Gupta, I.C.S., to constitute a board of conciliation for investigating the trade dispute between the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., and their employees represented by the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association and for promoting a settlement thereof.

The strike of Imperial Bank employees could not be called off till the men's demand for a 40 per cent. increase in salaries was met.

This was emphasised by representatives of the Employees' Association when they met Mr. R. Gupta, in response, to an invitation from him, in Writers' Building, Calcutta on Tuesday, the 13th August. Mr. Gupta had been appointed to constitute a Board of Conciliation to seek means to end the deadlock.

Representatives of the Bank authorities also met Mr. Gupta and placed before him their viewpoint.

SPECIAL MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have decided to hold a special examination in some subjects for those candidates at the last Matriculation examination whose results are withheld but who have obtained pass marks.

The special examination will be held in Calcutta only, and will commence on Friday, the 13th September, 1946.

LATE DR. MOHENDRA LALL SIRCAR

PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

On behalf of the late Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar Memorial Committee Dr. P. Neogi, Vice-President, Drs. M. Das and A. B. Dutt, Joint Secretaries of the Committee presented on Monday, the 12th August, 1946, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University a life-size portrait of Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E., Founder of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science and pioneer of Homeopathy at a cost of Rs. 2,000 to be hung at the Senate Hall. The portrait has been painted by the well-known artist, Mr. Rajen Banerjee and the unveiling ceremony will be performed later on at a function to be presided over by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

RECOGNITION OF POSTAL UNIONS WITHDRAWN

The Government of India, having withdrawn recognition of the All-India Telegraph Union and the Bengal and Assam branches of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, the Indian Posts and Telegraph Union, the All-India Telegraph Union, the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union and other Unions, renewal of the posts and telegraphs strike was inevitable unless the Government notification withdrawing recognition of the striking unions was immediately rescinded, said Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Joint Council of Action which conducted the recent strike in Bengal and Assam, in a telegram sent on the 9th August last to the Member for Posts and Air, Government of India and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 P.M. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender form apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Shifting of boundary wall at Baghbazar Metal Depot.
2. Supply and delivery of Planks, Spokes, felloes and naves etc. for wheels during 1946-47.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 27th September, 1946. The rates quoted in the tender will hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th August, 1946.

TRAVEL

By

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CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,
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Diamond Harbour, Mymensingh,
Siliguri, Kurseong, Ghatsila,
Bishnupur, Madhupur, Delhi, Midnapur,
New Delhi and Sylhet

Managing Directors:

MR. S. BISWAS, B. Com.
MR. SUSIL SEN, B. A.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for" on Friday, the 23rd August, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

47. Repairs to paved sewer ditch, portion of Gopal Biwas Lane, Ward No. 1.—Rs. 803 dated 13th August, 1946 (3 weeks).
48. Repairs to Room Nos. 27 & 28 at S. C. Allen Market, Ward No. 3.—Rs. 178 dated 13th August, 1946 (2 weeks).
49. Repairs to Petrol Pump at 72 1, Grey Street, North Garage, Ward No. 3.—Rs. 307 dated 13th August, 1946 (15 days).
50. Repairs to pavement at Sitala Lane (portion) Ward No. II.—Rs. 486 dated 13th August, 1946 (1 month).
51. Repairs to bathing platform of 110 2, Grey Street, Ward No. I.—Rs. 168 dated 13th August, 1946 (15 days).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 13th August, 1946.

District No. I Engineer's Department
(Cossipore)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Friday, the 23rd August, 1946 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, for a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

6. Improving and Fencing the dangerous portions of D. Gupta Lane, Kali Charan Ghose Road and Gour Sundar Sett Lane, Ward No. 31. Rs. 707 dated 17th July, 1946 (1 month).
7. Refixing the glazed doors and windows in Corporation premises in Wards Nos. 30, 31 and 32.—Rs. 636 dated 27th February, 1946 (2 weeks).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 5th August, 1946

District No. II Engineer's Department
(Manicktala)

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed, "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

25. Repairs to Animal Stall (West) in Manicktala Gowkhana, Ward 29, Rs. 934, dated 5th August, 1946, (14 months).
26. Repairs to Ultadanga Dispensary, Ward 29, Rs. 683, dated 6th August, 1946, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice as printed in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 16th August, 1946.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 21st August, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

120. Repairs to (checking Clerks' Quarters at 1, Fenwick Bazar Street in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 183 dated 14th August, 1946 (15 days).

121. Providing a wooden rack in Central Laboratory Department in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 139, dated 14th August, 1946 (7 days).

122. Repairs to footpath of Chowringhee Road in Ward Nos. 16 and 17.—Rs. 739, dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

123. Repairs to footpath of Loudon Street. Rs. 626 dated 14th August, 1946 (21 days).

124. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 15 to 49 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 716 dated 14th August 1946 (1 month).

125. Repairs to footpath of Rawdon Street. Rs. 832 dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

126. Repairs to footpath of Wellesley Street from premises Nos. 1 to 40 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 656 dated 14th August, 1946 (3 weeks).

127. Repairs to roofs of out houses and stores and southern and western boundary walls in Central Stores.—Rs. 862 dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

128. Repairs to latrines and godown in the Condemned Stores in Entally Yard.—Rs. 725 dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

129. Repairing and raising boundary walls (with gate) between pipe yard and metal yard in Central Stores.—Rs. 893 dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

130. Repairs to footpath of Sarat Ghose Street and Haralal Das Street.—Rs. 289 dated 14th August, 1946 (5 weeks).

131. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 1 to 14.—Rs. 775, dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

132. Repairs to footpath of Nasiruddin Road in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 489 dated 14th August, 1946 (15 days).

133. Repairs to footpath of Russel Street in Ward No. 16.—Rs. 747 dated 14th August 1946 (1 month).

134. Repairs to footpath of Lower Circular Road between Loudon Street and Theatre Road in Ward No. 17.—Rs. 719 dated 14th August, 1946 (3 weeks).

135. Providing a hanging rack in Government Audit Department in the Central Municipal Building.—Rs. 923, dated 16th July, 1946 (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 14th August, 1946.

Drainage Department

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT NO. III AND DRAPPA

Re:—Repairs to two latrines at Montipur Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 22nd August, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th August, 1946.

Situation Vacant

Applications from lawyers with experience of Court work are hereby invited by the undersigned by 17th August, 1946 for the post of a Law Assistant in the Law Department of the Corporation of Calcutta on Rs. 110 per month plus usual Dearness Allowance temporarily up to 30th April, 1947 with a prospect of being made permanent in the grade of Rs. 110-5-135-10-235. The applicants are required to furnish a declaration under Section 53 (2) and 54A (2) of the C. M. Act., 1923.

T. C. MITRA,
Chief Law Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th August, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Farim Mohon Ghose, the recorded occupier of stalls Nos. 32-33 in Block R in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in stall No. 32 to Mr. Kazi Abdul Latif and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall No. 32 from glassware and Hardware to ready made garments and Hosiery goods.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

ABUL QASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 14th August, 1946.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nazir Ali, recorded occupier of stall No. 16 in the Egg Range, Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the said stall to his brother Ahad Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

ABUL QASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 13th August, 1946.

TALC POWDER

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to G	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

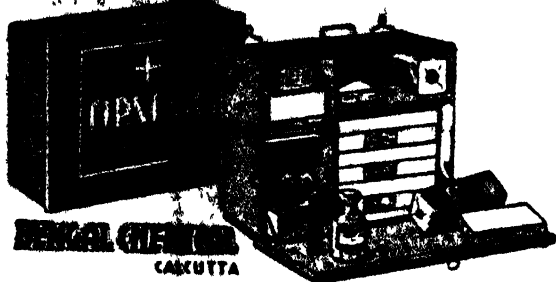
Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-148	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 256	0 10 0	Milk.	B. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 149-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 257-262	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 155-160	0 8 0	Do.	" 263-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 50	1 12 6	
" 161-166	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-274	0 12 0	Do.	" 51-5	1 2 0	
" 167-172	0 8 0	Do.	" 275-280	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 173-178	0 8 0	Do.	" 281-286	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 179-184	0 9 0	Do.	" 287-292	1 0 0	Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 185-190	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	H. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 191-196	0 12 0	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 197-202	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 112	0 10 0	
" 203-208	1 7 0	Do.						
" 209-214	0 12 0	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
B. (New) 49-50	1 0 0	Cheese.	F. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-2	5 0 0	Refreshment Room.
F. G. 0	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	2 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
						" 4	2 0 0	Do.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos 1 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 31st July, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer (New)	0 8 0	0 11 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pona per seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	Do. (Darjeeling)					
Do. (Out pieces)	3 0 0	2 8 0	Nanital per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	SUNDRIES		
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 3-4	1 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 5	(Contd.)
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugar	0 8 5	
Baghda	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhanguar	2 0 0	2 8 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Bhetki	2 8 0	3 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarmandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Suji	0 8 0	(Ration Shop) (Con.)
Koi & Magoor	4 0 0	4 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mangoes 4-8	1 0 0		DAL.		
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 11 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasree	0 6 0	0 7 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Almond	2 0 0	2 8 0	Btuli	0 9 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 9 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per	1 0 0		Mattar	0 8 0	0 9 0
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0
Chauliowar each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Pas (Banaki)	0 10 0		Madras			Do.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee			Barley Fanci	1	
Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.	2	
Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Corn Flower	1	
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Coke Best Quality	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 8 0				
			Atta White No. 1	0 8 0				
			Atta Brown	0 8 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to quality.

N.B.—Continued.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
and Health and
Sanitary

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Breast per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 6
Curry Beef	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	Head each	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Fillet & undercut per seer	3 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	Leg per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 6 0
Hump per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	Loin "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 4 6
Min "	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	Shoulder "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Round "	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 4 0	3 6 0		
Foot (Kidney)	3 0 0	4 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 4 0	3 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 4 0	3 12 0		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	2 4 0	3 6 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 14 0			MUTTON				
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0							
Oxtail each	0 14 0	1 8 0							
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0							
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0							
Tongue each	1 12 0	2 8 0							
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0							
Liver per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0							
Beef Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0							
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE									
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 0 0								
Smoked Ham "	2 0 0								
Back Bacon "	2 0 0								
Stricky Bacon "	1 12 0								
Pork Sausages "	1 2 0	1 8 0							
Pork "	1 4 0	1 12 0							


PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 2 0	1 8 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Chops per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 6			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 12 0	3 12 0		
Cooked Pork Biddatoe per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 12 0	4 8 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	3 4 0			Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 0 0	4 8 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Bhetke "	4 0 0	5 8 0		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0			Maldine "				
Lunchoda Sausages per lb	3 0 0	3 4 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	2 8 0	4 0 0			Do. large "				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	3 0 0	3 0 0			Balt chan per seer				
Garmon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	5 0 0			Papadams per 100	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Cocktail Sausages "	1 8 0	2 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	4 8 0	4 12 0		
Bologna "	1 12 0	2 8 0			Dry Prawns per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Compressed Pork	1 12 0	2 4 0							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuations daily without notice and for comparative at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

**WILSON LANE
CALCUTTA**



LEADING SPRING **THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.**
MANUFACTURER OF **84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.**
INDIA **Phone Cal 5175**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chicken (Broth) (Box)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur			Apples (Cooking) "	1 0 0	2 0 0
Capon	5 0 0	6 4 0	Do. Lahore	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	2 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 7 6		Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nanttal		
Do. (special)	2 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 4 0	1 6 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0		Do. American		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	3 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Delicious per seer.		
Turkey Cook	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 12 0	3 4 0
Do. Hen	15 0 0	18 0 0	Indian (corn) each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			*Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 5 0	0 8 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lot	1 6 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 2 6	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 8 0	2 10 0	Do. Do. per score			Cocoonut each	0 2 6	0 4 0
EGGS			*Leek per lb.	0 2 0	0 2 8	Country Apples per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Lettuce each	2 8 0	2 14 0	Gooseberry per seer		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. (special) per score	3 2 0	3 6 0	Lobis per seer (small)			Do. Naak 1 lb.	2 4 0	3 12 0
GAME.			Do. Do (Large)			Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	6 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Partridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peacock	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. white	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Peahen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jafa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Plovers			*Parsnip per seer	0 14 0		Anar per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Quail			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Jack Fruit each		
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh	1 4 0	1 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Snipes	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (large)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Teal (cotton)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country	0 2 0	0 2 4	Kesur China per seer		
Wild Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snake Coil	0 11 0	0 13 0	Lime patty per score	0 8 0	0 14 0
Land Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 13 0	Lemon (English) per doz.		
Wild Duck (special) each	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling	0 11 0	0 13 0	Lichees per 100 (Monafer-		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 14 0	1 0 0	pur)		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 11 0	0 13 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. (Hen)	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p.s. (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Locket per score		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 10 0	0 10 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 10 0	0 10 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0		*Do. Shillong (Contr.)			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
*Beetroot Darjeeling per			*Rhubarb per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
lb.		0 5 0	Pulbi, (Patil) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Spinach per lot of 50	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipra		
*Do. French Darjeeling		0 8 6	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasilie		
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score	2 8 0	3 0 0
Cabbage each	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Golapkhask		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Tomato per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. Darjeeling lb.		0 4 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Begamfull		
Do. (Ranchi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Country	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Kanchan	2 12 0	3 0 0
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Bombay		
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 5 6	Do. Shillong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0	*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mangoes per doz.		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mulberry per score		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Moosom per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Poona	3 0 0	3 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 6 0	0 7 0	Bombay	3 0 0	4 0 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Bombay		
			Red	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Darjeeling 2-4	1 0 0	
			Tarat per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0	Do. Madras per doz.	2 4 0	3 8 0
			Kankrole per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur 5-8	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 8-10	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb.	1 00	1 80	Peaches fresh per lb.	2 40	2 120	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	2 00
Pineapple Country each	0 100	0 120	Peaches Shimla (Dry) per lb.	2 80	3 00	Alobokhara per lb.	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore ..	0 80	0 120	Do. English Dry per lb.	0 140	1 80	Chilgoos per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. Jessore ..	1 00	1 80	Quince (Darj.) ..	1 00	1 00	Cocoanut (dry) per lb.	1 120	
Do. Madras ..	1 00	1 40	Rose Apple per score	4 80	5 00	Currents Australian per lb.	2 00	
Do. Comilla ..	1 00	1 40	Sofata 8-10 ..	3 80	4 80	Do. 1 lb. per packet	1 00	1 40
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 100	1 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz	2 00	2 80	Chestnut per lb.	1 80	
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 140	1 40	Star Apple per score	0 100	0 120	Dates Arab per seer	1 80	2 00
Do. Martaban ..	0 100	1 00	S. Africa Orange per doz.	0 80	0 40	Do. Muscat per packet	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 140	2 00	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	0 100	0 120	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 40	1 80
Do. Amritasagar ..	0 100	1 00	Do. Country per doz.	0 80	0 40	Figs Kabul per lb.	1 40	1 80
Do. Kabul ..	0 140	2 80	Burdah Kabul per lb.			Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 40	1 80
Papaya Jaore each	0 80	0 120	Tamarind per seer			Hazelnuts per lb.	2 40	
Do. Country ..	1 00	1 40	Water melon Country each			Khurma per seer		
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul)			Do. Goalund each	5 00	6 00	Monkeynuts Madras per		0 80
Do. S. Africa per lb.			Do. Kabul ..	4 00	5 80	lb.		
Do. Country per score			Do. Farakkabad ..	0 120	0 130	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 00	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	2 80	3 00	Do. Bhagalpur each	0 80	0 100	Pears dry per lb.	1 80	2 00
Do. Kandahar ..	0 60	0 90	Water fruit per seer	1 00		Pears dry 1 lb. packet	4 80	
Pumalo each (country)	0 100	0 100	Water Melon Kabul per lb.			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each			C. Apples 4-6 ..			shelled per lb.		
Prunes Fresh per lb.	22 00					Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		5 00
Prunes S. W. per tid (6 lb.)			DRY FRUITS			per lb.		
Do. Liby do.			Apples Ring per lb.			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do.			Do. 1 lb. packet			per lb.		
Calasia do.			Almond Salted (large)	2 80	3 00	Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb.	1 00	1 80	per lb.	2 80	3 80	Pista Salted unshelled	5 80	6 00
Do. (Mainital)	1 40	1 80	Almond English (large)	2 80	3 80	per lb.		
Do. Kulu 6-8 ..	1 80	1 120	per lb.	1 80		Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. California per lb.			Almond Kabul per lb.	2 80		Prunes dry per lb.	1 40	1 80
Do. Peshwar per doz.			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			Do. (red) per lb.	0 120	2 00
Do. Australian per lb.			per lb.			Do. Sultana per lb.	1 80	2 00
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ..	1 00		Almond Irani (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 80	2 00
Do. S. Africa per lb.	2 00	2 80	per lb.			Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 80	2 80
Do. Cashmere ..	2 00		Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb.	1 80	2 80
Peaches America dry p. lb.			per lb.			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. Africa per lb.	1 80	2 00	Apricots Dry with seed	1 00	1 80	per packet		
Do. Punjab ..	1 80	2 00	per lb.	2 00	2 80	Do. (Sankist) per lb.		
Pineapple per tin	1 120	2 40	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 80	2 120	Cake Raisin per lb.	0 120	1 00
Peaches fresh			Do. (Salted) ..					

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET **Tendency of Commodity Prices**

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	As it was
Beef	...	...	...	...	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	...	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	...	As it was
Dry "	...	...	...	...	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	...	As it was
Poultry	...	...	...	...	As it was
Fish	...	...	Upward.	...	As it was

VALUE
FROM
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk—	3 10 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 0 0	2 12 0				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
						*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			20 sticks each box ...	0 0 0	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 14 0	2 5 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...		2 8 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...			Patent flour No. 1 per		0 6 0			Price
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Oow's Ghee ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	Californian flour per bag		Control	per md. ...	1 6 0	
Butter Ghee " ...	4 1 0		of 5 lbs. ...		Price	*Domestic Coke (whole-	1 6 0	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2			sale) at the Depot ...		
			per seer ...		0 8 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
MILK AND CREAM.			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. White per seer ...					to
			Do. Red " " ...		0 5 0			1 0 0
			Wheat " " ...		0 5 0	Hajud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 8 0			to
			Suji " ...					0 8 0
						CONFECTIONERY		
FISH.			*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 12 0	5 12 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Plum Cakes ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ...	4 4 0	4 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 0	Xmas Cakes (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	5 12 0	6 8 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer			load) per lb. ...	2 9 0	
			Medium per seer ...	0 6 0		Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Outla per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	coarse per md. ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. per seer ...	0 4 0		Slab Chocolates per		
Rohi per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0				packet ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 8 0	GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 lb. tin ...		1 1 0	lb. ...		4 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 0 0			
Mango fish with roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		4 13 0			
Do without roe ...			10 lb. tin ...		9 0 3			
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per						Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Gur " per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 8 0	2 14 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 9 0	" " " " " "	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 14 0	white) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...		
Lobster ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain)					
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bengal) ...			PEAR FREANS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 8 0				Glaxo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	4 4 0	5 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Arabar " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 0 0	2 14 0	Chola " ...			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Khari Masoor " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Ladies finger ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	Khasari " ...			per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.						Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*Cocoogen—			per tin ...		
			9 lb. tin ...	10 12 0		HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		2 lb. " ...	2 9 0		Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		6 lb. " ...	7 7 0		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandal " ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	1 5 0	Selling	Petit Berris tin ...		
Do. Doona per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 4 0	Castor Oil " ...		Price			
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 2 0		Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0					Gem ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iord ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 0		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 0		Marie ...	1 5 0	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Milk ...		
			No. 1 ...		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 0	rates.	hold) ...		
			No. 2 ...			Nice ...	1 5 0	

H. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 3 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 3 8	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 1 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Wimbi	1 8 8	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 4 0		Cowlin Skim Milk Powder		
Post Bourne	0 18 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	3 0 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 8	
School	1 10 8	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 0
Thin Arrowroot	1 12 8	2 2 8	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 4 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special	1 15 0	2 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 18 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	2 8 0	6 4 0	tee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Gloves ground per phia.	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	2 0 0
			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
			Mountain Bouquet			Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			1 lb. packet	2 0 0		con per lb.	2 4 0	
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		Oatmeal (Australia)		
			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		3 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Red Spot "	1 7 8		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Gold Dust "	1 10 8		Rollod Oats (Canadian)		
			Star Dust "	1 8 0		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnell's King Cocoa-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 4 0		nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Coora Boot polish,	0 4 0	0 9 0
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		*Chamols Leather large	1 9 0	
			JUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 8
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	4 10 8
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Red assign Coffee per lb.	2 8 0	2 6 0	*Kierman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutnjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 16 8
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.			*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 3 "			*Kruschen Salt		
			Ohutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 18 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		tor 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Oz. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 55 lbs. bag	125 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: 2, 2 391) Rangpo Branch: 228, Fraser Street Rangpo.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Shoproom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. British Club.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. An. P.			Rs. An. P.	
G.V.F. Veg. 4, 12 & 14.	0 4 8 each.	Vegetables.	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 8 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Betal 6.	0 3 8	Betal leaves.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Wholesale prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At control price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse)	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patat	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium)	0 6 0		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. (Fine)			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kera)			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap)			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.)			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinichakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0
Golap Khao (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil	1 2 0		Mutton	2 5 0	3 0 0
Dechi Boilee			Cocoanut Oil	1 4 0		Goat & Khashi	2 5 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)			Prawns		
Chamanant			Atta (brown) Control	0 6 0		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "	0 5 0		Bagda	2 5 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji			Bheski		
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 5 0	2 5 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 1 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 31st July, 1946

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bha)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 0 0		Mutton	2 5 0	3 0 0
Mug Dal per cr. (Kaaha)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 5 0	Goat	2 5 0	3 0 0
Arhar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 5 0	3 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 5 0	3 0 0
Do. (Khari)	0 9 0	0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 2 6	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocoanut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 14 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		4 12 0	Apples 4—16	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhadwa do.		5 0 0	Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 3—4	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		6 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta		1 0 0	*Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat		3 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 6	Grapes per seer		1 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Maspati 8—32		1 0 0	rettes, 555		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—16		1 0 0	Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bell)		0 6 6	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 5 6	Patat (Desi)	0 8 0		Quaker's Oats		
			Patat per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pascal's Logongas		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 5 0	0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 9 0	0 11 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
			Ginger		0 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 4 0	0 4 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each			(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per 100	2 5 0		Do. " "		
			Poa	1 12 0	2 5 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces)	2 5 0	2 5 0			
			Shad	1 5 0	2 5 0			
			Bheski		2 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	2 5 0	2 5 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th July, 1946

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sakul	—	—	Rice	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	—	Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajpur Khatai Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz	—	—	Do. (Medium)	—	—
			Do. Langra 2-3	1 0 0	—	Patna (Atap) " md.	—	—
			Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
			Do. Kaliout	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Fazli 2-4	1 0 0	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
			Do. Nilambari 6-16	1 0 0	—	Banktoolehi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
			Do. Totapuri	—	—	per maund	—	—
			Do. Sapeda	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
			Do. Bimsagar	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
			Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
			Kharbuza per seer	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
			Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
			Do. Madras	—	—	per maund	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
			Do. Nagpur 4-5	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
			Do. Bombay	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
			Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
			Do. Multan	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
			Do. Kabul	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Pears 6-15	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse "	—	—
			Pineapple Singapur each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Medium "	—	—
			Do. Assam (Local)	0 12 0	1 8 0			
			Do. Country each	0 2 0	0 5 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
			Peaches	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
			Plantain Champa per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java	—	—
			Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocconut Oil	—	—
			Musket per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil	—	—
			Pomegranate per seer	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
			Do. Multan per seer	—	—			
			Do. Kandahar	—	—	Flour	—	—
			Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Atta	—	—
			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	Suje	—	—
			Do. Sultana	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
			Almond shelled	3 0 0	—	Ohandausi Atta per md.	—	—
			Do. without shell	3 0 0	—	Til Oil per seer	—	—
			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Burdah Quaman per seer	—	—			
			Water melon Goalando	—	—	DAL		
			Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Do. Farukabad	—	—	Mug Dal	—	—
			Do. Quetta	—	—	Arhar	—	—
			Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Kalai	—	—
			Sarbati Lemon	—	—	Khesari	—	—
			Musembi 6-12	1 0 0	—	Mosoor (split)	—	—
			Walnut per seer	—	—	Do. (khari)	—	—
			Do. Shelled	2 0 0	—	Mator	—	—
			Nut Ground	—	—	Chana Dal	—	—
			Sharifa	—	—			
			Nona (each)	—	—	TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	—	—
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	—	—
			Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
			Jessore " per seer	4 0 0	—	Quality per lb.	—	—
			Dinapur " "	3 8 0	—	Orange Pekoe	—	—
			Pabna " "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	—	—
			Darbhanga " "	—	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
			Masafferpur	—	—	Special per lb.	—	—
			Cow's Ghee	—	—	Pekoe Dust	—	—
			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Shaha Ghee	4 6 0	—	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
			Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
			Bhetke per Sr.	2 8 0	3 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
			Hilsa	2 0 0	2 4 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
			Rohi	2 8 0	3 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bulk	—	—
			Small fish	—	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
			Chetal	—	—	" " Bulk	—	—
			Crab per pair	0 4 0	0 8 0	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
			Koi per seer	3 0 0	3 2 0	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
			Singhee per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	(White)	—	—
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
			Do. (large)	3 8 0	3 12 0	(Red)	—	—
			Gaida	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snowflake per tin	—	—
						Soft Coke per md	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ..	1 0 0		Almond English (large)		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb.			per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Singapore ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	Quince (Quetta)			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Ceylon ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	Raisin Kabul Sunkissed	0 1 0	1 0 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled)		
Do. Tipur ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	in 1 lb. packet ...			per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.			Almond Irani (Shelled)		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	packet ...			per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Martaban ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Table in 1 lb.	0 8 0		Almond Salted (small)		
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0	packet ...			per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Muscat loose per			Apricots dry with seed		
Do. Kabul ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	lb. ...			per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. do. in 1 lb.			Apricots dry without seed		
Do. Country ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	packet ...			per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb.	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sofata 12—20 ..	1 0 0		Brazilnuts per lb. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chilgoos per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Star Apple per score ...			Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
" Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Small per seer			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes Fresh per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 to 6 ..	1 0 0		Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)			Do. Country per score ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		
Calasia do. ...			Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ..	1 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0		Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cooking) ...			Do. Farukhabad ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Kulu per lb. English			Do. Quetta ...			seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. California per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Bhagalpur ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...			Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
						Pista Arab (Small) un-		
						shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
						per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
						Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
						per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kashin Bhog 4-6	—	—
Mutton " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 2 8	0 3 0	Fash 4-6	—	1 0 0
Lent and Kid " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prnos S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	—	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 8 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon " "	—	—	FRUITS.			Dinspur " "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 3 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Sona per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 2 8
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Badana per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 8
Shong " "	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Lobates " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bugda " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta " "	—	—
Shangur " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocconut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sujee " "	—	—
Shetki " "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish " "	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	5 0 0	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond " "	4 0 0	—	Banktulah (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Elise " "	—	—	Grape " "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kat & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 6
Betroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa " "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	—	—	Cocconut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	—	Lokote " "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal " "	0 6 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pasta per seer	—	—	Arahar per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana " "	—	0 6 0
Cauliflower	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 8 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " "	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " "	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " "	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Matior " "	—	0 10 0
Garlic " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt " "	—	0 1 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Onion " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut " "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Pean (Darjeeling) " "	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 8-4	1 0 0	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 6-8	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Totapari per score 6-8	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sila	—	—	Lily	—	—
Peibul " "	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundis	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops No 1st

applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shop or Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Shop or Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
20-22	Rs. A. P.		22-24	Rs. A. P.	
23A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	24-26	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24 Chandray	0 8 0 "		25-27	0 5 0 "	
25 "	0 0 0 "		26 A	0 5 0 "	
26 "	0 7 8 "		Stall No. 28	0 20 0 Daily	
27 "	0 3 0 "				
28 "	0 7 0 Daily				

H. R. SINGH-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 366)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						" 4	0 3 0	Do
						" 9	0 3 0	Do
						" 10	0 3 0	Do
						" 18	0 3 0	Do
						" 19	0 3 0	Do
						" 22	0 3 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" "		
						" "		
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				" 28	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				" 40-42	0 3 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting Goods
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	32	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	33	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	20 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42		Misc. goods.			
			43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			44	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
46B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	45	25 0 0	Do.	N. 28	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			46	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	57	0 5 6	Do
			49	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 72-75	0 11 0	Do
			50	55 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
					Do.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	52	20 0 0	Do.			
			53	20 0 0	Do.			
			54	20 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 8-0	2 5 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.			Suet		Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.	" 2 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.		0 5 0	Do
			" 51-55	2 5 0	Do.			
			" 56-58	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 5 0	Do.			
			" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 90-108	2 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 5 6	Butter
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 2		
			" 121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-143	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 145-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-158	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 159-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-185	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 186-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-205	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 206-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Comments								
Range 25	0 4 0	Comments.						
" 27	0 4 0	Do.						
" 28	0 4 0	Do.						
" 29	0 10 0	Points.						

RETAIL MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-5 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoes, etc.	80 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
6 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"	81 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ohman's stores Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	82 "	0 4 0	Potatoes.
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Medi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	83 "	0 2 0	Egg.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	84 "	0 2 0	C. V.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	85 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	0 15 0	"	86 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	87 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	88 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	89 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	90 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	91 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	92 "		
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	93 "		
Park 3	0 9 0	Park.	Chandney			94 "		
" 4	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.	95 "		
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	96 "		
" 6	0 8 0	"				97 "		
" 7	0 8 0	"				98 "		

MEAT MARKS**BEEF**(Inside Municipal Markets),
Marks for**BUFFALO MEAT****MUTTON****VEAL**(Outside Municipal Markets)
Marks for
GOAT & BUFFALO MEATSMarks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 24th August,—14th September, 1946

Published Every Saturday

EDITORIAL

AN OPPORTUNITY AND A CHALLENGE

CALCUTTA has to mourn the death of five thousand or more of her citizens—men, women and children. The number of wounded and maimed has been put, at a conservative estimate, at three times the number of the dead. This disaster came upon this city not because Nature—"red in tooth and claw"—had hit her in one of her angry moods; not because an invading horde had swooped down upon her, tempted by her wealth, accumulated through generations and symbolized in the many mansions that have earned her the epithet of "The City of Palaces"; but because her own children had fallen upon each other in a mad frenzy of hatred, greed and lust—had fallen victims to the crudest and the basest of human passions. And Calcutta has to bemoan her loss and acknowledge her shame as the mother and the nurse of them all, for no verdict can ever efface from her brow the shame and the degradation of the days which, since the morning of the fateful 16th August, 1946, have wrecked her body and seared her soul; she cannot repudiate that it is her sons and nurselings who have thrown away all regard for the sanctity of human life, the decencies of human conduct, and forgotten the traditions of a common citizenship built up by men and women of different races, creeds and castes, proud to call this city their own. At the same time she cannot allow it to be said that even in the midst of this holocaust humanity had completely faded out of her homes. Numerous have been the instances where human sympathy and human pity triumphed over the outburst of barbaric instincts, and men, women and children were succoured by the two communities, who, for the nonce, had ranged themselves in warring camps. To-day, when the frenzy and madness appear to have cooled down, the stories of heroic rescues, noble resistance and kindly deeds are being reported, reminding us that we are the children of a common Mother and materially and spiritually the Hindu and the Muslim are bound to each other in a natural piety, the ties of which no hand can cut asunder.

WE recognize that it is not easy to cultivate this attitude of the mind when scenes of horror are still vivid in memory, when anger still burns in hearts, and ruin and desolation afflict the eye. It would be unnatural to expect this detachment when the atmosphere is still heavy with rancour and suspicion, and death lurks in the streets and bye-lanes of the city picking out its victims from among innocent passers-by. It is nearly thirty days since assassination and arson, pillage and plunder beat down the defences of our social life, while the guardians of Law and Order either stood aside or failed completely to enforce it,—and Calcutta cannot yet walk in safety or sleep in peace. The anti-social elements once allowed to have their way—once released like the 'Jinn' of the Arabian Nights from its prison-jar—are now found utterly difficult of control. And if the matter were not so tragic, the vigil that the police have now been driven to maintain day and night would have been welcome as the just punishment for the supineness of the first four days of the disaster. But here also it is the same story. In spite of police vigilance and military patrols the streets of Calcutta are half deserted long before the curfew commences, her markets function in a listless way, her port and custom house have an easy time of it, and the labour-force that upholds the wealth-producing activities of her mills and marts, that maintains the city's cleansing services, has left her even as rats leave a sinking ship. With the centres and sources of her wealth thus paralysed and shrunken, Calcutta cannot maintain her proud position

among the cities of the world if the good and the great among her citizens do not assert themselves and help to restore peace and freedom from panic to her life once again. We deplore that we cannot detect as yet any realization of the vastness of the issues involved in this failure of civilized conduct and break-down of civil administration. Bengal's history has known in the past at least two of her capital-cities being driven to desolation because of the sudden onslaughts of terrible epidemics. Is it to be the fate of her modern capital that her citizens should be standing as witnesses to a similar desolation because they lacked the courage and determination to control the forces of disruption that lurked in her bosom and were nursed to resort to rapine and ruin by enemies of society?

THIS is the question that must be answered by the leaders of Calcutta—her prominent citizens belonging to all sections of the civic community. They can do this, we venture to think, only when instruments of social life—the State and the Civic Authorities—of this “no mean” city are enabled to work in perfect co-operation and co-ordination of all sections of her citizens. Throughout the crisis through which our city has just passed this co-operation and co-ordination was not forthcoming. The civic Authorities were kept impotent because the State failed to do its duty—to give protection to the citizens against the attacks of the hooligan and the murderer. And there was no second line of defence so that when the first line broke down under the impact of mob-frenzy, when the State failed to halt the depredations of the desperado, the civic authorities might be ready with their own measures of protection for the preservation and maintenance of those services without which the teeming life of a city must come to a standstill. In those dark days in Calcutta was demonstrated the short-sightedness of trusting to the State alone for standing guard over the amenities of modern life that have been built up through the efforts of a century in this city. We do not propose to discuss here why the State failed to do its obvious duty. Fail it did, with all the world as witness. And by its failure it paralysed the civic authorities, who could only sit in helplessness—its streets littered with corpses and burnt debris of wreckage and ruin, its drainage severely affected and its water-supply maintained only by the bravery of the men at the pumping stations. This is an order of things that needs a change—a change that will enable the civic authorities to have a more definite say in planning defence measures in such grave emergencies. After all, it is they who finance the modern paraphernalia of the city's existence.

BUT behind all these criticisms of the past and hopes of the future must stand the collective will of the citizens and their enlightened mind to determine the policy and practice that will enable the man-in-the-street to go about his business with a sense of safety so that out of his efforts can grow up a Calcutta cleansed in spirit and cleared of the many cells of anti-social activities. In the rooms of stately mansions and in the dark alleys of *bustees* men have conspired to bring chaos into our city's life; and we have heard the agonized cries of men, women and children; we have seen the shooting tongues of flame reddening the sky; we have been witnesses of a descent of the human spirit into the caverns of the brute with the rude reminder that it is only a thin veneer that covers the untamed animal in man. Human society has passed through many such crises but has risen from out of the wreck to build anew a better life for itself. This quality is eternal in man, and it is this spirit of rejuvenation, this power of recovery that will enable us to hunt out and chase away the elements of disorder, greed and cruelty that took the control of Calcutta during those terrible days of August. It is with this faith in the ultimate goodness of human nature that the citizens of Calcutta must take up the task of reconstruction. The most resplendent symbol of the greatness and nobility of our city and the most famous of its citizens, Rabindranath Tagore, was not unaware of the existence in our midst of the dark forces that were let loose upon Calcutta not a month ago. He has warned us against the poison of internecine strife polluting civic life and left us a message of tolerance and goodwill calling upon us to dedicate ourselves to the task of building up the City Beautiful. Without such a consciousness of the self-respect and dignity of our city's life, not even the pomp of Nineveh and Tyre avails, and the pride we have taken in the externals is only froth evanescent. To evolve such a consciousness in us is the need of the hour. The Massacre of Calcutta has opened to her citizens a great opportunity that will test their soul. It is at once an opportunity and a challenge. Destiny leaves us no choice but to respond to it nobly and worthily.

TAGORE'S PRAYER FOR CALCUTTA

"LET this Corporation make the city of my birth great in the amenities of life, health and sanitation and dignity and self-respect....Let painting, sculpture, music, and arts grow under its auspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy:

"LET this city wipe out its blot of illiteracy with all its dirt and uncleanness:

"LET her citizens enjoy plenty, have strength of body and energy of mind, and be inspired with civic spirit born of joy:

"LET not the poison of internecine strife pollute her life:

"LET her citizens of all races and all sects and communities unite in goodwill and keep her fair name untarnished and her peace undisturbed

—This is my prayer."

—RAHINDRANATH TAGORE

*in reply to the Civic Address
on the occasion of his Sep-
tuagene Celebration in
December, 1931.*

[TRANSLATED FROM BENGALI]

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE ON RIOT SITUATION

Different party leaders in the Corporation of Calcutta assembled at a conference called by the Mayor at the Corporation Building on the 10th September last to discuss the recent situation in the city so far it related to the Corporation.

It was decided that the Chief Executive Officer should write to the Government to invest the Corporation officers with police powers as laid down in the Municipal Act and provide the Corporation with adequate number of armed guards for protection of the sweepers and workers, specially of the conservancy and waterworks departments. It was pointed out that it was necessary that sufficient number of armed police should be drafted in the College Street Market for protection of vendors.

Unless these steps were taken, it was pointed out, confidence and sense of security could not be restored by mere propaganda for peace as envisaged by Government.

The Mayor was also requested to see the Governor along with the leader of the European Group in the Corporation to impress upon him the immediate necessity of police protection. It was the sense of the House that unless these steps were taken it would be very difficult for the Corporation to maintain its essential services efficiently.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CALCUTTA

The postal authorities have decided to introduce the zonal system by which Calcutta will be divided into so many sections.

The zonal system will contribute considerably towards the expeditious sorting of mail for delivery in the City. All that residents are expected to do when addressing postal matter is to see to it that the number allotted to a particular delivery district is added to the word Calcutta. Every district of the City will have a distinguishing number which should be added.

Here are the areas into which Calcutta has been proposed to be divided and the number allotted to each:—

Alipore 27, Amherst St. 9, Bagbazar 3, Ballygunge 19, Burrabazar 7, Beadon St. 6, Beleghatta 10, Bhowanipore 25, Bowbazar 12, Calcutta G. P. O. 1, Circus 17, Cossipur 2, Dharamtalla 13, Elgin Road 20, Fort William, 21, Garden Reach 24, Hastings 22, Hatkhola 5, Entally 20, Kalighat 26, Kidderpore 23, Narkeldanga 11, Park Street 16, Rash Behary Avenue 29, Shyambazar 4, Tangra 15.

Calcutta residents and Calcutta commercial houses would do well to advise their correspondents to use the relevant delivery district numbers and they should also have the numbers printed on their letter-papers.

UNITE FOR PEACE

MAYOR'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

"LET us all join hands together to weed out the germs of discord and disturbance from civic life of the city.

"Whatever may be the political and religious differences amongst the citizens of Calcutta, it is high time that all the responsible men of the different quarters of the city should devise ways and means to bring peace and confidence in the city."

Thus said Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, broadcasting from the Calcutta station of the All-India Radio on the night of the 11th September, 1946.

Mr. Usman said:

"Our city, the greatest city of Asia, has passed through a calamity unprecedented in its history. We shudder to think what has happened. It seems to us that for a time being a section of the inhabitants of this city had degraded themselves to the level of the beasts. Brothers fell against brothers and innocent women and children were not spared; arson and loot were the order of the day. All these things happened so swiftly that ordinary men were bewildered and they could not divine any reason for this savagery. This holocaust of murder and looting has no doubt left a very deep impression on the minds of the citizens. The entire civic life had come to a standstill and the streets of Calcutta which were always full of pedestrians were deserted. The essential services of the city were upset. It was with great difficulty that the water supply of the city could be maintained.

"At this critical time, when baseless rumours upset the whole administration of the city, when people are panicky and have not recovered from the wounds which they received, it is not proper to enter into a controversy about the causes of the disaster and trouble; nor is it an opportune time to discuss the attitude of the different political parties in this country. Whatever may be the political and religious differences amongst the citizens of Calcutta, it is high time that all the responsible men of the different quarters of the city should devise ways and means to bring peace and confidence in the city. If we have to live like civilized human beings, we should condemn all acts of violence, from whatever quarter they may come. Our city, Calcutta, has played a very prominent part in the renaissance of India. It has been the pioneer in all fields of modern life in this country.

"Our city has produced men of literature, science, philosophy and masters of art and culture who are unrivalled in their field of activities. This city of ours has produced the greatest poet of this age. Institutions have grown up which have rendered great services to the people of this country in all walks of life. All these things have been achieved by the citizens of this city who devoted their entire life for the noble cause which they pursued. All the noble things which the city has produced was the result of peace, tranquillity, mutual trust and confidence. Before this communal strife, peaceful life of the city was never disturbed. This continued peaceful atmosphere must have been to a great extent instrumental in nurturing the greatest lawyer, scientist, philosopher, and poet whose contributions to civilization of the world are immortal. Our city has always been the nursery and home of the greatest patriots of our age. We can claim that citizens of this city have always been in the vanguard of the movement of liberation and freedom. It is a pity that the recent calamity and disaster have cast a blot on the fair name of the city and has upset all the good works that were being done in the different fields of life for the betterment of this country. Let us all join hands together to weed out the germs of discord and disturbance from the civic life of the city.

“Ever since the dawning of the idea of liberty in this country there have been political differences and mistrust amongst the two major communities of India, the Muslims and the Hindus. This was properly visualized by the great leader of India, Mr. C. R. Das. He was of confirmed opinion that unless this mistrust and misunderstanding were removed, the political progress of this country would be hampered. With this end in view, he tried his level best to settle this Hindu-Muslim question, for which he evolved a formula. Another great leader of this city, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, also realized the importance of creating confidence amongst these two communities of India. In spite of adverse circumstances, he took a very bold step, and for the first time, he, on behalf of the Congress Party, came to terms with the Muslim League Party in the Calcutta Corporation. After the compromise was effected in the Corporation, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in course of his speech, after the Mayoral election, expressed the following opinion :—

‘I have no doubt that this example will be emulated in other quarters throughout this province and, perhaps, one day throughout the country. That is why we of the Congress Party have an understanding with the Muslim League Party with our eyes open and being fully conscious of the seriousness of the steps we have taken. Our conscience is perfectly clear and we feel that what we have done has been in the best interest of Calcutta, of Bengal and of India.’

“The result of this has been that at least in civic life we have kept a comparative harmony. Let us pray to God that what we have achieved in the civic administration of this city, may be emulated in the administration of our country. Whether rapprochement between the two political parties, *viz.*, the Congress and the Muslim League, has been arrived at or not, the citizens of Calcutta should always remain peaceful and should have respect for the life, honour and property of one another. Political differences apart, we should behave like men on no account, in spite of the gravest provocation, should denude ourselves of the virtues of man. Killing of innocent individuals, men, women and children, looting of properties and setting fire to houses are against all canons of morality, of precepts of the greatest sages and prophets of the world. It is the very negation of civilization. Besides, such immoral and debase acts serve no political purpose. They do not lead any political party nearer to its goal. They lead us nowhere. I appeal to the citizens of Calcutta not to be swayed by passion, not to fall an easy prey to miscreants and professional authors of crime who want to fish in troubled waters. I appeal to them in the name of the great religions to which they belong—Hinduism and Islam—that they should desist from acts of violence in future and have respect for one another. God has thus ordained that Hindus and Muslims will live side by side not only in this great city, but throughout the country. We cannot but live peacefully. Peace and tranquillity in the city can prevail only when the citizens are determined to live a peaceful life. No amount of police or military force can bring about that sense of security, mutual respect and confidence which are essentially necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the city.

“I would, therefore, appeal to all the citizens of Calcutta, irrespective of caste and creed, that they should form Peace Committees in their own localities and guard their own areas against any recrudescence of disturbance and turmoil. They should keep their localities immune from outside infection of trouble and disturbance. It will be the duty of the members of Peace Committees to fight against rumours and canards. I am confident that if the citizens of Calcutta volunteer themselves for this noble purpose, peace and tranquillity will at once be restored and the normal life of the city will prevail.

“And last of all I pray to God that He should assuage the passion of the citizens of Calcutta and spare our city from a repetition of the great calamity which befell it. I am confident that our prayers will be granted and peace and tranquillity, mutual trust and confidence will prevail in our city.”

PEACE AND HARMONY BE RESTORED

DEPUTY MAYOR'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

“WE have lived side by side, Hindus and Mussalmans, as peaceful citizens since the day of our birth and we shall have to live together for all time to come. We cannot run away from each other and at the same time expect to live in this city or in this country in complete peace and harmony.”

Thus said Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, while broadcasting on September 12, 1946, from the Calcutta station of the All India Radio.

He said in the course of his broadcast :

“I have come before you tonight, as a brother citizen, to appeal to both of you to extend your goodwill to each other and to restore confidence between yourselves. I admit that the happenings in our city since August 16 have been too horrible for words. I know, you have suffered and suffered terribly—both Hindus and Mussalmans. Many of you have lost your near and dear ones, your home, your business and perhaps all that you possessed. I know it is not easy to wipe off these terrible events from your memory in one moment. It is really difficult, and my heart bleeds with you in your sufferings.

“We have, however, a duty to perform to our neighbour, to our city, to our community and to our country, and it is for this reason that I appeal to you today, as one of you, to come forward with all the best that is in you, so that both the Hindus and the Mussalmans may once again live in peace and harmony in our city.

“We have lived side by side, Hindus and Mussalmans, as peaceful citizens since the day of our birth and we shall have to live together for all time to come. We cannot run away from each other and at the same time expect to live in this City or in this country in complete peace and harmony. Even if it were possible to carve this city into completely Hindu and completely Mussalman areas, would it be possible to carry on any kind of normal life in Calcutta without having any relationship with each other? This would lead us to a complete deadlock the extent of which it is even impossible to imagine.

“We have to trust each other, and depend on each other to be able to live peacefully. It, therefore, devolves upon the citizens of Calcutta to restore confidence, peace and better understanding among themselves. It is the duty of all of us both Hindus and Mussalmans to help restore peace and confidence otherwise we shall have to surrender to the ‘goondas’ and the cut-throats.

“It is needless to remind you that neither the British armed forces nor the police can help us, nor is it possible to protect every Hindu and Mussalman in this city against each other with armed guards for all time to come.

“Come, then, let us sink our differences and shake hands again as honest good citizens. Let us help each other and co-operate with each other in order to restore confidence and trust between Hindus and Mussalmans. Let us together fight the ‘goonda’, let us together punish the panic-monger and the rogue. It is only then that we can bring back peace into our homes.

“It is true that the city is slowly returning to normal but there is still a great deal of suspicion and mistrust between the two communities. The Hindus will not enter the Mussalman areas and the Mussalmans will not pass through the Hindu areas. I feel it is now the duty of all responsible citizens to come forward to wipe off this distrust. We must fight rumour and allay panic and go out in our mission into lanes, bye-lanes and the ‘Bustees’ in Calcutta and everywhere possible and do our best so that normal life may be restored.

“Much of this trouble is political, and to-day even the common man in the street, whether he is a Hindu or a Mussalman, looks up to

our political leaders to come together in an effort to restore peace. While on this subject I cannot help quoting a few lines from a speech of Netaji Subhas Chandra, delivered in the Calcutta Corporation in 1940. It runs thus:—

‘In public life we often have differences—honest differences—and we have to fight because of those differences. All we need in this country and elsewhere is that we should fight honestly and clean and we knew that honest and clean fighters can shake hands as honourable men.’

‘I appeal to our political leaders in Bengal to join hands and help to restore confidence. Without this no matter how much effort is put in by the Hindus and Mussalmans individually, it would be difficult to build up the goodwill that has been lost. I know that sincere and active efforts are being made all over Calcutta by responsible citizens in this direction, and while a great deal of good work is being done the whole structure may collapse like a pack of cards if the front-rank political leaders in this Province and in this country do not sit around a table and come to a solution on the political problems that face us.

‘I am not a political leader but I feel that our freedom must be built up with the goodwill of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. I hope we have not yet forgotten those great leaders of the Indian struggle like Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who devoted the best part of their lives to the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity and who sincerely believed in it as being the only solution to our political problems.

‘Before I finish, I would like to refer to the thousands of our citizens, both Hindus and Mussalmans, who have evacuated to either parts of the city in search of peace. It is, I feel, the first duty of the Government to see that these people are rehabilitated. It is not possible for them to live permanently in Relief Centres and Rescue Camps, although I must say that the organizers of these institutions have done and are doing marvellous work. It is not possible to thank them with mere words. This is extremely important. It is the duty of the Government to see that our citizens live in peace and everything should be done to rehabilitate them and give them a sense of security even with military pickets till such time as complete confidence is restored. These vacant houses have become a den of the ‘goondas’ and the thieves, and this is not at all desirable.

‘Before I go, I once again appeal to you, to my Hindu and Muslim brothers, to come together. May God be with us.’

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES INQUIRY

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA TO PRESIDE OVER COMMISSION

The Chief Justice of India, Sir Patrick Spens, has been appointed President of the Commission of which Sir Saigid Fazl Ali, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, and Mr. B. Somayya, late Judge of the Madras High Court, have been appointed members to inquire into and report on the causes of and the measures taken to deal with the disturbances which occurred in the town and suburbs of Calcutta in the month of August.

Mr. James Saddler, I.C.S., is the Secretary.

A Bill to invest the Commission of Inquiry appointed in connexion with the recent Calcutta disturbances with all the powers of a Civil Court was introduced by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, in Bengal Council.

The measure, called the Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Inquiry Bill, seeks to empower the Commission to administer oaths,

compel production of evidence, enforce attendance of witnesses, and to punish contempts of the Commission. This is to ensure that the Commission is able to obtain satisfactorily all the evidence it needs. In order that witnesses before the Commission may not conceal the truth through fear that their statements may afterwards be used against them in civil or criminal proceedings, provision has been made in the Bill affording them such protection.

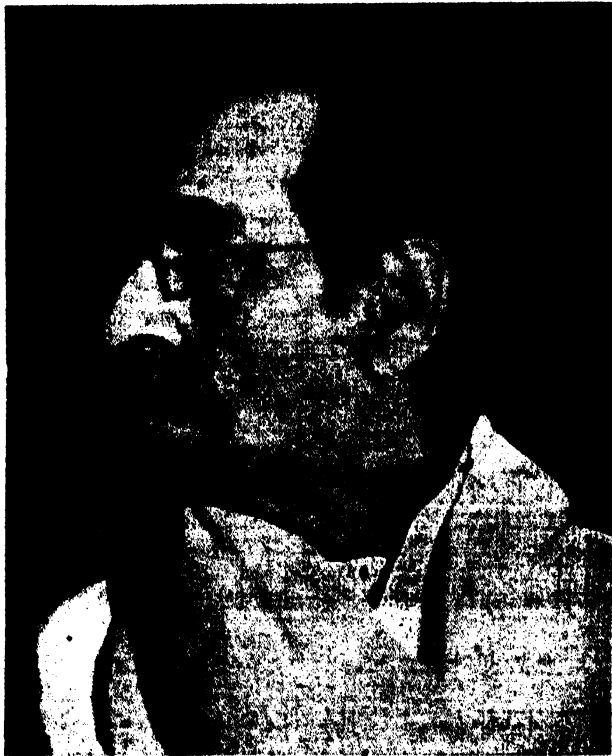
Under the Bill ‘no statement made by a person in the course of evidence before the Commission shall subject him to, or be used against him in, any civil or criminal proceedings except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement; provided that the statement is made in reply to a question which he is required by the Commission to answer, and is relevant to the subject matter of inquiry.’

The Bill has been passed into law.

Chronicle & Comment

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

The death of Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri removes the most important figure after Rabindranath Tagore in modern Bengali literature. He could write with coruscating brilliance; he could express himself in the clearest, tersest, vigorous, adroit prose. An orderliness of mind that sternly rejected indolence in thinking and called for a quickening of intellect characterized all that he produced—essays, criticisms, reviews and even his sonnets with their meticulous form and his short stories with their penetrating portrayal and the dance and sparkle of their dialogues. No mind better represented the lively and glittering epoch of the *Sabujpatra* which he started in 1914 and edited with Rabindranath Tagore as his friend, philosopher and guide. This monthly journal was unique not only because it published a continuous stream of poems, short stories, novels and essays from the pen of Tagore but because like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Bangadarshan* and Rabindranath Tagore's *Sadhana* it gave a



THE LATE MR. PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

new orientation to Bengali literature. It did more. It definitely evolved and established a new prose style breaking the barrier between the spoken and the written word that had obtained before. Interested in all subjects from economics to astronomy—and able to explain the most obscure questions with simple lucidity, he exercised very great influence on the brilliant group of young men who gathered round him at the height of the career of the *Sabujpatra* and among whom Bengali literature counts to-day a number of well-known writers.

Pramatha Chaudhuri has often been compared to Shaw by some of his admirers. But unlike Shaw he did not whip his public with scorn and cold derision: he accused it of complacency and

ridiculed its foibles. A stubborn opponent of all bigotry and philistinism, he could reduce his adversaries to impotence by his gentle but devastating mockery. He did not need the whip. Of him it could be said with perfect truth what Hardy had said on Meredith.

*"He was of those whose wit could shake
And riddle to the very core
The counterfeit that Time would break."*

Such was Pramatha Chaudhuri. And we who had the privilege of coming into close contact with him for thirty years will ever cherish his memory as that of one who could inspire and guide without losing the common touch and whose vivid personality bore the true impress of a man with a mind as wide as the heavens. We offer to his memory our tribute of respect and our deepest sympathy to his great wife, Sreematee Indira Devi.

BHABANI CHURN LAW

Calcutta has lost in Mr. Bhabani Churn Law, an artist and patron of art, who never allowed his own tastes—his own predilections—to cloud or colour his estimate of art even in totally new manifestations. His encouragement to artists of all schools in Bengal made his name a household word among them. His own art collections were rich and varied and showed his catholic taste and appreciation of art through the ages.

GOVERNMENT LOAN TO CORPORATION

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment of an advance loan of Rs. 15,37,000 to the Corporation of Calcutta, subject to certain conditions.

Of this amount, Rs. 13,41,000 is by way of advance against the loan which the Corporation proposes to raise for financing four of its schemes for—(1) the removal of Chringrihata refuse platform to Dhappa, (2) pumping plants at the Mallick Ghat and Watgunge pumping stations, (3) fitting of scour valves and air valves to unfiltered water mains, and (4) the removal of Hazra rail depot.

This sum is to be paid back to the Government in one instalment as soon as the loan is raised.

NEW DISCOVERY BY A CALCUTTA MEDICMAN

A discovery by Prof. S. R. Bose of the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, is reported to have been acclaimed by the medical experts of London as even better than Penicillin. It is called "Polyporin" and the details released claims that it is effective against typhoid, cholera, dysentery and certain kinds of Staphylococcus and Streptococcus diseases.

Striking results have also been obtained against abscesses, boils, carbuncles, eye infec-

tions, ear, nose and throat infections and ulcers including some that resist the Sulphanilamide treatment.

While Penicillin is obtained from cheese mould, Prof. Bose has found "Polyporin" in pieces of decomposed wood logs and bamboo collected in the various parts of India, since 1918. Unlike Penicillin, "Polyporin" can be stored at a normal room temperature almost anywhere.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Eleven members of the Delhi Municipal Committee walked out of a municipal meeting on the 5th September last as a protest against disallowing by the President, Mr. Le Bailly, of three resolutions, one welcoming the establishment of the Interim Government, the second congratulating Mr. Asaf Ali, a former member of the Committee, on his new appointment, and the third congratulating Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan on his escape and speedy recovery.

The resolutions were signed by 18 members. Mr. Khanna insisted on moving the resolutions saying that there was nothing in the municipal bye-laws debarring members from raising a discussion on matters of this nature. He said similar resolutions had been passed by the Committee several times before.

LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

After negotiations lasting over five years, the Punjab Government took over on the 5th October last the Lahore Electric Supply Company started by the late Lala Harkishen Lal.

Under the terms of the agreement Government has paid to the company Rs. 1,00,00,000 in cash, pending valuation of the concern by experts from Calcutta.

If the valuation exceeds or is less than the above amount either party will return to the other the difference, with interest. Differences on the question of valuation will be referred to two arbitrators. If the arbitrators' award are not accepted by the parties, the matter will be referred to a Judge of the Lahore High Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice.

The employees of the Company recently met the Public Works Minister, Chaudhuri Lahri Singh,

MUSLIMS HOIST BLACK FLAGS

LEAGUE'S PROTEST AGAINST INTERIM GOVERNMENT

On the occasion of assumption of office by the Interim Government in New Delhi, black flags were hoisted on many Muslim houses and places of business in predominantly Muslim localities in Calcutta on the 2nd September last.

This was to register "the Muslim nation's silent contempt for the installation in office of the Hindu Congress and its satellites" as directed by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. Many Muslims also wore black arm-bands.

A large number of Hindus, in areas where they are in a majority, put up Congress flags on their houses and business establishments. Many taxis and buses also displayed the Congress emblem. A number of Hindu houses were illuminated in the evening.

All available military and police in the city were on protective duty. Military pickets in armoured cars and tanks were posted at various points, while mobile military and police parties also patrolled the city at regular intervals. There was no serious incident.

and submitted a list of demands. One of which was that the whole staff be taken over by Government on a permanent basis and with adjusted salaries.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT FORMED

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

"His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the present members of the Governor General's Executive Council. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following :—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. John Mathai, (Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Jagjivanram, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sardar Baldev Singh, Syed Ali Zaheer and Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha.

"Two more Muslim members will be appointed later." Thus stated an official *communiqué*, issued in New Delhi on the 24th August last.

In a broadcast from New Delhi on the 24th night His Excellency the Viceroy spoke of the formation of the Interim Government and made a special appeal to the Muslim League to consider their policy and join the Interim Government and enter the Constituent Assembly.

Distribution Of Portfolios

A Press Note from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 1st September last said : "The portfolios in the Interim Government have been distributed as follows :—

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Defence.—Sardar Baldev Singh.

Home (including Information and Broadcasting).—Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Finance.—Dr. John Mathai.

Communications (War Transport and Railways).—Mr. Asaf Ali.

Agriculture and Food.—Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Labour.—Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

Health, Education and Arts.—Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan.

Legislature, Post and Air.—Syed Ali Zaheer.

Industries and Supplies.—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Works, Mines and Power.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Commerce.—Mr. C. H. Bhabha."

The Interim Government took office on September 2 when they were sworn in.

Pandit Nehru's first act after assuming office was to visit the General Headquarters as the Minister-in-Charge of Defence. At the G. H. Q. the Deputy Commander-in-Chief was introduced to him. He also met the members of the Commander-in-Chief's Council.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of the new Interim Government, in an informal chat with Press correspondents said *inter alia* :—

"We propose to function as a corporate whole for co-ordinating discussion not only of our own individual departmental affairs, but discussion of all important matters and coming to a joint decision with a joint responsibility.

"We entered into this enterprise in order to achieve our objective, that is, complete and full independence of India. If we are co-operating with those whom we have opposed all along in Government, much more true inevitably to receive co-operation of every Indian in this country because after all foreign elements in this country are temporary residents here or are temporarily in office."

FOUR DAYS' REIGN OF TERROR

AUGUST 16—AUGUST 19

1946

BRIGHT and sunny was the morning of the 16th August, 1946.

It was the day set apart by the All-India Muslim League for re-affirming the resolutions adopted at their Council meeting held in Bombay on July 29, rejecting the British Cabinet Delegation's proposals and deciding to resort to "Direct Action" for the achievement of Pakistan. Few, if any indeed, had the fatidical vision to see what the day would bring forth or the stealthy approach of the catastrophe that was to paralyse the life of the great metropolis for four days of unforgettable horror, when it lay completely at the mercy of hooligans and criminals, murderers and plunderers, organized bands of dangerous desperadoes, who dominated its life, destroyed its peace and dealt death and devastation in a scale and manner altogether unknown in the history of the city. Few could foresee the carnage and the pillage, the arson and murder, the ruin and the sorrow that would tear the fair city, nor its charred and ensanguined streets and byelanes, where the screams and shrieks of women and children rose above the moans of dying men who fell before the cruel fury of the mob; nor could any one imagine the wild and ferocious happenings of the days of terror that followed.

The account given below, prepared from reports published in the Calcutta Press, attempts to present a day-to-day narrative of the four days that shook the city and the aftermath of the ordeal it passed through—beginning on the 16th August, 1946.

SAVAGERY AND SLAUGHTER, DEATH AND DEVASTATION RULE THE GREAT CITY

16TH AUGUST

FIRST DAY

Friday

ALL public offices, banks, trade and commercial establishments remained closed on the 16th August on account of the public holiday which had been declared by the Bengal Government.

Trams did not run, buses did not ply, nor taxis or rickshaws. The telephone service was all but out of work for lack of operators.

Trouble started at day-break simultaneously, it seems, at different places, and soon there were innumerable clashes between Hindus and Muslims all over the city. Practically speaking, every part of the city was affected except the European residential quarters.

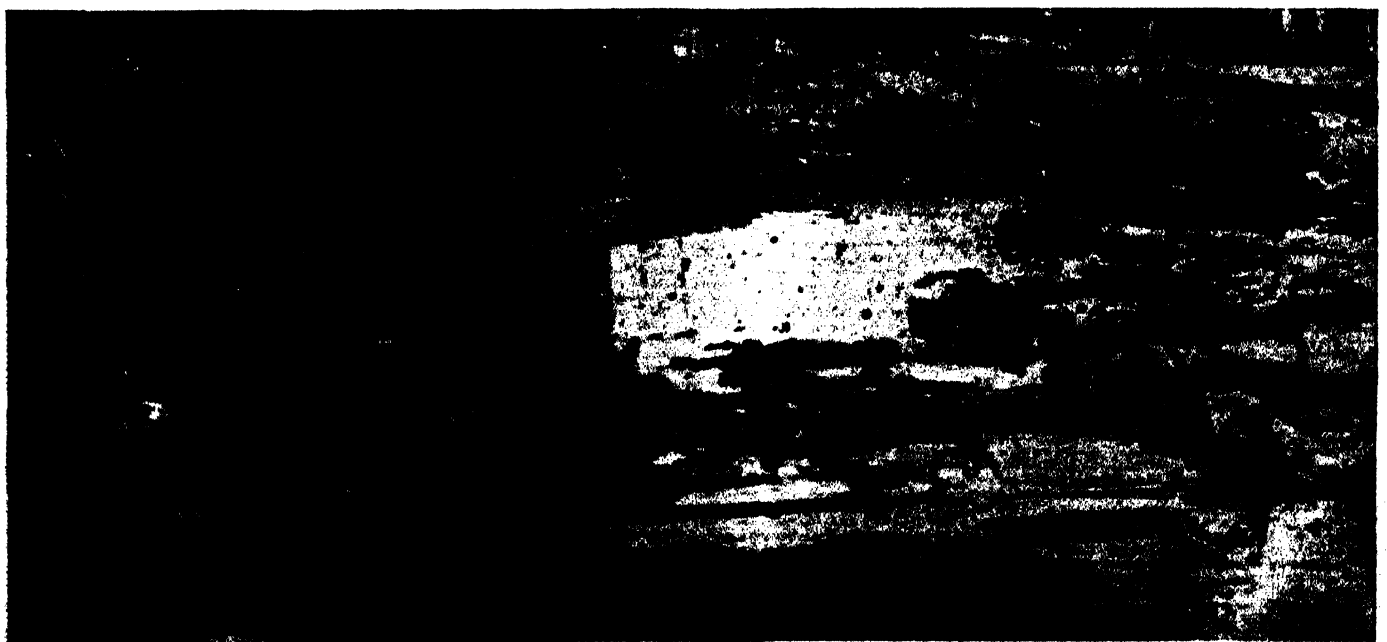
Followed widespread rioting, looting of shops and houses, stabbing, killing and incendiarism.

Even after night-fall flames lit up testifying to the fact that incendiaries were at work at many places.

Over 800 persons were removed to different hospitals of the city with injuries, the number of deaths upto 1-30 a.m. being given as 161. Besides these many dead or dying were found in the streets unattended.

Troops were moved into the city later in the day and stationed in police headquarters. Curfew was ordered in the city from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. (Bengal time).

Shops and residential houses along these thoroughfares were in a number of cases broken open, looted and finally set on fire. The College Street Market of the Corporation of Calcutta suffered terribly from arson, quite a number of well-known stores at the Mechuabazar Street-end being completely plundered and gutted.



Ration shops, radio, furniture, cloth, food, confectionery and general provision stores among others were broken into by mobs of hooligans, who took away what they could carry and burned the rest. A large departmental stores in Dhurrumtolla was reported to have lost over Rs. 7.00,000 worth of goods. Many shopkeepers were stabbed or clubbed to death while defending their property.

The "Statesman" House was attacked by rioters and glasspanes were broken. The offices of the "Hindusthan Standard" and "Ananda Bazar Patrika" at Burman Street (off Upper Chitpore Road) were attacked by a mob and the attached post office was set fire to, shortly before dusk. Fortunately, it began to rain almost immediately and the fire was extinguished with the help of the members of the staff.

Vehicular traffic of all kinds, as stated above, were at a standstill. Of the very few private cars that were out on the streets, quite a good number were set on fire.

Delivery of telegrams and letters was suspended from 1 p.m. after interference with messengers.

The Chief Transportation Manager, B. A. Railway, announced that owing to local intimidation the B. A. Railway staff were unable to work their Suburban Trains.

In the Medical College Hospitals 425 injured were attended to of whom 150 died. Campbell Hospital recorded 146 injured and 5 dead. Carmichael Medical College attended 210 cases of whom 6 proved fatal.

The Indian National Ambulance Corps, the Anjuman-i-Mufidul Islam, the Red Cross Society and Friends' Ambulance Unit, to name only a few, and other similar organisations did yeoman's work in removing the wounded to hospitals.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, declared late in the night in an interview with the *Associated Press* that the situation was improving.

WHY GOVERNMENT DECLARED AUGUST 16 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

CHIEF MINISTER EXPLAINS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

"Government have declared a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act for the purpose of minimising the risks of conflicts and in the interests of peace and order; and I hope and trust that all sections and groups of people will do their utmost to co-operate in the preservation of peace and order, and do nothing provocative or otherwise, which may precipitate a disturbance. I repeat that this measure has been taken to minimise the risks of disturbance, and I trust that the fullest advantage will be taken of this facility"—declared Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, in the Bengal Legislative Council, in reply to the Congress motion regarding the declaration of a public holiday on August 16.

The motion, which came up for discussion on August 14, was lost by 13 votes to 31.

Mr. Suhrawardy added:—

"In spite, however, of all these precautions and statements there is always a danger and fear of a conflict arising.

"The manner in which *hartals* have been previously enforced on unwilling people anxious to pursue their normal avocations in discharge of their duties and for the purpose of earning their livelihood does cause anxiety. The followers of my friends on the other side have shown the people the way to enforce *hartals* by violence and intimidation. The Muslims would naturally be tempted to follow suit, and in the present political atmosphere it is bound to give rise to communal conflicts. It is to minimise the risks of such conflicts, as I have said above, that I have taken this measure, and I feel that I am fully justified in doing so."

MURDER, ARSON, PILLAGE AND PLUNDER PROCEED

17TH AUGUST

SECOND DAY

Saturday

DESPITE a curfew imposed from 9 p.m. on Friday to 4 a.m. on Saturday, the orgy of murder, arson, pillage and plunder proceeded in Calcutta for the second day, with the result that the Governor called out the military in support of the local police from Saturday afternoon.

Section 144 was also promulgated in the city, prohibiting assembly in public of five or more persons and the carrying of weapons of any kind including *lathis*. Curfew was renewed on Saturday night between the same hours.

The Government of Bengal announced that consequent on the deterioration in the situation the military have been called out to assist the police in the maintenance of law and order. Over 270 persons were killed and more than 1,600 injured on Saturday.

Stabbing, arson and looting broke out afresh with the breakdown on Saturday—Narkeldanga, Harrison Road, Meenuabazar Street, Manicktolla, and Cossipore being the most severely affected areas.

The Calcutta Fire Brigade worked at full pressure and dealt with nearly 900 fires during the two days. A considerable number of fires could not be dealt with as crowds prevented firemen from reaching the scene.

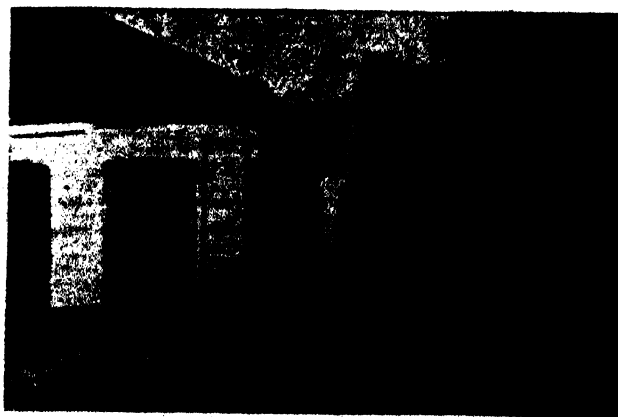
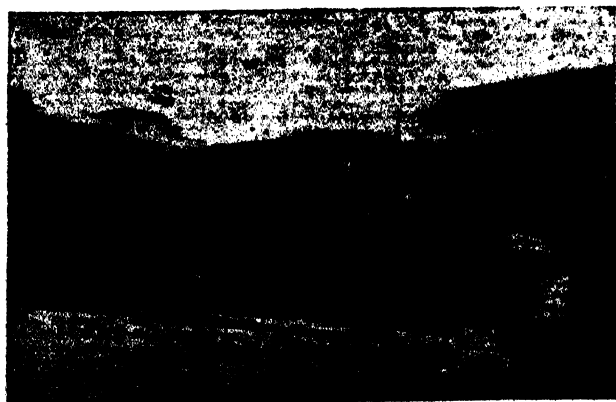
In a broadcast on Saturday night Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, declared: "I am determined that this state of affairs shall not continue. Lawlessness shall not prevail. With the full approval of my Ministry, the military have been called in to aid the police. They have already undertaken an extensive operation to restore peace in the area which lies between Vivekananda Road and Bow Bazar Street. They will continue to operate until order is restored."

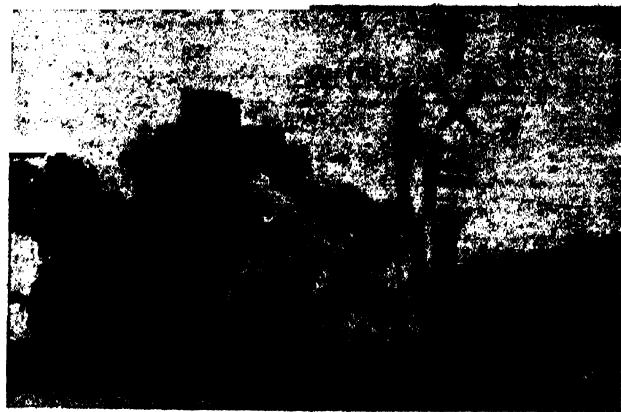
GOVERNOR AND CHIEF MINISTER TOUR CITY

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, accompanied by a strong police party, toured the most severely affected areas on Friday and again on Saturday. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and some members of his Cabinet were also out on both days visiting different localities and hospitals.

The Chief Minister spent a long time in the "Riot Controls' Room" at Police Headquarters, Lal Bazar, on Friday and remained there until early hours of Saturday.

Large fires and innumerable smaller ones broke out in North and Central Calcutta. The





residence in European Asylum Lane, of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, the leader of Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, was also attacked by a mob who tried to set fire to it. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., who is a Minister, appeared on the scene and persuaded the mob to disperse.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

As the day wore on it was learned that military operations had been successfully undertaken in North Calcutta in the areas bounded by Vivekananda Road, Bowbazar Street, Upper Circular Road and Strand Road, and that the situation there was fast returning to normal. Meanwhile, mobile military patrols toured the city, dispersing crowds who defied the Section 144 Order. Firing was resorted to on numerous occasions.

TRAIN SERVICE AFFECTED

Traffic on the B. A. Railway suffered as a result of the disturbances. No trains left Sealdah. Service on the E. I. R. was normal, inward and outward trains working to a schedule.

AUGUST 16 AS PUBLIC HOLIDAY

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REFUSED IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

The Deputy Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Tafazzal Ali, refused consent, on August 12, to Mr. D. N. Datta, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, to move the adjournment motion to discuss the Government action in declaring August 16th as a public holiday. Up-
roars followed, and after a while the Congress Party walked out. Mr. K. S. Roy, the Leader of the Congress Party, stating that they were taking this step as a protest against the action of the Government "in using their authority to give effect to a communal party's decision."

Later, replying to Mr. D. Gladding, Leader of the European Party, the Deputy Speaker explained his refusal to admit the Congress Party's adjournment motion on the grounds that (i) Government had taken this action in exercise of the power vested in them under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and (ii) a corroborative precedent existed in the shape of a ruling by the Deputy President of the Central Assembly (Sir Shanmukham Chetty) who, in 1933, had ruled out an opposition measure tabled to discuss an order of the Bombay Government "which had been issued in exercise of the power vested in them under the law."

Hundreds of passengers, however, who arrived at Howrah Station on Friday night and Saturday, were stranded as no transport was available to take them home.

FOOD SITUATION

The food situation in the city rapidly deteriorated. Friday's requirements of fresh food were met from stocks purchased the day before in view of the impending hartal. On Saturday, however, few people ventured out of their homes to replenish their larders; and those who did, found little to

LEADERS' APPEAL FOR PEACE

Messrs. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sarat Chandra Bose, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Messrs. Surendra Mohan Ghose, Kiran Sankar Roy, Maulana Akram Khan, Messrs. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Mohon Singh Gianai, Bhupesh Gupta, Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Shamsuddin Ahmed, Panchu Gopal Bhaduri, Bhowani Sen, Abul Hashim, Hamidul Haq Chowdhuri and Khwaja Nooruddin issued the following appeal to the citizens of Calcutta on the 17th afternoon :—

"We beg our brethren to listen to us. The military are coming out, curfew has been imposed and any one disobeying orders runs the risk of being shot. Section 144 has been promulgated and any one carrying lathis and weapons is in danger of losing his life or his liberty. Keep to your mahallas and do not encroach on the mahallas or 'paras' of other parties. Try to form mahalla peace squads consisting of members of all communities and work together to preserve peace."

buy due to the non-arrival of fresh meat, fish and vegetables in the bazars. Meanwhile, many maunds of fish and vegetables and thousands of eggs imported from the mofussil lay rotting on Saturday at Sealdah Station. Telephone service was almost non est, only a few "emergency calls" being attended to at only a few exchanges.

While a wave of hate swept the city, persons of good-will and reason tried to establish amity between the communities and their efforts succeeded at some places though their number was very few.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION

18TH AUGUST**THIRD DAY****Sunday**

The situation in Calcutta showed hardly any improvement on Sunday, the 18th August, the third day of the great disorder and disaster.

Life in the city showed no sign whatever of returning to normal. With markets closed, supply of milk scarce, shops not yet looted still keeping the shutters down, the telephone system not working, the tramways and other vehicular services and trains suspended, life in the city remained as disrupted as in previous days.

The military patrolled the streets and military pickets were placed at different centres in troubled areas.

From 2 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sunday 64 cases were removed to different hospitals, many of them suffering from bullet wounds received from military and police fire for ignoring the Section 144 Order.

The death-roll in the past three days' disturbances was reported to have been between 2,000 and 3,000. It was impossible to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of injured, but it was feared that this would run into many thousands. Streets were still littered with dead bodies at many places.

Leaders of the two communities, Hindus and Muslims, spent the morning and afternoon in attempts to expedite a return to normal conditions. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leaders of the Congress Parliamentary Parties in the Central and Bengal Assemblies respectively, met the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, and discussed with him the situation arising out of the city's disturbed state and ways of restoring peace and communal harmony. The latter met leaders of other communities at a conference at Government House, where it was decided that more police and military pickets should be posted.

Just before midday on Sunday, after a meeting between prominent Hindus and Muslims of the localities, a joint peace procession of all communities was taken out through Mowlali and Taltollah, two of the worst affected areas in Central Calcutta. Congress, Muslim League and white flags were carried in the procession and the slogan "Hindu-Muslim 'ek ho'" ("Hindus and Muslims, Unite") was shouted at intervals. White flags were raised on buildings as the procession passed. Taking advantage of the lull in hostilities, many families moved to less affected areas. But later in the afternoon the situation in these areas again deteriorated.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, described the situation as being much the same as it was before in reply to an enquiry by the *Associated Press* at 9-30 on Sunday night.

UNNEGOTIABLE STREETS HAMPER VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Well-known stores were gutted and valuable goods which could not be carried away had been wantonly destroyed. In Wellesley Street wrecked furniture partially burned, lay in the centre of the road, making it difficult for vehicular traffic to negotiate the street. Heavier furniture lay shattered inside ransacked shops.

At various points including police thanas were seen pathetic groups of refugees, men, women, children and infants being removed in safe areas.

GOVERNMENT RESCUE STATION

Under instructions from the Government of Bengal a rescue station was opened on Sunday by the military at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument at the Maidan. Military detachments with trucks, were kept ready there to attend to calls from disturbed areas. The work of this station was mainly to send relief parties where necessary to remove Hindus from Muslim majority areas and Muslims from areas where Hindus were in majority.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

The Government of Bengal issued the following statement on Saturday, the 17th August :—

Disturbances in Calcutta began about seven on the morning of the 16th in the Manicktolla area and gradually spread to those parts where Hindu and Muslim 'paras' adjoin. The disturbances which were communal in character, took the form of rioting with murder, looting and arson. The disturbances were particularly severe in the Manicktolla and Harrison Road areas. During the first day the police used tear gas extensively and were forced to open fire on several occasions. Towards evening there was a marked deterioration and the military were called in to assist the police. A curfew between the hours of 9 p.m. on the 16th and 4 a.m. on the 17th was imposed and an order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of weapons including lathis was promulgated by the Commissioner of Police.

There was no appreciable improvement during the night and shortly after day-light the situation deteriorated. His Excellency, who had already toured the disturbed area on the previous day, made a further tour during the morning with the Area and Fortress commanders. Considerable military forces were deployed in the worst affected areas in North Calcutta and the immediate effect has been satisfactory and the situation though still tense appears to be quiet. Elsewhere in the city there was sporadic looting accompanied in some cases by murder and arson.

The military were also called in the area between Park Street and Surendranath Banerjee Road. The number of casualties has yet to be ascertained but the number of deaths arising out of the clashes must be great. The general situation throughout the city is still very tense.

Rescue work was also carried out by Congress and Muslim League volunteers assisted by the police and military. For the most part the refugees were housed and cared for in college hostels and similar establishments.

FIRE-CALLS

About 350 fire calls were attended to by the Fire Brigade up to the midnight of Sunday, bringing the total calls during the three days of disturbances to over 1,200. Some of these were big fires, includ-

ing one at a motor company's garage in South Calcutta, which caused much damage. A ration godown in the Tiljala area of Central Calcutta was also set on fire.

B. A. SERVICES DISLOCATED

No train left Sealdah station after seven on Saturday morning, owing to the disturbances.

Only three trains on the main line—namely Darjeeling and Dacca mails and the North Bengal Express—arrived at Sealdah Station on Saturday.

Train services on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway were not affected.

MR. SARAT BOSE SEES GOVERNOR

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met His Excellency the Governor on Sunday morning and made some suggestions regarding the posting of military pickets. He said that they should be posted from the south of Dharamtolla Street, Entally Corner, Bondel Road, Ballygunge, Tollygunge and Kidderpore. Mr. Bose also wanted that the Fire Brigade when it went out should be accompanied by rescue parties. His Excellency made a note of the suggestions.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, also met the Governor of Bengal on Sunday afternoon when he discussed with His Excellency the situation in the city.

The Governor and the Chief Minister toured some of the affected areas.

AGAINST AUGUST 16 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST IN LEGAL COUNCIL

In view of precedents in "similar circumstances" where the Opposition had exercised their right to challenge and question the Government on "extraordinary" occasions, although, normally, no adjournment motion should be allowed when Government took action under the powers vested in them, provided the exercise of power had been in the ordinary course of administration," Sir B. P. Singh Roy, President of the Bengal Council, gave on August 12 last his consent to the admission of an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Haridas Mazumdar (Hindu Nationalist) to discuss the Bengal Government's action in declaring August 16, which was to be observed by the Muslim League as "Direct Action Day" as a public holiday. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, had opposed the motion on the ground that it minimised the chances of conflict.

A protest from the European Party was voiced by Mr. G. Morgan, the Leader of the Party, who said that the action had been very "unwise and it creates a very bad precedent." He also referred to the "very dangerous atmosphere of uncertainty and fear" created by this action of the Government.

After the Chief Minister's reply, which lay stress upon the League's "specific instructions to see that essential services were maintained," the motion was put to vote and rejected by 51 to 13 votes, the European Party remaining neutral.

TENSE SITUATION THOUGH UNDER CONTROL

19TH AUGUST

FOURTH DAY

Monday

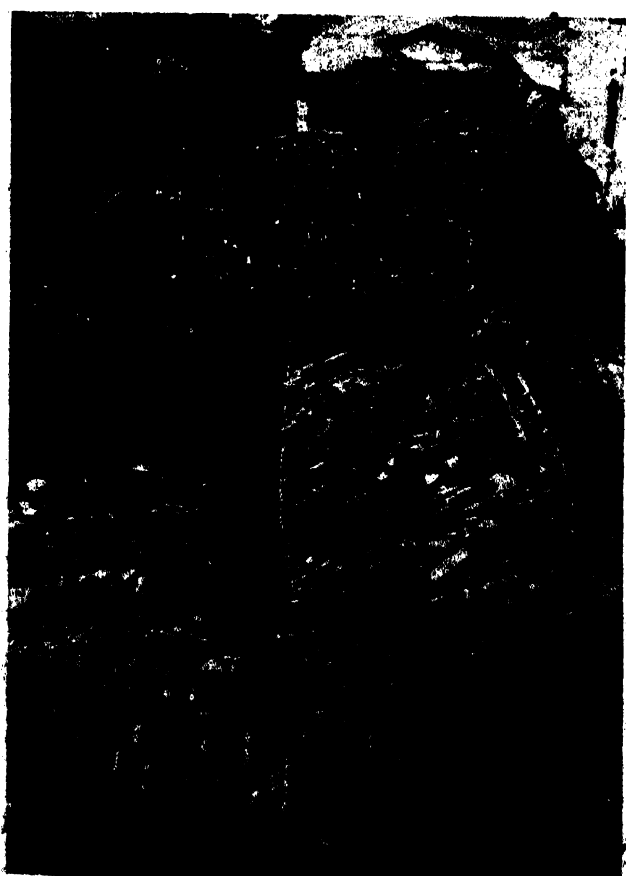
CTIVE watchfulness and vigorous patrolling all over the city by the military brought the situation under control on Monday when the city appeared to be quieter. Tense situation, however, prevailed and public confidence had still to be restored. In places it appeared, however, that the saner sections of the people were asserting themselves and trying to restore order and peace in their respective areas.

Excepting a few cases of stray assaults, there were no reports of any big incidents from any quarter of the city. Private cars in small numbers were out in the main thoroughfares for the first time without any military or police escort. Movement of people in their respective localities was also freer than before.

A number of persons died as a result of military firing in North Calcutta.

The deaths in some cases were instantaneous. Several others died in hospitals. About a hundred cases, mostly of bullet wounds, were admitted into Calcutta Medical College, Carmichael Medical College and Indian Red Cross Hospitals.

According to a Government spokesman expressing his personal opinion at a Press conference the total figure of deaths could be placed at 500, while the number of injured stood near 3,300. But reports received from hospitals, relief organizations, rescue parties, Ambulance and Red Cross services showed that no fewer than 2,000 persons had lost their lives in this frenzy of mob violence. The figure of persons injured stood well over 8,000.



STINKING CORPSES AND CROWDED HOSPITALS

Stinking corpses littered some of the streets of the city creating ghastly sight, specially in Baithak-khkhana, Hatibagan and Circular Road areas.

Major General Dimond, the Surgeon-General, expressing his personal opinion, put the total dead at 500. The bodies brought in dead into the hospitals were in the neighbourhood of 280. He reckoned the injured at well over 3,300. Of these 2,500 were dealt with by the Government hospitals and 700 to 800 by other hospitals. All the hospitals have become full, and the army took in 350 cases. The Lake Hospital with 300 beds was opened up for this on Sunday.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal said: "There was a very marked improvement in the situation in Calcutta at the end of the day. Combined military and police operations have restored confidence, and people are now moving about more freely on the streets. A few trams were run towards the end of the afternoon.

"Though the general situation throughout the city is quiet, there are still stray murders and in consequence apprehension still prevails."

COURTS CLOSED

The Chief Justice of Bengal ordered that in view of the disturbed conditions in the city and its suburbs, which made it dangerous for the litigant public, members of the bar and staffs to attend courts, the High Courts and its offices, the Civil Courts at Howrah, Alipore and Sealdah and the Presidency Small Causes Courts will be closed on Tuesday.

Summing up the general situation on the fourth day, a Government spokesman said at a Press Conference held in the Writers' Building that the position arising from the disturbances was that the life of Calcutta had been completely disorganised and it had become necessary (a) to provide for the treatment of several hundred wounded persons; (b) to remove and dispose of a large number of corpses.

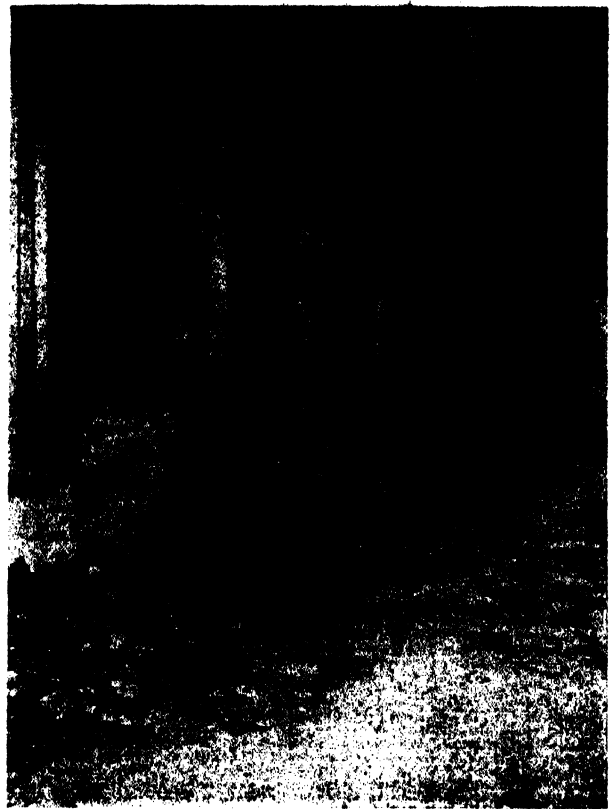
AUGUST 16

CONGRESS PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC HOLIDAY

To protest against the action of the Bengal Government in declaring Friday, August 16th, as a public holiday, the following resolution was passed at a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and presided over by Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, B. P. C. C., on the 14th August last:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta representing different shades of political opinion records its emphatic protests against the arbitrary, high-handed and indiscreet action of the League Government in Bengal in declaring 16th August as a public holiday in defiance of public sentiments and in the teeth of popular opposition."

Among those who addressed the gathering were: Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Mr. Niharendu Datta-Mazumdar, Mr. Basantlal Murarka, Mr. Selah Chatterjee, Dr. Arabinda Baner, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. D. N. Pradhan, and others.



RECOVERY OF LOOTED PROPERTY

TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE MUSEUM

A Press Note issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, says:—

With the kind permission of the authorities of the Calcutta Museum, Chowringhee Road, arrangements are now being made to display all recovered and unclaimed looted property on the ground floor of the premises. As soon as the arrangements are complete complainants or their accredited representatives would be asked by a notification to view the property for identification.

As a result of the search till the 6th September last the police had recovered looted property including many valuable jewellery worth about Rs. 12,00,000. The police had also arrested over 3,000 persons in course of general round up and simultaneous searches all over the city and suburbs.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta police are still continuing searches in different parts of the city and recovering looted properties and the number of arrests is daily increasing.

(c) to rescue persons of one community who had found shelter in the houses of members of the other community, or isolated groups who were panic-stricken in their own locality; (d) to organize relief centres for the shelter and feeding of fugitives now estimated to number several thousands and (e) to restore normal food distribution.

AFTERMATH OF THE ORDEAL

City Slowly Returns To Normal

20TH AUGUST

FIFTH DAY

Tuesday

WITH shops open in greater numbers and buses and taxis in greater evidence, people were moving about more freely on the main streets where, due to easier conditions, the extent of the damage and havoc could be better appreciated.

Isolated cases of stabbing were reported on Sunday and Monday. There were more private motor cars using the roads while the lorries of Government and private relief organizations were out in large numbers. British and Indian military policemen did point duty along all the main thoroughfares.

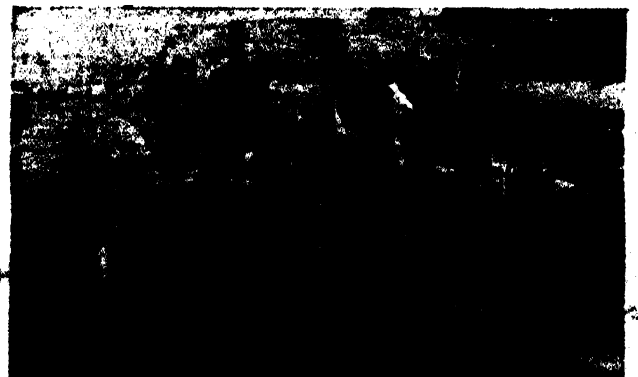
The cases of stabbing and stray assaults, reported from different parts of the city and proving fatal in certain instances, showed a marked fall in their number.

The corpses which had littered the main streets on the previous days had, for the most part, been removed. Despite the absence of corpses, however, an overpowering stench pervaded many localities, indicating that numberless bodies had been pushed into the city's sewers through manholes and that a good many dead were lying, out of sight, in deserted, ransacked houses and undiscovered lanes and corners.

There had been more than 2,500 cases of incendiarism, big or small, during the last four days.

In view of the unprecedented situation the Government decided to allow ration card holders to draw their rations from any ration shops opened in their localities. Those without any cards were allowed to draw 4 chittacks of cereals daily.

In a second broadcast on Tuesday night Governor Burrows assured Calcutta's citizens that there was as yet no intention to relax any of the measures taken by his Government to restore peace: the Curfew Order from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m. would continue for the time being; and the protective military forces, which had been employed in considerable strength, would not be withdrawn from Calcutta while any substantial threat of disorder remained. He made a special appeal to the Tramway Union leaders to see that the workers resumed their duties without more delay.



CALCUTTA UNDER MOB RULE

OBSERVE DIRECT ACTION DAY: BE PEACEFUL

MORNING NEWS-

QAID-E-AZAM'S CALL TO MUSLIMS

AUGUST 16.

MUSLIMS OBSERVE DIRECT ACTION DAY

British Govt.
Warned

STAR OF INDIA - AUG. 18.

161 Persons Killed And
Over 800 Injured

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA - AUG. 17.

BENGAL GOVERNOR FAILED
IN DISCHARGE OF DUTY

SJ. SARAT BOSE'S CHARGES

TALES OF MURDER,
ARSON & LOOT

INHUMAN CRUELITIES AND SHOCKING SIGHTS
HINDUSTHAN STANDARD - AUG. 20

2,000 DEAD & 8,000
INJURED IN
THREE DAYS' RIOTS

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
RUNS INTO CRORES:

LEADERS SEE GOVERNOR

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD -
AUG. 19.

OVER 270
KILLED,

1,600

INJURED IN
TWO DAYS

Troops Called Out
to Help Police

STATESMAN - AUG. 18.

Reign Of Terror In
Kalighat

Murder, Loot And Destruction
By Hindu Mobs

- MORNING NEWS -

DEATH ROLL
NOW BETWEEN
2,000 AND 3,000

LEADERS STRIVE TO RESTORE
PEACE

NIGHTMARE TALES OF SAVAGERY
AND SLAUGHTER

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BESTIALLY DONE
TO DEATH

BENGAL MINISTRY
RESPONSIBLE

Mass Murder Of
Calcutta Citizens

- HINDUSTHAN STANDARD -

3468 BODIES SO FAR ACCOUNTED FOR IN CALCUTTA

City's Recovery Speeding Up

- STATESMAN -

রাজপথ বইতে প্রায় জাড়ে ডিন
হাজার শব অপসারিত

প্রায় দেড়শক লোকের কর্মকাণ্ডে ভাঙ্গ
- সুগভীর -

Strong Military Guard
All Over City

A. B. PATRIKA -

- AUG. 20.

খাপক খানজাহাঙ্গীর
কলে বহু লুণ্ঠিত মাল
পুনরুদ্ধার

- ভারত -

- সুগভীর -

বাহির হইতে শুধা বাহাদুরী

মুসলিম কমিশনারের নিকট জনৈক প্রাংলো ইজিগানের
খোলা চিঠি

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA - AUG. 20.

RATION QUOTA HALVED AS
TEMPORARY MEASURE

Congress & League Leaders Tour City
Appealing For Peace

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA - AUG. 18.

CURFEW PROCLAIMED

Orgy Of Looting, Rioting,
Stabbing & Incendiarism

CALCUTTA CARNAGE IN HEADLINES

STOP THIS FRATRICIDAL WAR

All Party Leaders' Appeal To Calcutta Public

VICEROY VIEWS SCENES OF RUIN

কলিকাতা শাফার করা
নাহী বর্তমান
স্বাধীনতা - স্বাধীনতা

STATES
MAN - AUG. 26.

Exodus from City Abates

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA - AUG. 24.

STRAY STABBING CASES REPORTED: HEAVY EXODUS CONTINUES

More Than Thousand Men Arrested
So Far In Different Quarters

9 BATTALIONS NOW IN CALCUTTA

Police Unable to Control
Situation

STATESMAN - AUG. 24.

নব্বা, দুটোয়াক ও গুহায়ে মকল
শ্রেণীর কলসাধারণ সর্বসাধ

Further Improvement In Public Conveyance

SHOPS BEGIN TO REOPEN: AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA AUG. 22. VERY FEW CASES OF STRAY INCIDENTS

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 23.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS BEGUN

New Market To Open
To-day

TRANSPORT SERVICES IN
FULL SWING

নৃশংস হত্যাকাণ্ড

-আলম্ব দ্বারা পরিচালিত-

বাংলা-পুত্রদ্বারা নারীর মর্মান্বীত কামিনী

STREETS STILL LITTERED WITH STINKING CORPSES

Increasing Relief & Peace

A.B. PATRIKA - Activities AUG. 20.

আত্মঘাতী হিন্দু-মুসলিম দাঙ্গা - বঙ্গবন্ধু

আলম্ব দ্বারা পরিচালিত -

পুলিস ও রিক্সাওয়ালা দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে নাড়ির
করা সর্বসাধারণের নেতাদের দৃষ্ট জীবন

COMMUNAL ARROGANCE AND VIOLENCE FOSTERED BY CONGRESS

"100 MILLION MUSLIMS
WILL RESIST IT"

HINDU CONGRESS CAUSED
RECENT DISTURBANCES

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 25.

CALCUTTA'S RECOVERY FROM BLOOD-BATH

CURFEW CONTINUES: HEAVY RUSH OF REFUGEES
AT HOWRAH STATION

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD - AUG. 23.

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 21.

Unforgettable Scenes In
Calcutta

Estimated 7,000 Deaths &
20,000 Injured

2,132 PERSONS ARRESTED SO FAR

PROPERTIES WORTH
1 LAKH RECOVERED

FULL RATIONING IN CITY TO BE
RESTORED FROM TO-DAY

NATIONALIST

AUGUST
25.

ALCUTTA CARNAGE IN HEADLINES.

HORROR AND PATHOS SIDE BY SIDE

Passers-by came upon particularly revolting sights. A representative of *The Statesman* reported:

"In an open plot of land surrounded by dwelling houses in Upper Chitpur Road near Shampukur, about 50 bodies had been thrown haphazardly in two heaps and were being devoured by vultures. Adjoining them was an abandoned lorry containing about a score of corpses.

"I came across another gruesome spectacle at the junction of Syed Ameer Ali Avenue and Circus Market Range, the former a main thoroughfare of Park Circus. Here, beside the burnt and looted remains of a two-storeyed house lay the bodies of two men and a dog. Vultures had attacked the former, leaving the dog alone.

"As a result of the damage done during the disturbances, many buildings appear to be in a dangerous state. In one place in Nimtollah Ghat Street, a couple of the pillars supporting a verandah protruding over the pavement had been dislodged, leaving a portion of the verandah without support. Pedestrians, unaware of the danger, were walking on the pavement below.

FRESH ATTEMPT AT ARSON

"Smoke issuing from the ruins of buildings in Upper Circular Road provided evidence of fresh attempts at arson of which I had received reports earlier in the day.

"Along Strand Road, Harrison Road and near the approaches to Howrah Bridge, I saw pathetic groups of men, women and children hurrying along in the direction of the station clinging desperately to bundles of clothing and a few odd utensils. They were refugees making for their village homes."

TRAM CARS

Tram cars did not appear in the streets as expected, though buses plied in some routes, No. 2 and No. 5.

A Government spokesman said that the trams did not appear for he understood that the leaders of the Tramway Workers' Union declined to allow their members to resume work except on certain

conditions, one of which was that the leaders of political parties should give an assurance that there would be no further riots.

PEACE MISSION TOUR AFFECTED AREAS

Following a Conference a Peace Mission composed of Congress, Muslim League and Sikh leaders toured round the affected areas in the city on Monday afternoon (19th August).

The Mission included Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Sardar Niranjana Singh Talib, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed and Mr. Giani Mehra Singh.

They went in a truck of the Indian National Ambulance Corps flying Congress and League flags and appealed to people for peace and goodwill among the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and to forgive and forget the tragic happenings of the last five days.

Entally, Park Circus, Kidderpore, Ballygunj, Kalighat, Shambazar, Chitpore were among the places they visited.

RATIONS REDUCED

At a Press Conference in the Writers' Buildings, it was announced that as a temporary measure individual rations had been reduced by half for a week, and only 2 chittacks of sugar per head per week would be allowed. A number of Government ration shops, it was stated, had been looted.

TELEPHONE STAFF'S ORDEAL

ONE KILLED AND FIFTY BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

During the disturbances that from August 15 to August 23 one member of the Calcutta District Telephone Staff was killed, twelve injured and fifty missing and believed to be killed, states an official report submitted to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs on the working of the Calcutta Telephones in the catastrophe.

The gentleman who was killed was Mr. Hari Charan Mahanty, Instrument Inspector, Burra Bazar Exchange. He was attacked at about 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 17th August after leaving home to report for duty. Among the injured four girls and four men reported for duty immediately after receiving medical aid. Two of the girls, Miss Jayanti Biswas of Burra Bazar Exchange and Miss H. Khatoon of Park Exchange, were injured when mobs attacked their houses. Of the remaining 8 injured men, one was attacked in his house and sustained severe injuries in the head and severe acid burns on the body, another was stabbed at his house, while a third had stab injuries as well as acid burns on his body. Miss Nora Mukhia, operator, Burra Bazar Exchange was chased by hooligans on her way to work and saved from bodily injury or death by a rickshaw-puller, who himself was later killed. Miss Mukhia climbed over a high iron gate and returned to duty at the Calcutta Exchange on the 18th.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS CLOSED

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, notified that all Government and aided schools and colleges in areas of Calcutta and Howrah, declared to be "in a disturbed and dangerous state," would remain closed till October 13, 1946.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

DATES OF POSTPONED EXAMINATIONS

The Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, announces that the following examinations, which had been postponed on account of the riots, will be held on the dates noted against them.

I.A. and I.Sc. Compartmental—October 30.

B.A. and B.Sc., B.Com. Compartmental—November 1.
Special Matriculation—November 11.

M.A., M.Sc.—November 11.

CURFEW To CONTINUE

Replying to a question at a Press Conference on Monday (19th August) Mr. R. L. Walker, the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, said that no instructions had been given to the police on August 16 to refrain from making lathi charges or from firing on unruly crowds if the situation so demanded.

It was stated at the Press Conference that the Curfew by night was to continue so long as the military remain on patrol duty.

Some markets were open on Tuesday, but only potatoes and onions were available, but no vegetables or fishes were available. Five train-loads of vegetables arrived at Howrah on Monday and they were distributed to various hospitals. Milk supply to the city had been greatly affected.

In north Calcutta an allowance was made in the enforcement of the Curfew to enable vendors of vegetables, milk and other produces to bring their goods in the city.

SECTION 144.

There were isolated stabbing cases during the day, one of which was taken to Campbell Hospital and the rest to Medical College Hospital.

Strong measures were taken to enforce Sec. 144 with regard to the carrying of any weapon, lethal or otherwise, and in a number of cases people were relieved of lathis.

In some of the areas, for example, Tarachand Datta street and Zakaria Street, the houses evacuated on account of the conditions prevailing there, it was reported, premises were being looted.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

Lt.-Gen. W. R. Diamond, Surgeon-General Government of Bengal, gave at the Press Conference on Monday the figures up to and including Monday of the casualties recorded by all Calcutta hospitals,

with the exception of one with 120 beds. He said that deaths numbered 444, injured still in hospital, 2,161: injured admitted and since-discharged, 569. Of the 444 deaths; 168 occurred among persons admitted to hospital. In addition to these deaths, account had to be taken of the corpses found on the streets, figures of which were not yet available.

Mention was also made at the conference of reports of the abuse of the use of the Red Cross flag. As a precautionary measure, drivers of all vehicles using the Red Cross flag were asked to carry with them letters of authority signed by the Honorary Organizing Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal. Copies of these passes were held by the military and police.

CALCUTTA RIOTS**MEASURE FOR SPEEDY TRIAL OF OFFENCES**

An extraordinary issue of the 'Calcutta Gazette,' dated September 7, 1946, publishes a Bill, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1946, for introduction in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Bill seeks to make special provision for the speedy trial of offences committed during the recent communal disturbances in the Presidency town of Calcutta and the districts of 24-Parganas and Howrah.

It provides an accelerated procedure, as in view of the very large number of such offences, the ordinary procedure of law, if followed, would involve delay.

A list of offences in respect of which the special procedure is to be followed has been specified in the Schedule to the Bill. An offence so specified will be triable under the special procedure if the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or the District Magistrate elsewhere in any particular case certifies that the offence is an offence connected with the recent communal disturbances.



LOCALIZED INCIDENTS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BURNT, DESERTED HABITATIONS

21ST AUGUST

Wednesday

SIXTH DAY

ALTHOUGH in some areas the city still closely resembled a battlefield, with corpses strewn about in the open against a background of burnt, deserted habitations and streams of refugees fleeing the city, the night previous was reported quiet excepting one or two "localized incidents." Traffic in the streets increased appreciably and more shops were opened, the tram service being maintained upto 5 p.m.

UNPROCURABLE FRESH FOOD

Fresh food was almost unprocurable, prices ranging roughly as follows in the Hogg Market: "potatoes, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per seer; cabbages, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per seer; eggs, Rs. 5 per score; carrots, Re. 1 per seer; beet, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per seer; tomatoes, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per seer; onions, As. 14 to Re. 1 per seer; milk (adulterated) Rs. 2 per seer; Kulu pears, Rs. 3 per dozen; small plantains, As. 8 to As. 4 each." ("Statesman" 22nd August, 1946). In other markets, there was no supply of vegetables, fish, meat and eggs.

Ration shops that opened in slightly larger numbers, were besieged by large crowds.

800 persons were arrested and detained in the Presidency Jail as a "precautionary measure" in connection with the riots.

Clearing the streets of corpses and other rubbish was in full progress with the aid of the military.

NO-CONFIDENCE AGAINST BENGAL MINISTRY

MOTIONS IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Two no-confidence motions, one against the entire ministry and the other against the Chief Minister individually, who is in charge of Law and Order, were tabled by the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly on the 12th September last, when it reassembled after nearly a month. The Speaker admitted the motions and fixed 19th and 20th September for their discussion.

In the Bengal Assembly Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy welcomed the motions saying that these would give an opportunity to place before the House and the country the events which had taken place which would enable all to judge whether the criticisms directed against him and the Ministry were justified.

After the admission of the no-confidence motions, when the scheduled business—discussion of the Budget—was taken up, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Opposition, stood up and said that pending the decision of the no-confidence motions, the Congress Party would not take part in the budget discussion.

No visitors were allowed in the galleries and the Assembly House and its approaches were strongly guarded.

Broadcasting on Tuesday night, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, declared that there was no intention of withdrawing the army until law and order were fully restored. Mr. Suhrawardy added that it was not yet time for apportioning blame for the horrible suffering perpetrated in Calcutta. No one individual, especially among those outside the Government, was in full possession of the facts to be able to judge or pass an opinion as to how and why the riots took place.

CALCUTTA RIOTS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

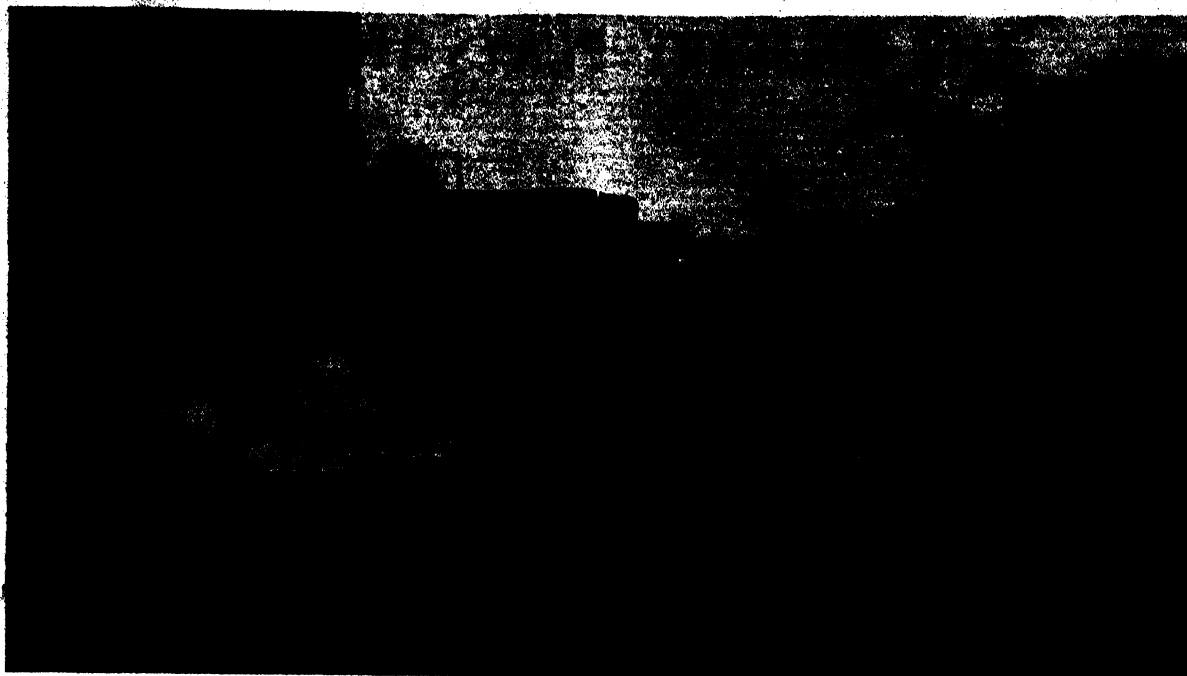
CHIEF MINISTER WELCOMES OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION

On the Chief Minister's plea that he wanted sufficient time to explain the Government's point of view regarding Calcutta riots, consideration of a Congress Party adjournment motion in the Bengal Council to censure Government for its failure to maintain law and order was postponed till September 17.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress) read as follows:—"This Council do adjourn its business to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely the situation arising out of the failure of the Government to maintain law and order, peace and tranquillity in the city of Calcutta as from August 16 last for full four days resulting in riots of unparalleled savagery, casualties mounting to about 5,000 killed and about 10,000 wounded, besides breaking of shops and houses, setting them to fire and looting of property worth crores of rupees, no proper and timely steps having been taken to prevent them occurring."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, said that he welcomed all opportunities within the legislature to discuss "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, calamities that had overtaken Calcutta."

His idea was that Opposition members would discuss this matter on a motion of non-confidence, a notice of which had been placed on the table. But as the Opposition did not wish to proceed with that motion he found himself somewhat in a predicament because the matter was of such portentous dimension that he did not hope to have it fully considered within the limits and limitations of an adjournment motion. If it had been discussed on a no-confidence motion, the House would have ample opportunity to express its views and he also would have some time to place all facts before the legislature and the public. But he could hardly do that within 15 minutes or so if the motion was immediately taken up at that stage of the sitting. If he were to place the Government's full point of view before the House he did not hope to be able to do that even in two hours' time fixed for discussion of an adjournment motion. In those circumstances his reply to the debate would be as compressed as possible. He could give it just in a "tabloid form".



HEAVY EXODUS FROM CITY CONTINUES

22ND AUGUST

Thursday

STRAY incidents of stabbing kept up a tense and disquieting atmosphere, but the city showed marked improvement from today. The curfew had been strictly enforced from 9 p.m. of the night before till 4 a.m. Tram and Bus services functioned more extensively. The heavy exodus of people leaving from Howrah Station continued and was dealt with by Railway authorities by arrangement of Special

Trains running up to Moghulsarai. Movements of people rescued from dangerous zones in trucks, private cars and lorries were much more in evidence than on the previous days. A Government spokesman said that out of 517, as many as 399 Ration Shops in the city were functioning till this day.

SEVENTH DAY

LEGAL AID TO RIOT VICTIMS

DEFENCE COMMITTEES FORMED

With a view to rendering legal assistance to victims of the recent disturbances and also for taking necessary steps for legal defence, a committee with Mr. N. K. Basu as Chairman has been formed at a conference held on Sunday, the 25th August.

The conference was attended among others by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. N. G. Chatterjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Devendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal.

The committee consists of: Mr. N. K. Basu (Chairman), Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Jyoti Prakash Mitter, Mr. J. S. Sen Gupta (Members) and Mr. Keshab Chandra Gupta (Secretary).

The office of the Committee will be at the residence of the Secretary at No. 232, Chittaranjan Avenue (Telephone B.B. 839).

LEAGUE COMMITTEES

The Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League, wrote in the course of a press statement issued on the 24th August:

"A Defence Committee has been formed at 8, Zakaria Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of defending Muslim victims of the recent riots as also to bring to light cases

3,270 CORPSES REMOVED FROM THE STREETS

HINDU SATKAR SAMITI LEADS

Sir C. W. Gurner, Government Spokesman, addressing a Press Conference on the 26th August last said:—

"The total number of corpses removed from streets and hospitals by government organization is 1001, by the Hindu Satkar Samiti 1016, by Anjuman Mufidul Islam 763 and by the military authorities 500, the total being 3,270. In addition to this as many as 137 and 61 dead bodies were removed by the Hindu Satkar Samiti and Mufidul Islam respectively from Howrah, the total number of dead bodies removed both from Calcutta and Howrah numbered 3,468."

The total number of admissions in all the Calcutta Hospitals since the start of the rioting up to the date of the Press Conference was 4,421.

(Continued from previous column)

of atrocities on Muslims. A Legal Sub-Committee has also been formed with Mr. Nurul Haq, as convener.

"The Committee, therefore, calls upon the public to furnish it with such information as will help the Committee to perform the two functions."

"Persons who suffered loss of property or those who have been injured or those who can give any information regarding loss of life or injury sustained should call at the office and lodge full information."

THE MILITARY PLAYS ITS PART

23RD AUGUST

EIGHTH DAY

Friday

WITH most of the post offices open for business, door-to-door delivery of letters and telegrams partially resumed, street clearing and corpse disposal operations intensified, Calcutta looked much more normal from the morning of this day. Except in Grey Street and Sealdah-Galiff Street (Rajabazar-Shambazar extension beyond Sealdah), trains were running. The police comb-out operations resulted in 1,078 arrests till midnight of Thursday, August 22. "Peace moves" were being made in almost all parts of Calcutta by leaders of Parties and Government and "Mahalla"-leaders, forming Committees to prevent disturbances.

The story of the part played by the Military in Calcutta since August 16, was recorded at a Press Conference to-day, which was attended by Maj. General F. R. R. Bucher, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Army Command and other Army Officers including Brigadier J. D. C. Sixsmith, Officiating Commander, Bengal and Assam Area.

Major-Gen. Bucher said that there were four British, one Indian and one Gurkha regular battalion and some light and heavy tanks when the disturbances broke out in Calcutta. Afterwards they had been forced to bring in another regular British battalion, a Gurkha battalion and an Indian battalion. He also stated that on the morning of August 18th he had "personally ordered that the state of things prevailing in Shambazar area must be terminated and order must be restored throughout Greater Calcutta by the morning of August 19." Major-General Bucher thought that the military had been able to accomplish that task.

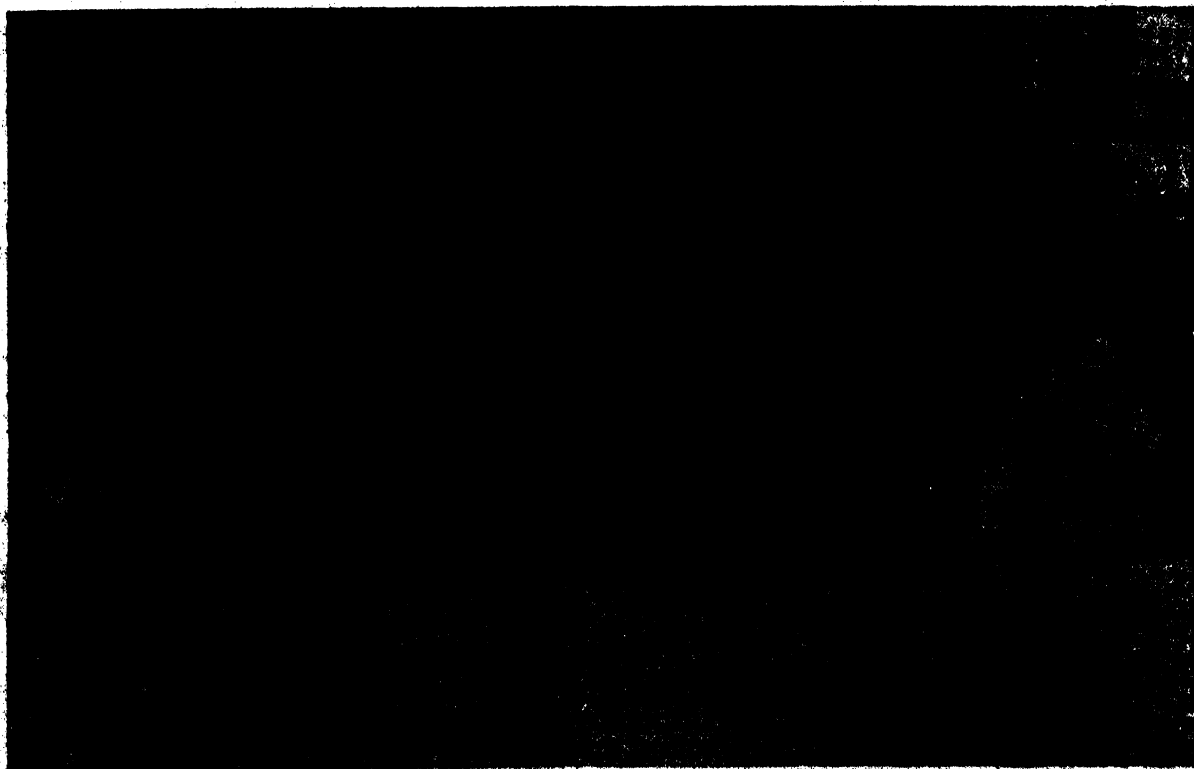
SITUATION RAPIDLY DETERIORATING

Brigadier Sixsmith revealed that he only came to know at 2-45 p.m. on August 16th that the situation in Calcutta was "rapidly deteriorating." He contracted, at Lallbazar the Commissioner of Police who gave him a rapid appreciation of the situation and he also met the Governor there. The area between Howrah and Sealdah Stations happened to be much worse than other parts of Calcutta.

But the police, continued Brig. Sixsmith, had not "hitherto fired a single shot". He made it, he said, "quite clear to the authorities that he considered that the police should restore order and that only if they were unable to do so, should the military be asked to come out." However, after a tour of inspection, a battalion was sent to Sealdah Station "from where it could be easily moved into affected areas and take over control, should the police fail to keep order". Later on, after another tour along with the Chief Secretary, a second battalion was called in and ordered to proceed to Howrah Station.

THREE BATTALIONS IN ACTION

"At 12-30 a.m. on August 17", Brig. Sixsmith said, "he was informed by telephone that the police considered that they could no longer control the situation without military assistance." Troops were then called out and given orders according to "a



plan which was "previously considered" between the civil and the military authorities on the afternoon of August 16th. The plan, it was said, was to keep certain main roads open "by force, if necessary." He undertook another tour along with the Governor and found that "the attitude of the crowd had completely changed." Order was thereupon given that military forces were to be "fully used." Three battalions, in all, were called into action—one in the north, one in the east and one in the west. A fourth battalion was ordered out after receipt of information at 4 p.m. of serious situation at Matiaburz "with the result that there was no further trouble in that area." Later on, a battalion was ordered to take control of the dock area, because the police declared their inability to keep order beyond 6 a.m., next morning.

On being asked, at the Press Conference, about whether conditions in the bye-lanes, where much of

the fighting took place on Friday (17th) afternoon, were such as to require calling out of the military, Brig. Siramith asserted that "it was not the business of the military to maintain order." Intervening, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Walker, explained that "the decision at that time was in the hands of the Government."

CHIEF MINISTER BROADCASTS AGAIN

Chief Minister Suhrawardy broadcasting again on the 24th night declared that such a terrible calamity as had overtaken Calcutta could not be allowed to pass unnoticed as if nothing had occurred. The public might, he said, rest assured that a thorough enquiry could be held as soon as conditions permitted by an authority which would command universal confidence. Calcutta, he added, was fast assuming its sound life.



TROOPS EMPLOYMENT DURING RIOTS

METHOD OF DEPLOYMENT EXPLAINED

A Press Note issued by H. Q. Eastern Command, gives the following information regarding the employment of troops in Calcutta during the days of disturbances:—

The number of Infantry Battalions employed was:—Indian 3; British—5; Gurkha—2. Of these, one Gurkha Battalion was despatched to Chittagong on the 22nd August, and a British one moved to another command on the 26th August.

Several general purposes transport companies, two pioneer companies, along with very many personnel belonging to ancillary services were also on duty. These were Indian Units.

The use of the word "operate" in connection with tanks may give an impression that these fired their main armament which was not the case.

The whole regiment of the 25 Dragoons is not in Calcutta. Their tanks are Shermans which are American type medium tanks.

THE PICTURES HERE

The photographs of carnage, pillage and arson reproduced in these pages, which we have deliberately left without any caption or localisation,—for they tell their tale as it is,—are by Mr. Panna Sen, staff photographer of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*; Ananda-Hindusthan Photo Service; Mr. Gouranga Mukherjee of 78, Karbala Tank Lane, Calcutta, and Prof. Purna Chakravarti of City College (Commerce Department), Calcutta.

—EDITOR.

WORK OF CLEANING THE CITY PROCEEDS VIGOROUSLY

24TH AUGUST

Saturday

FOR the first time since the end of the mass-slaughter prevailing less than a week ago, there were no reports of stabbing and assault in Calcutta on Saturday, August 24th. Traces of popular apprehension, however, were still evident, but the people moved about the main streets most freely. Authoritative information disclosed that the over-all strength of troops in the Greater Calcutta Area was 45,000. The military pickets opened fire at many places on the previous (Friday) night. The work of cleaning the city proceeded vigorously by the joint efforts of the Corporation scavengers and the Indian Pioneer Corps men.

Rounds-up, searches and arrests were vigorously continued by the police who raided a number of places at Jorasanko, Belliaghata, Burrabazar, the Kalabagan Bustee area and Manicktollah. Looted property was recovered and many arrests made.

RATION SHOPS REOPEN

The Food Commissioner, Mr. A. de C. Williams said that there had been a progressive increase in the re-opening of ration shops. Out of 517, only 172 were open on August 19, 165 on August 20, 250 on August 21, 349 on August 22 and 492 on August 23. Two special depots had also been opened by Government to supply food grains to various establishments. They were feeding 180,000 persons, said Mr. Williams. Acute food shortage was felt, although the authorities were striving hard to keep up supply to markets from Sealdah, Howrah and Shalimar and thereby control the extortionate prices widely current throughout the city.

About 1,10,000 people were reported to have left Calcutta till Friday, the 23rd—90,000 from Howrah and 20,000 from Sealdah.

VICEROY'S BROADCAST

In the course of a broadcast talk from New Delhi on the 24th night immediately after the formation of the Interim Government, His Excellency the Viceroy referred to "the recent terrible occurrences in Calcutta," which, he said, had been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration was essential if India was to survive the transition to freedom. He appealed most earnestly not only to sober citizens but to the young and to the discontented to recognise that no conceivable good either to themselves or to their community or to India—could come from violent deeds.

The army had to be called in at Calcutta, said the Viceroy, to restore order and rightly so. "But," he added, "I must remind you that to suppress civil disturbances is not the normal duty of the Army but of the Provincial Government. The use of the Army is the last resort only. A general recognition of this basic principle is essential both from the point of view of civil population and of the army itself."

The exodus of terror-stricken persons from the city had greatly abated and the number of special trains run from Howrah on the E. I. R. to cope with the rush of passengers had been progressively reduced, and only one special train was operated yesterday. Tram, bus and other public transport services operated along all main streets and were packed to capacity. More small shops opened, particularly the pavement shops in Dhurrumtollah and one or two other streets, and food was available in larger quantities in different markets.

VICEROY VISITS CALCUTTA

25TH AUGUST

Sunday

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, who had flown from Delhi on Sunday morning to acquaint himself with the situation in the city, made an extensive tour of the worst affected areas.

The Viceroy's party included the Bengal Governor, Maj.-General Bucher, G.O.C.-in-Chief Eastern Command, Brigadier Sixsmith, Area Commander and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. They visited some of the typical spots of Calcutta laid waste by the riots and desolation which the carnage

had brought in its train. The Viceroy made a ninety minutes' tour of the affected areas of the city.

His Excellency who reached Calcutta by plane proceeded visiting the different areas straight on his way from Dum Dum Aerodrome.

VICEROY SEES RIOT-RAVAGED AREAS

The Viceregal route was through Circular Road, Harrison Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Vivekananda Road, Chitpur Road, Tarachand Dutt St., Zakaria Street, Chitpur Road, Colootola Street, Chittaranjan

TENTH DAY



Avenue, Bowbazar Street, Chitpur Road, Canning Street, Clive Street, Harrison Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Dharamtala Street, Wellesley Street, Park Street, Park Circus, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Old Ballygunj Circular Road, Rashbehari Avenue, Russa Road, Satish Mukherjee Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, and Chowringhee.

The first place where the Viceroy stopped at was Rajabazar Tram Depot on Circular Road and at the place he was introduced to the Military Officer in charge of the operation in the locality.

From Rajabazar, the Viceroy proceeded through Harrison Road, Central Avenue, Vivekananda Road, Chitpur Road and Tarachand Dutt Street. A number of burnt houses bore evidence of the havoc caused in the last-named place. People were also seen leaving with their belongings.

Colootola Street was the next place, where His Excellency halted for sometime and made some enquiries from the armed pickets.

His Excellency then visited the Tirettabazar area, situated within a stone's throw distance from the Lalbazar Headquarters of Calcutta Police. He got down and walked inside the market with his party, a desolate and deserted place.

The next places inspected by the Viceroy were Canning Street and Clive Street, towards Harrison Road where big stores were looted and some of the

looted articles like pumping machines and part of the new but broken machine tools were still found scattered on the road.

The Viceroy then proceeded to Dharamtolla Street. In Wellesley Street His Excellency saw a number of cabinet and 'other' shops looted or burnt. Mullick Bazar was the next place where His Excellency halted. Amidst filth and garbage, the Viceroy walked into the market, which also bore grim evidence of the damage done during the riot.

From there he proceeded through Park Street, another scene of savagery. Here, however, life is re-asserting itself. Some of the Muslim stall-holders have begun opening their stalls, although the number of customers was comparatively few. The stalls of the Hindus were either abandoned or completely emptied.

The Viceroy and party then drove through Amir Ali Avenue, Gariahat Road, Rash Behari Avenue and Russa Road. His Excellency also visited the Sahibagan (Mysore family cemetery) at Satish Mukherjee Street, from where he returned to Government House.

At the Dum Dum aerodrome on his arrival His Excellency briefly chatted with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was also present.

In the evening His Excellency granted interviews to the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and civil and military officials.

3,468 DEAD BODIES REMOVED FROM STREETS

26TH AUGUST

Monday

CENTRAL and South Calcutta presented a more or less normal appearance, usual office-going crowds appearing more or less as before. Return to normalcy was, however, slower in the northern section of the city. Tramcars functioned till 5-20 p.m.

A large number of dead bodies (totalling 3,468 according to a Govt. spokesman) was removed

from streets, hospitals, morgues, sewers, canals and rivers in Calcutta and Howrah and disposed of by Government and private corpse disposal organisations and by the military. The Government organisation for corpse disposals, set up at the Writers' Buildings, was closed down and directions were given that in future all reports of undisposed corpses should

Continued on page 392 (q)

ELEVENTH DAY

FIFTY PER CENT CUT IN RATION RESTORED

27TH AUGUST

Tuesday

THE 50 per cent. "cut" in individual ration quota, introduced in Calcutta on Aug. 20, was restored from Tuesday, Aug. 27. The cut, it was said, had been introduced "to enable Government to tide over the emergency period" when very few ration shops were open and the demand was excessive.

By a Press Note the Government extended the proclaimed "disturbed and dangerous" areas further to cover "Matlaburj Police Station in 24 Parganas and also those of Sankrail, Bally, Domjoor, Jagachia, Ulberia and Bawria in Howrah District.

Removing a misconception about the origin of claims for compensation mentioned in previous day's Press Note, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal said: "The compensation which the proclamation has in view is in respect of incidents that may take place, if they take place at all, after the notification and has no retrospective effect."

The situation in Calcutta, maintained steady improvement. The Viceroy left for Delhi in the morning. The police continued their raids for

looted goods and dangerous weapons. A large number of people were arrested including many restrictees and externees and a number of declared "goondas" who had been ordered to leave Bengal long before the riots took place."

3,468 DEAD BODIES REMOVED FROM STREETS

Continued from page 392 (q)

be made either to the Hindu Satkar Samity or to the Anjuman Mafidul Islam.

By a Press Note, the Government of Bengal proclaimed the town and suburbs of Calcutta and the municipality of Howrah to be in a disturbed and dangerous state. The proclamation was to remain in force for two months. It was further directed that "any inhabitant of the areas covered by the proclamation may during the pendency of the proclamation, apply for compensation, should he suffer injuries from the inhabitants of such areas." The Chief Presidency Magistrate was appointed to determine the amount of the compensation.

A SLIGHT FLARE-UP

AFTER a quiet of nearly eight days during which the city had been gradually but steadily assuming its former normal life, there was a sudden but slight flare-up on the 5th September last.

Four persons were killed and 25 others received more or less serious injuries as a result of stabbing

incidents and stray assaults which took place in North and Central Calcutta on the 5th September.

The majority of the incidents occurred in the morning and as a result the tension in the city which had been gradually subsiding heightened. A large

Continued on page 392 (t)





WE CAN BRIDGE THE GULF

"WE HAVE TO LIVE TOGETHER"

Mr. K. S. Roy's Appeal For Communal Harmony

"Hindus and Muslims have lived together for generations in peace and in mutual friendship not only in Bengal but throughout India. On the combined efforts and co-operation of the two communities has been built up the history and culture of this province. We have to live together in peace now and in future," said Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly broadcasting in the series of talks on "Peace Committees" on the 10th September from A. I.R., Calcutta.

"It is our primary duty to make our national life healthy and beautiful and eradicate from it all traces of communal bitterness and for which is needed our combined effort and co-operation."

"WIPE OUT ALL ILL-FEELINGS"

Finance Minister's Appeal To Calcutta Citizens

"Calcutta has just witnessed what soulless and senseless discord can bring about. This terrible carnage has brought out in greater relief than ever before the fact that the various communities cannot live without each other. In business, in industry and even in politics we must go together. Through generations we have lived together and worked together without quarrelling. We should once again, and very quickly, wipe out all ill-feelings that may exist. We have lived in peace and we want to live in peace," thus said Mr. Mahomed Ali, Minister for Finance and Health and Local Self-Government, Government of Bengal, broadcasting on the night of 9th September from the Calcutta Centre of All India Radio.

RESTORATION OF PEACE

Government Measures

The activities of Mr. J. De, I.C.S., and Mr. K. F. Sobhan in respect of restoration of peace in the city after the recent disturbances were explained by the latter at a Press Conference on the 9th September at the Writers' Buildings.

Mr. Sobhan said that since they had assumed charge of their duties they contacted leaders of different political parties and found that they were unanimous with regard to formation of Ward Peace Committees throughout Calcutta immediately. They also agreed to form a Central Peace Committee shortly. It was arranged that meetings of leading men in every Ward should be called and the wards should be divided into small blocs which would be in charge of two prominent persons, one Hindu and one Muslim. The gentlemen in charge of blocs would have a few helpers in consultation with the leading gentlemen residing in any particular bloc. The gentlemen in charge of the blocs would do all that

was possible to allay panic and protect the inhabitants of the bloc from any outside attack with the co-operation of the local police.

Many peace meetings had already been held in different wards of the city and the response was excellent.

The Central Peace Committee is going to be formed shortly under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister.

The Peace Committees in case of any disturbance should contact the area police station and the District D. C.

Among others the following leaders are stated to be co-operating in this peace move: Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. Satis Chandra Bose, M.L.A., Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., Mr. Mohd. Osman, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Mohd. Ali, Finance Minister, Mr. Nares Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor, Mr. Abdul Hashem, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League.

—A SLIGHT FLARE-UP

Continued from page 392 (r)

number of people who were proceeding towards Government or mercantile offices or places of business got panicky and returned hurriedly to their homes and shops in the affected areas closed down.

In the afternoon, the situation, however, quieted down to a great extent and the tramway and the bus service which was suspended in some of the sections in the morning was resumed under armed guard excepting in Chitpur-Baghabazar-Belgachia section.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information at 8-30 p.m. on the same night says; The city was quiet and no incidents were reported after 6 p.m. The number of casualties officially announced was ten injured and three dead.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta police again raided many places on the night previous and made many arrests and recovered looted properties.

Propaganda vans were out in the streets after midday requesting people not to crowd the street

corners and not to assemble more than five on any occasion as Section 144 Cr. P. C. was still in force in the city.

The police searched the residence of Mr. Madan Lal Khemka, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, on the 4th September last in connection with the recent disturbances. Nothing incriminating was found.

The country liquor shops in Calcutta, Howrah and Metiabruz were closed until further orders.

This decision which the Government of Bengal had taken as a measure to check riotous mobs was announced at a Press Conference by Mr. Mohd. Ali, Finance Minister, who was in charge of Law and Order, during the absence of the Chief Minister Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, then in Bombay.

With a view to allaying panic and checking the spread of rumours it had been, it was announced, decided to set up some sort of organisation on the lines of Home Guard throughout Bengal.

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City Services And The Calcutta Carnage**How The Water-Supply Was Maintained****Chief Executive Officer's Statement**

INTERVIEWED by the Associated Press of India on the situation in Calcutta with reference to the maintenance of the essential civic amenities during the disturbances. Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, said on the 22nd August last:—

"During the worst days of the riot and the mad orgy which prevailed in the city from August 16 onward the pumping stations (filtered and unfiltered and drainage) were kept going by the Corporation staff. While the work in the whole of the city was at a standstill, these pumping stations were kept running and it does no little credit to the men working at the stations that they continued to keep the stations running in the circumstances prevailing all over the city. Some of these men had to work without any change of shift for four or five days together.

"I do not know what the city would have been if its pumping stations—water supply as well as drainage were shut down."

In spite of the frantic efforts of the Chief Executive Officer no police or military protection could be had for the first three days in these pumping stations though subsequently such protection became available to some extent.

"Those who worked in the following stations, namely, Talia Pumping Station (water supply), Mallickghat (unfiltered water supply), Watgunj (unfiltered water supply), Palmer's Bridge Drainage, Ballygunge Drainage, Manicktolla Drainage and Mominpur Drainage, deserve special thanks not only from the Chief Executive Officer but from the public in general.

CONSERVANCY

"Regarding conservancy, we could only make a start yesterday, when about 12 conservancy lorries could be sent under military escort. This morning the military came to the help of the Corporation staff and as many as 50 lorries from the central garage and 40 lorries from the north garage could be sent out. I specially acknowledge the services rendered by Major Gardner of the Worestershire Regiment, who with his men did yeoman's service for removing garbage and filth from the city. Major Gardner has also provided with some military coolies to help our conservancy coolies in removing refuse from the streets. The District Engineers have been going to the coolie quarters and have been trying to induce them to come to work and a small percentage has started work today. I expect to get a large number of conservancy coolies to come out to work tomorrow morning. The Methar service was completely stopped for the last few days, and areas like Manicktolla and Cossipore have become very insanitary. I have asked the Chief Engineer and the District Engineers concerned to concentrate their attention in having their Methar service started immediately. I expect some work will start tomorrow.

SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

"The supply of foodstuffs to the Corporation employees, specially in the pumping stations some of which were marooned, was a source of difficulty but we have been able to send supplies to Mominpur

Pumping Station in Kidderpore which was a danger zone. I had to carry the supply of foodstuff in his own car to keep the station going.

CORPSES IN MANHOLES

"The sewers inside the drainage pumping stations are choked with bodies brought in through sewers from all parts of the city and it is with extreme difficulty that we have been able to remove some of these dead bodies to keep the stations going.

"I have given the services of all available Domes in the Corporation service to help the police in removing bodies from the streets and our burning

FIRE BRIGADE'S THANKS**THE GREAT WORK OF PUMPING STATIONS**

The Chief Officer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade has addressed the following letter to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation:—

"On behalf of the members of the Calcutta Fire Brigade and Auxiliary Fire Service, I would like to thank you and your staff through you, for the yeoman's services rendered by your Water Works Department in keeping the pressure of water from Mallick Ghat and Watgunge Pumping Stations continuously for the Fire Brigade to cope with the innumerable fires that occurred during the disturbance period, otherwise the map of the City of Calcutta would have been terribly damaged."

"Once again I warmly thank you for the great task performed by you silently in keeping the supply of fresh and unfiltered water to the citizens of Calcutta, for which I am sure they will ever remain thankful to you if they only but knew what work was performed by your staff."

ghats and burial grounds are disposing of a very large number of dead bodies. I had suggested to Government, and to the police that these bodies might have been placed in barges and taken down the river beyond Diamond Harbour and thrown into the river where the ebb tide would have washed them away into the sea. This would have been the easier solution of the problem but apparently this did not find favour with the Government or the police.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION

"The Corporation offices are still without practically any employees but most of the heads of departments are fully co-operating with me in dealing with the extraordinary situation that has arisen. I hope conditions will be better from tomorrow morning both as regards conservancy and other city services.

"I had been personally over the whole of the city during the last few days and can testify to the city coming back to normalcy gradually."

Id Mubarak**A Day Of Peace And Goodwill****Id Passes Off Quietly In Calcutta**

PEACEFULLY and as happily as possible in the circumstances the celebration of Id-ul-Fitr passed off in Calcutta on the 28th August, 1946. Thousands of Calcutta Muslims gathered on the Maidan in the morning and also in other open places and mosques in various localities to attend congregational prayers, and there were no disturbances of any kind whatsoever.

To begin with, the Commissioner of Police issued a fresh order on the 25th August, 1946, in supersession of his order of the 16th August, 1946, against processions, public assemblies, etc., which again prohibited until further notice any procession or public assembly or the carrying of any lathi or other weapon in Calcutta or the suburbs of Calcutta, with some limited exceptions. The prohibition in respect of public assemblies was not to apply to worshippers assembling for "Id" prayers in any open space or at any mosque between the hours of 6 a.m. and noon on the day on which the "Id" was to be celebrated.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, confirmed all these in his broadcast on the 26th August, 1946, from the Calcutta A. I. R. and added that protection would be provided for the Muslim worshippers.

"DISORDER HAS GOT TO BE PREVENTED"

—says Governor.

He also said :—

"Every single man available in the police and military forces in Calcutta will be on protective duty on the day of Id. They have all had the clearest and most specific instructions that disorder has got to be prevented.

"I have myself been to Lallbazar this morning and addressed a representative gathering of officers to press that point home."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, issued on the 27th August an appeal to Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and to all within the province to maintain the peace. He said :—

"Of the Hindus, Sikhs and others, may I earnestly request that on this day of prayer and peace, they will do everything in their power to see that peace is maintained so that unoffending Muslims may pass through the thoroughfares trusting in their good feeling and neighbourliness :

"Important people of each locality must undertake responsibility for their areas and see that the peace is strictly preserved within their area and no one is assaulted or harmed, any shop looted or any property damaged.

"There is one warning which I would like to give. Let each ward look after itself and not be scared or excited by rumours regarding what might be taking place or might not be taking place elsewhere."

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, sent out an appeal as follows :—

"To the Hindu public, our earnest request is that they should keep indoors on the occasion as far as possible and should not crowd on the streets needlessly and avoid all sight-seeing. In the present atmosphere of the day, they

should do nothing which has any chance of being misunderstood by others."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others to co-operate with one another and maintain a peaceful atmosphere not only in this city but in all parts of Bengal. He appealed to them not to be unnerved by rumour and not to be overtaken by panic.

He appealed to them to show by their acts and conduct that in spite of all they had gone through since August 16 they could still live peacefully like brothers and comrades and work shoulder to shoulder for the common good.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League also issued an appeal to the same effect.

The results achieved by the above exhortations were summed up by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in his statement issued on the 28th August in course of which he said :—

"Enough blood has been pilled, enough damage done, enough feelings aroused, enough accounts retailed, there is enough bitterness and hostility and enmity in the air. It is time to cry halt. Let us rather devote our attention and our thoughts to those nobler incidents when men of different persuasions saved each other from the hostilities of a maddened crowd. Let us recount those incidents, of which, thank God, there are many, which shine through the darkness of communal hostility, that revive faith in the innate goodness of human nature and lead us to hope that the men of goodwill will triumph in the end. Let this terrible calamity be a lesson to all of us. Let us now, when we have yet time, so get together that there may be no such recurrence in future and that our problems may be solved without letting loose the hell brutality and bestiality."

Two Distinguished Citizens Pass Away

Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri

THE death occurred of Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri, better known as "Birbal," a first rank Bengali author and critic, in the night of the 2nd September last in Calcutta at the age of 78.

The funeral procession was taken out next morning from 1, Palm Place, the residence of Mr. Surendranath Tagore, where the late Mr. Chaudhuri passed away.

In his death Bengal loses one of her brilliant literary stars.

Mr. Chaudhuri was born in Jessore on August 7, 1868. His father, Durgadas Chaudhuri was an officer in the Bengal Executive Service.

Pramathanath, his fourth son, came to Krishnagar in 1873, when he was only five, and lived there till he was 13. He received his education in the Chhatravritti School and the Collegiate School at Krishnagar. He came to Calcutta in 1881 and was admitted in Hare School. He graduated from the Presidency College in 1889 with Honours in Philosophy and was placed first in the first class; took his M.A. in 1890, securing the first place in the First Class in English.

When reading in the M.A. class, he read a paper on "Joydev" in a small literary club that developed later into the "Bangiya Sahitya Parishad." This was his first writing in Bengali.

In 1893 Mr. Chaudhuri went to England to qualify for the Bar, returned towards the end of 1896 and was enrolled next year as a Barrister of the Calcutta High Court.

Now he devoted himself in right earnest to literary activities and published his first story in the "Bharati" in 1898. Next year, he married Indira Devi, daughter of Satyendra Nath Tagore, and went on contributing to "Bharati" and other journals, both in his own name and in his well-known *non-de-plume* "Birbal." In 1913 he published his first book of poems "Sonnet Panchasat," and started "Sabuj Patra" in 1914 with Rabindranath Tagore as the chief contributor. "Sabuj Patra" marked an epoch in Bengali literature.

Mr. Bhawani Ch. Law

THE death occurred in Calcutta on the 3rd September last of Mr. Bhawani Charan Law, the famous artist, at the age of 66. He is survived by two sons, several daughters and grand children.

Born in 1880 in the well-known Law family of Calcutta Mr. Law dedicated himself to art in his early youth and in a short time won a distinct place among the leading artists of Bengal. A great patron of art, he gave unstinted financial support to any art organisation or any artist who approached him for help. A leading light in the Academy of Fine Arts, he was connected with various art societies such as the Society of Oriental Arts and the Indian Academy of Art either as president or patron. In recognition of its appreciation of his worth the Royal Academy of Art made him a Fellow. To stimulate art criticism in Bengal he extended his patronage to a group of young artists who started the well-known art quarterly "Lalita" and subsequently became joint-editor of the English edition of the journal.

Mr. Law, who was an attractive personality and a prominent figure in the cultural life of the province, always avoided limelight of publicity.

Forthcoming Municipal Electoral Rolls

Chief Executive Officer Seeks Co-operation Of The Electorate

THE objective of a correct and complete roll cannot be achieved in spite of all the efforts that might be put in and all the care and imagination that might be exercised by the Registering Authority and his staff, without the active assistance and co-operation of the electorate," stated Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer (Registering Authority) before a Press Conference in his room sometime ago on the subject of preparation of the Municipal Electoral Rolls for the next General Election of Councillors.

"There are 54 Constituencies into which Municipal Calcutta has been divided—82 General, 17 Muhammadan, 1 Anglo-Indian, 1 Labour and 3 Special Constituencies," he said.

Continuing Mr. Chatterji said:—

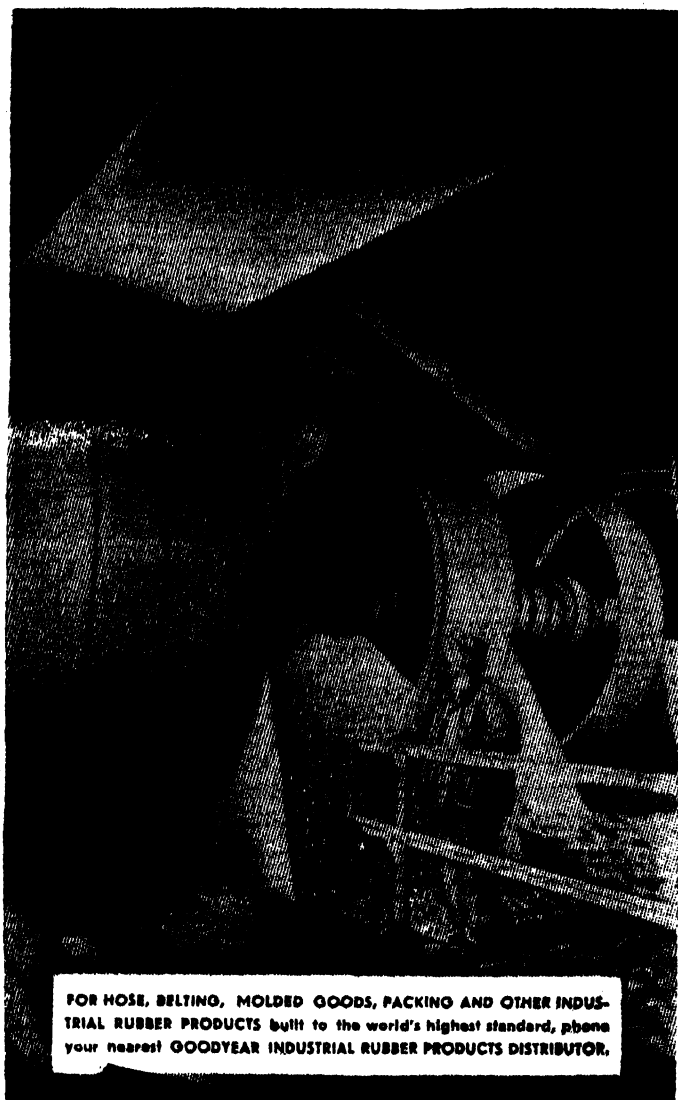
"It will be seen, the names of those who are qualified by virtue of having paid the consolidated rate or the license taxes to the Corporation or the Motor Vehicles Tax to the Provincial Government are compiled from the records or registers available; but in the case of a firm, company, joint-family or other association of individuals which has acquired any of these qualifications it is essential that the name of its representative is furnished to us, because a firm, company, joint-family or other association of individuals cannot be registered in its own name. Those among them who fail to get the names of their representatives entered in the preliminary roll to be published by the 15th November next, will have another opportunity to do so when claims and objections are invited with the publication of the preliminary roll.

"But the occupier or tenant of any premises who has paid rent for at least six months during the year 1945-46 at a rate not less than Rs. 25 per month and the owner (for not less than six consecutive months during the year 1945-46 of a hut in a bustee, on account of which a sum of not less than Rs. 12 has been paid during the said year in respect of the consolidated rate, must apply to the Chief Executive Officer in the prescribed form not later than the 30th September next to have their names entered in the registers to be maintained for the purpose. It is specially to be noted that in the case of these two classes of electors no name can appear in the preliminary roll unless the name has been entered in the register maintained for the purpose. Nor can the person prefer a valid claim later on if his name has been omitted from the register.

"Occupiers or tenants of premises and hut-owners in bustees are therefore advised to be serious about having their names entered in the registers and submit their applications without fail by the 30th September next."

Concluding he said that if all the qualified voters were enrolled the number of voters might be about 8 lakhs instead of 55,000.

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Health & Hygiene

The Treatment Of "Surgical" Tuberculosis At Leysin

[By PROF. A. ROLLIER.]

THE treatment of the various forms of "surgical" tuberculosis administrated at Leysin (Switzerland) seeks to re-establish the equilibrium upset by the disease in the two inseparable domains of the physical and moral being.

The lesions caused by the tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, i.e., by the so-called "surgical" tuberculosis of the bones, joints, glands, peritoneum, genito-urinal organs, skin, etc., are always secondary infections due to an infection of the lungs. Any rational treatment must therefore also attack the primary manifestations of this general disease and has to act not only on the lesions themselves but also on the organic "province" whose state determines the development of the disease.

For this reason it is essential right from the start that the patient should benefit from the best climatic conditions, capable of invigorating the general and local defence centres of this body. In order to give patients the double benefit of this therapy Leysin is recommended since 1908 for climatic and helio-therapeutic cures, applied methodically and progressively to the whole body by placing the latter in its vital atmosphere of air and sunshine.

The "helio-Alpine" treatment, which is an excellent regenerator of the blood and humoral centres and powerfully stimulates all the organic defences, has proved at the same time to be the best medication for the "province" and the most rational therapy for the lesions owing to the determinative, cicatrizing and recalcifying effects of solar radiation, which are particularly pronounced at high altitudes.

To remain efficacious and safe, however, the sun cure, like any other active therapy, must be administrated in accordance with the principles of a technique and of a rigorous dosing, the rules of which have been established.

Always exactly adapted to the state of the patient, it must be dosed with extreme care and regulated in accordance with the general and local reactions of his body. Slowly progressive both in duration and extent, it must always be derivative, i.e., it must be started and ended at its lower extreme, in order to produce a definite decongestion of the abdominal and pectoral viscera. When this therapy is administrated in the perpetually fresh and invigorating atmosphere of high altitudes, it exercises a reconstituent effect on the patients which proceeds without reverses until they are completely cured.

The regenerating power of the helio-Alpine treatment affects all the organic system and in particular the skin. The various physiological functions of the skin are re-established and intensified by controlled contact with the air and the sunlight, and it thus becomes an extremely valuable defensive organ of the body, functioning as a protector, intensifying the circulation, stimulating the functions of the nerves and the process of elimination and that of external and internal secretion; for the skin is intimately connected with the endocrine system, which

it influences and by which it is itself influenced. It must be remembered that the direct action of solar radiation creates Vitamin D, which is indispensable for the development of the structure of the bones. Radiation also increases the immunizing properties of the teguments and favours the development of the pigment which provides the skin with remarkable antiseptic powers. Pigmented skin is not only resistant against physical factors (cold or heat) or infectious ones (microbial dermatoses), but it also becomes an accumulator of radiant energy.

A further effect of the helio-Alpine treatment is that which it exercises on the muscles. Under the influence of solar rays, which constitute the best message in that they draw the blood from the depths to the surface of the skin across the muscular layers, even patients compelled to remain in bed find their muscles are rejuvenated and rendered firm again, and that they gain a harmonious and often athletic shape. This development of the muscles provides the sparest backs with muscular supports which brace up the spine and actually from excellent natural corsets, a fact particularly appreciated by patients suffering from Pott's disease (tuberculosis of the vertebrae). By restoring their former tonicity to muscles and ligaments, helio-therapy reconstitutes the normal functions of these levers of the skeleton and thus favours the return of the articular functions whose social importance cannot be denied.

But the most striking effect of the helio-treatment is that which is obtained on the bones, and which can so well be observed by X-ray photography. At high altitudes the phosphocalcic metabolism is transformed by helio-therapy to such an extent that the amount of phosphate and calcium in the blood returns to, and often even surpasses, the normal state, thus contributing to the re-calcification of the bones in the regions which are always deprived of calcium by tuberculosis. We have in our possession more than 1,00,000 X-ray photographs which prove that there is no seat of tuberculosis of the bones however deep it may lie—that escapes this beneficial action of the sun's rays. The re-calcifying properties of helio-therapy do not only limit the destructive phase of the lesions, but they also favour the reconstructive phase in such a pronounced manner that the latter can often be considered as *restitutio ad integrum*.

Such results can only be obtained if the helio-Alpine treatment is combined with a rational orthopaedy, the principles of which we established right at the start of our activities. Its application needs rigorous discipline and every close and constant medical supervision. While eliminating all plaster apparatus, which is incompatible with helio-therapy as it injures the skin, the muscles and the skeleton, we have replaced by extension and correction devices which are accurately adapted to every case of tuberculosis of the bones and the joints. Allowing air and light to have access to the affected regions,

these devices highly simplified as they take into account the defensive properties of the skin and help to develop the muscles and to recalcify the structure of the bones in cases of osteo-arthritis.

Thanks to our devices for continuous extension, we are able to avoid compressive ulcerations and the pains caused thereby. Safeguarding the vitality of the cartilages, favouring blood circulation and local defence, our orthopaedy contributes towards the re-constitution of the articulatory surfaces and the recovery of all functional movements.

But to render the helio-Alpine treatment fully effectual, and to let the patient benefit by it to the highest possible degree, another type of orthopaedy must be added to that administered to the limbs. This is what we call "moral orthopaedy," for it is a well-known fact that the patient's morale influences the evolution of the illness to a great extent. Tuberculosis is a disease of long duration, whatever form it may assume. In most cases it is accompanied by some demoralising action due to economic or other worries, and this often impairs the psychological state of patients. And it is with a view to improving the psychological state that moral orthopaedy must be applied. Psychological helio-therapy is just as necessary as the treatment of the body. This psychological treatment shows the best results if it is applied in the spirit of Him who said, "I am the light of the world," and who can cure those that put their trust in Him.

To the general improvement of the patient's health apphes also the social and divine law of work, which He imposed on Himself and which nobody can escape without punishment. The "Working cure" which we devised more than thirty years ago, if strictly adapted to the strength of the patient and dosed as carefully as helio-therapy itself, forms a real therapeutic method of three fold value moral, physical and economic. For this reason we have actually built up an organization, when we formed the "Clinique Manufacture Internationale" (International Working Clinic) in 1920, where our poorer patients benefit by paid work carried out with the aid of small machines placed on their beds. Having also a mechanical workshop at its disposal which is reserved for convalescents the International Working Clinic forms the first realisation of the readaption to work of cases of "surgical" tuberculosis.

The working cure does not only interest adult patients, but children also are occupied there in various ways. Apart from manual work of untold variety, they undergo a thorough and regular education under the tutorship of fully qualified masters and

lady-teachers. These courses which correspond to the curricula of primary and secondary schools, allow the children to resume their regular studies once they are cured.

In addition to this, our patients are systematically trained in medical gymnastics, these gymnastics being performed to music in accordance with the method devised by Margaret Morris. This method exercises an extremely favourable influence both on the moral and the physical well-being of the young patients. Of course only their sound limbs are called upon to perform these exercises.

Mention must be made, in conclusion, of the organisation of boy scout and girl guide patrols in our juvenile clinics, where these youngsters, although confined to bed, put into practice the magnificent laws of the scout movement, the fulfilment of one's duties, self-abnegation, mutual help and assistance, purity—whose ideal is expressed in the one word: Service—that divine duty, the doing of which is the essential of true happiness both for children and adults.—*National Newspaper Features, Madras.*

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS INEQUITABLE FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT IN INDIA

Deaths in India from tuberculosis, which numbered 5,00,000 a year before the war, are nearly double that figure now, and it is estimated that there are five infections to every death. In industrial areas like Cawnpore, the death rate has become very high.

Despite this, there are only 6,600 hospital beds available in the whole of India for tubercular patients; 70 sanatoria and hospitals and 124 clinics; only two centres for training health visitors (the number of trained visitors in the country is about 100), and two clinics for training doctors.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has been doing valuable work during the eight years of its existence but the response from the affiliated associations, numbering 34, and from State and Provincial Governments to its offer of expert advice and training facilities for doctors and health visitors is still not satisfactory. The Association initially made the mistake of returning 95 per cent. of the money collected to the provinces and States. Some of them have not utilized the money, and not all have kept in touch with the central body, much less sought its advice or assistance.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has no funds at its disposal to help needy patients, either directly or through its affiliated associations, and it is felt by many that an appeal for public donations, which has not yet been attempted, will yield substantial results.

Some provinces and States have asked for expert advice which was given by Dr. P. V. Benjamin, Technical Advisor to the Association.

A recent report of the Association says that two post-graduate refresher courses were held in 1945 and one early in 1946; 66 doctors in all attended these courses. Four health visitors were trained in 1945 and 12 are at present receiving instruction. Doctors were taken in at the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli, and in the New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic for training. The Association proposes to utilize the facilities available in the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium and the New Delhi Clinic for training nurses as well. The former has now 120 beds, and plans for further development are being considered. The New Delhi Clinic has made encouraging progress of attracting the collaboration of the general public and medical practitioners.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, C. P. has requested other provinces and prominent States to send representatives of the Education Department and especially those in charge of physical education to the All-India Physical Education Conference to be held at Delhi from October 13 to 17.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will preside over the conference.

Col. Taylor, Inspector, Physical Training, GHQ., New Delhi, and Lt.-Col. Mohindra Singh, Commandant-Principal, Army Physical Training School, Ambala, are attending the conference with a number of Army physical instructors who will demonstrate physical training methods used in the Army.



THE GLASS-BLOWER

SPECTACULAR and skilful is this modern follower of an ancient craft. With molten glass heated to a precise temperature in special furnaces, he fashions his bowl, flask, or tube, by taking a quantity on the end of a hollow rod and blowing into the white hot mass, while quickly rotating and moulding it. Thus he creates form where none existed.

By the adoption of modern methods, the Indian manufacturer can now produce nearly every article of glassware used in this country, but in order to distribute these fragile products to the people who need them the Indian glass industry needs **GOOD ROADS**.

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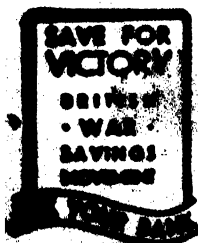
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Calcutta News & Views

NO TRAM SERVICE ON AUGUST 16

The Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union at a meeting in the University Institute Hall on the night of the 15th August decided to observe one-day strike on 16th August which had been declared "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League "to maintain the solidarity of the workers in their fight against British imperialism." Mr. Mohammed Ismail, the President of the Union, was in the chair.

KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN EXPLAINS DIRECT ACTION

Asked on August 9 by the United Press of India to clarify the implications of "Direct Action," Khwaja Nazimuddin, ex-Premier of Bengal and a member of the Muslim League Working Committee, said in the course of an interview (published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of August 12):—

"There are hundred and one ways in which we can create difficulties, specially when we are not restricted to non-violence. The Muslim population of Bengal know very well what "direct action" would mean and so we need not bother to give them any lead."

Asked how the "direct action" day should be observed, Mr. Nazimuddin said, "There should be complete hartal throughout the country. It should be a peaceful demonstration. Processions and public meetings should be held everywhere to explain the resolution of the League Council which calls upon the Muslim Nation to be ready for action as soon as the directive comes from the League High Command."

Mr. Nazimuddin concluded by hoping that every Muslim would devote sometime every day to the realisation of the solemnity of the League Council's latest decision.

BENGAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED

In view of the abnormal situation prevailing in Calcutta the Bengal Legislative Council which met after a fortnight's recess on the 2nd September, was adjourned without transacting any business till September 12.

During this period all meetings of Select Committees will also be kept in abeyance.

The adjournment motion on the Calcutta situation tabled by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress) wanted to discuss the failure of the Bengal Government to maintain law and order, peace and tranquillity in the city of Calcutta as from the 16th August last for full four days resulting in riots of unparalleled savagery, casualties mounting to about 5,000 killed and about 10,000 wounded, besides breaking of shops and houses, setting them to fire and looting of properties worth crores of rupees, no proper and timely steps having been taken to prevent them from occurring.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY ALSO ADJOURNED

The Bengal Assembly formally met on the 2nd September, after 17 days just to adjourn until 4.30 p.m. on September 12.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Tofazzal Ali, who was in the chair, announced that the sitting was adjourned in consultation with different party leaders.

CITY TRANSPORT SERVICES IN RIOT-TIME

Mr. Md. Ismail Councillor Calcutta Corporation and President, Bus-Workers Union, issued week before last the following statement to the Press:—

"Stray assaults are being made on Bus Drivers and Conductors. In the city under Section 144, the Government and its Executives, specially the Police Commissioner, is directly

responsible for the maintenance of the City Transport. But the Police Commissioner, it is learnt, has expressed his inability to provide adequate protection for the Bus Drivers and Conductors and has advised them not to ply buses in dangerous areas. I strongly condemn this attitude of the Police Commissioner which will only help to worsen the traffic situation in the city and will add to panic among the citizens and, therefore, I demand that immediate arrangements be made for the protection of the Essential Service Workers in general and Bus drivers and conductors in particular, specially in the dangerous areas."

MR. FAZLUL HUQ JOINS LEAGUE

Mr. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal and Leader of the Krishak Proja Party, on Sunday, the 1st September, signed a declaration that he was willing to serve the Muslim League with his life.

Interviewed, Mr. Fazlul Huq stated that a deputation of about 300 Muslims met him and discussed with him the question of his joining the League. Mr. Fazlul Huq said that there was a ban on his entry into the League and unless the ban was removed he could not join it. Upon this members of the deputation suggested to Mr. Huq that he should sign a declaration that he was not against the League as an organisation and that he was willing to serve the organisation with his life.

Mr. Fazlul Huq wrote this declaration. The deputation then went away stating that they would take whatever steps might be necessary to take Mr. Fazlul Huq into the League.

In a statement published a few days after, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, withdrew the ban he had placed on Mr. Huq.

HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF MAHADEV DESAI

The services rendered by the late Mahadev Desai to the cause of the country was gratefully recalled by his countrymen at a public meeting held in observance of the fourth anniversary of the death of this great son of India at 65, Bowbazar Street on the 15th August last.

Paying his tribute, Mr. Amulya Roy said that Mahadev Desai was a scholar, patriot and a first rate journalist. He came in touch with Mahatma Gandhi at the time of Champaran movement and from that time he became his sincere follower and was his right hand man up to the last days of his life. He loved his motherland from the core of his heart and sacrificed his life for the salvation of Mother India behind the prison bars.

Mr. Sachin Mitra said that Mahadev Desai was a strong believer in non-violence and he preached it to his countrymen throughout his life.

HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORDER

A petition addressed to the Governor of Bengal, has, it is understood, been submitted through the Revenue Minister signed by a large number of citizens of Calcutta.

In it, they point out the defects of the Rent Control Order and make suggestions for its improvement. Among the signatories are Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mr. S. K. Roy Chaudhury, Mr. D. N. Mukherji (ex-Mayors of Calcutta), Haji Md. Jahaque, Mr. Nurul Huq, Mr. M. A. Jabbar and many others.

RELEASE OF ALL PRE-REFORM POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Bengal Government have released all pre-reform political prisoners.

The cases of 1942 August prisoners and of all persons who may be considered to be political prisoners including members of the I.N.A. are under consideration of the Government.

The pre-reform political prisoners numbered 30. Of them 23 were lodged in Alipore Central Jail and the rest in Dacca Jail.

The period of incarceration of these prisoners ranged between 10 and 16½ years. They included persons convicted in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Red case, the Inter provincial Conspiracy case, the Hili Daroity case and the Titagarh Conspiracy case.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

No fewer than twenty-five persons including some girl students received injuries as a result of a lathi charge by police at the gates of the Imperial Bank of India on Strand Road shortly after 9 in the morning on the 14th August last.

The injured were picketing before the Bank Building in connection with the strike of its employees.

Following the incident, students of different schools and colleges in the city came out of their classes formed into a procession and parading different thoroughfares invaded the Bengal Assembly compound in the afternoon when the House was in session.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy who at the request of Mr Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Congress Party, appeared in the Assembly compound, addressing the demonstrators, promised an enquiry into the incident.

In the evening, a largely attended public meeting was held at Wellington Square where speeches were made condemning the "brutal lathi charge on peaceful picketers".

There was baton charge on the pickets at the gate of the Imperial Bank of India on Strand Road on the morning of the 15th August last, the 15th day of the strike by the Indian staff of the Bank.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, appeared on the scene soon after the incident and assured that the Bengal Government would take up the matter.

ALL-INDIA RADIO STRIKE ENDS

The strike of artistes of All-India Radio, Calcutta, was called off by the Artistes' Association, Bengal, from the morning of the 15th August, following an agreement being reached between the Association and the Deputy Director-General, All-India Radio, Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan.

The boycott started on the 11th August last following a decision taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 'Artistes' Association the previous day. The movement was supported by several women's and students' organizations including the All-Bengal Mahila Atma-Raksha Samity, the Chatra Sangha, the Students' Federation and the Students' Congress.

About 400 artistes participated in the boycott which dislocated the general programme of the Station for four days.

COATES MEDAL FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Coates medal of the Calcutta University, for 1945, for the best original research in medicine has been awarded to

(Continued at the foot of Col. 2)

"DIRECT ACTION" DAY

MAMMOTH MUSLIM MEETING AT MAIDAN

Over one lakh of Muslims, according to the "Star of India" of August 20, gathered on the Maidan in the afternoon of the 16th August in observance of the Direct Action Day in Calcutta.

Long before the appointed time processions from the different Muslim quarters in the City including the industrial areas of Greater Calcutta, wended their way through the principal streets with bands and banners.

In the absence of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Khawaja Nazimuddin presided. Mr. Suhrawardy joined the meeting later.

Khawaja Nazimuddin congratulated the Muslim on the disciplined fashion in which they had behaved since the morning under trying circumstances. The proceedings of the meeting would be short, he said, to enable people to return home and look after their hearths and homes.

He emphasised that Pakistan was the goal of Muslims and whosoever opposed it was the foe. Congress intransigence and British treachery had stood in the way. But the British had no idea as to how Muslims would react to this frustration. All Muslims, young and old, rich and poor would, if necessary, make the supreme sacrifice in the cause of the Millat. "Keep yourselves in readiness and be disciplined for without that factor there can be no progress" concluded Khawaja Sahib.

Mr. Ghaznafur Ali Khan, a Muslim League leader from the Punjab, said that how Wavell was sadly in error if he allowed himself to imagine that ten crores of Muslims were weak because they were decent. He warned the Viceroy that the day Pandit Nehru had the oaths of office administered to him, His Excellency would be held responsible for the headlong precipitation of a civil war. There could be no question, he added, of wresting freedom from the Hindus "who are slaves and consequently do not possess it". Their real fight was against the British Government.

Mr. Suhrawardy who spoke last read a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting. It, inter alia, condemned the British Government for breach of faith with the Muslims and for gross betrayal.

The Chief Minister exhorted the Muslims to remain calm and not to indulge in violence as that would be not in keeping with the plans of the Muslim League as contemplated at present.

After detailing the different stages of the betrayal of the Muslims by the British during the negotiations and after, Mr. Suhrawardy threw down a challenge to the Congress: "I invite the Congress to come and rule over us and we shall see how they accomplish it. Without the Muslims India can have no peace. It, as proposed, an Interim Government is formed the foundation of civil war would be well and truly laid."

TRAM STRIKE IN KARACHI

DISLOCATION OF CITY TRANSPORT SERVICES

Employees of the East India Tramway Company went on strike on the 28th August resulting in the dislocation of the city's transport facilities.

Prior to resorting to the strike leaders of the employees held a discussion with the Sind Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla on the adjudicator's award but failed to arrive at any satisfactory settlement.

Dr. S. Banerjee, the Mitra Research Scholar of the Calcutta Tropical School of Medicine. The medal is awarded every five years.

The Mitra Research Scholarship Endowment was created by Mrs. K. M. Mitra to perpetuate the memory of her husband Dr. Mitra, formerly Home Minister, Kashmir State, who died of diabetes. Dr. Banerjee is the second scholar under the endowment since 1942. He has been working mainly on the relation of vitamin "C" with diabetes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE**CALCUTTA RIOTS****Petition Against Chief Minister Dismissed**

On the 4th September last a petition of complaint was moved against the Minister-in-Charge of Law and Order, Government of Bengal, the police force attached to the Taltolla and Jorasanko thanas, and several Muslim hooligans before Maj Mohsin Ali, Extra Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, by Mr. Sudhanshu Kumar Bose, advocate, on behalf of Mr. Narendra Chandra Das, Secretary of three firms—two in Wellesley Street and one on Harrison Road.

It was stated in the petition that the opposite party No. 1, as a member of the Muslim League Party and as Premier of Bengal, had August 16 (the League's "Direct Action Day") declared as a holiday in the province despite the protests of other sections of Muslims and Hindus. From the morning of 16 direct action was started by the followers of the Muslim League who began to force people to observe a hartal.

Later in the day, the opposite party No. 3 (Muslim hooligans), armed with weapons, began to form themselves into unlawful assemblies, specially, amongst other places, in front of the petitioner's places of business in Wellesley Street and Harrison Road, with the object of looting and committing theft in respect of the properties of the complainant's shops. He alleged that they broke open the locks and doors of his shop at Harrison Road and looted all the stock-in-trade worth about Rs. 21,000. The next day they made similar attempts to loot his shops in Wellesley Street but could not remove any valuable articles.

The petitioner further alleged that he had sought help from the officers of the local police stations but they expressed their inability to interfere on the ground that "they had no instructions to meddle in such affairs."

The petitioner's information was that the opposite party No. 1 "purposely misused his powers and caused the police to refrain from exercising their powers and discharging their duties at the time when direct action in the form of looting, arson and murder was already in progress, and that the opposite party No. 1 conducted himself in a manner calculated to promote enmity between classes." The petitioner submitted that if a thorough and effective investigation were held into the matter by a competent and responsible officer having no interest in any party, the real culprits might be brought to book.

The petitioner prayed for orders requesting the Commissioner of Police to make a thorough investigation either personally or through his Deputy in the Detective Department.

The magistrate, dismissing the petition, passed the following orders:—"This is a petition against the Hon'ble Chief Minister being in charge of Law and Order, though he has not been named, as also against the police force of Taltolla and Jorasanko stations and several unknown Mahommedan hooligans. The specific allegations made against the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the police force concerned are that the latter did not prevent the commission of a cognizable offence by accused No. 3 (hooligans) at the instance of the former.

"No evidence whatever has been alleged in the petition that the Hon'ble Chief Minister acted in such a way. Nor can he say who was the police officer or officers who told him this story. Even if such evidence was referred to in the petition of complaint, this court is debarred from taking cognisance under Section 197 Cr. P. C.

"I therefore dismiss the petition under Section 203 Cr. P. C. both for the fantastic and unbelievable nature of the allegations and for the legal bar pointed out above."

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 17th August, 1946.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 600 (Exclusive of riot deaths) against 653 and 683 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 45. The general death-rate of the week was 11.94 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th August, 1946, was 502 against 544 and 586 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 42 and 86 respectively against 49 and 91 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.40 per mille per annum.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 11.10.

There were 85 deaths from respiratory diseases against 68 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 98 against 109 and 97 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 19 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 14 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 15.68 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding this, the death-rate was 15.52.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

(II)

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 24th August, 1946.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 573 (Exclusive of riot deaths) against 609 and 653 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 121. The general death-rate of the week was 11.40 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 24th August, 1946, was 484 against 502 and 544 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 102 respectively against 42 and 86 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.00 per mille per annum.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 10.84.

There were 95 deaths from respiratory diseases against 85 in the previous week.

There were 24 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 89 against 98 and 109 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 28 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 9 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 14.24 per mille.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

(III)

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 31st August, 1946

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 682 (exclusive of riot deaths) against 573 and 600 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 9. The general death-rate of the week was 13.57 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st August, 1946, was 571 against 484 and 502 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 3 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against

1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 104 respectively against 48 and 102 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.97 per mille per annum.

There were 12 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17.12.

There were 103 deaths from respiratory diseases against 95 in the previous week.

There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis against 24 in the previous week.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered was 111 against 89 and 88 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 11 from fevers, 34 from bowel-complaints and 16 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.76 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 17.12.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

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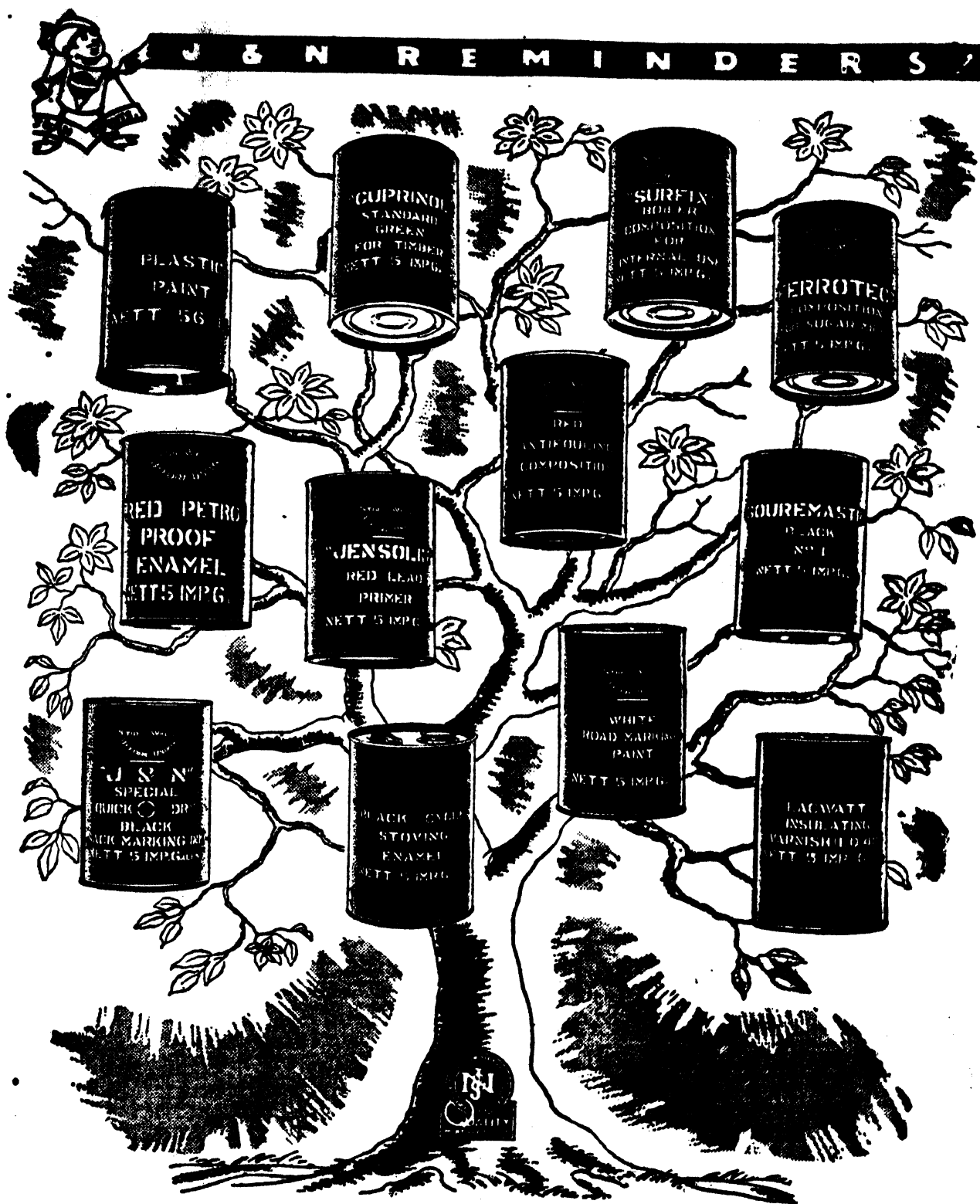
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

Shifting of boundary wall at Baghbar Metal Depot in Ward No. 1.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 26th September, 1946. The rates quoted in the tenders will hold good for 3 months.

M RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th September, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

120. Repairs to Checking Clerks quarters at 1, Fenwick Bazar Street in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 183, dated 14th August, 1946, (15 days).

121. Providing a wooden rack in Central Laboratory Department in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 139, dated 14th August, 1946, (7 days).

122. Repairs to footpath of Chowringhee Road in Wards Nos. 16 and 17.—Rs. 739, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

123. Repairs to footpath of London Street.—Rs. 626, dated 14th August, 1946, (21 days).

124. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 15 to 49 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 716, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

125. Repairs to footpath of Wellesley Street from premises Nos. 1 to 40 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 656, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

126. Repairs to footpath of Rawdon Street.—Rs. 852, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

127. Repairs to roofs of out-houses and stores and southern & western boundary walls in Central Stores.—Rs. 862, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

128. Repairs to latrines and godown in the Condemned Stores in Entally Yard.—Rs. 725, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

129. Repairing and raising boundary walls (with gate) between Pipe Yard & Metal Yard in Central Stores.—Rs. 893, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

130. Repairs to footpath of Sarat Ghose Street & Haralal Das Street.—Rs. 289, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

131. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 1 to 14.—Rs. 775, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

132. Repairs to footpath of Nasiruddin Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 489, dated 14th August, 1946, (15 days).

133. Repairs to footpath of Russel Street in Ward 16.—Rs. 747, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

134. Repairs to footpath of Lower Circular Road, between Loudon Street and Theatre Road in Ward 17.—Rs. 719, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

135. Providing a hanging rack in Government Audit Department in Central Municipal Building.—Rs. 923, dated 16th July, 1946, (3 weeks).

126. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 947, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

127. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters at Lansdowne Dhotikhana in Ward 21.—Rs. 731, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

128. Repairs to footpath off 8, 18, 44, 68 etc. in Syed Ameer Ali Avenue.—Rs. 945, dated 2nd September, 1946, (3 weeks).

129. Repairs to Steam Roller Shed in Entally Workshop.—Rs. 745, dated 2nd September, 1946, (3 weeks).

140. Repairs to Nikashi Drain No. 11 between Syphon Nos. 1 and 11 at Hughes Road in Ward 18.—Rs. 459, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

141. Reconstruction of boundary wall in Asphaltum Department at Chingrighatta.—Rs. 941, dated 2nd September, 1946, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 2nd September, 1946

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 18th September, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

142. Repairs to the Crematorium building (new) at Topsia.—Rs. 915, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

143. Repairs to flank at Deodar Street in Ward 21.—Rs. 460, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

144. Repairs to kerb & channel stones at Dikhua Street in Ward 21.—Rs. 678, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

145. Repairing and relaying kerb & channel stones in Chattoo Babu Lane in Ward 19.—Rs. 587, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

146. Repairs to brick on edge pavement between premises Nos. 105 & 105/10A, Karaya Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 156, dated 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

147. Repairs to surface drain at Baman para Lane in Ward 21.—Rs. 281, 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

148. Repairs to bathing platforms at Chingrighatta Road & New Tangra Road in Ward 18.—Rs. 500, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

149. Repairs to bathing platforms in Ward 19.—Rs. 325, 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

150. Repairs to 6 in S. W. pipe sewer in the road joining Ananda Palit Road & Middle Road, Entally.—Rs. 904, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

151. Repairs to the fencing alongside Municipal Railway line from Matpukur to wards Chingrighatta.—Rs. 690, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

152. Repairs to bathing platform at Ali-muddin Street in Ward 14.—Rs. 268, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

153. Repairs to culvert opposite 11, Seal Lane in Ward 18.—Rs. 298, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 9th September, 1946.

Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 34 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (III B.C. of 1923) that the Roads and Buses Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the power delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to cancel the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street connecting Munshigunge Road with Tolly Nullah which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 29th January, 1930.

Any person having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 26th September, 1946.

A copy of the plan showing the alignment proposed to be abandoned may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,

Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office:

The 11th September 1946

Drainage Department

To All P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT NO. III AND DHAPPA

Re.—Repairs to the Sewer pipe Bridge Over Raja Khal.

DEAR SIR,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 23rd September, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. K. DAS,

Executive Engineer, Drainage

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th September, 1946.

To All P. I. Contractors,
District IV.

Re.—Repairs to two Latrines at Mumtazpur Drainage Pumping Station.

DEAR SIR,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 26th September, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,

Executive Engineer, Drainage

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th September, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market NOTICES

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Purna Chatterji & Sm. Durga Bala Das for self and as guardian of Probhat, Prokash and Prodosh Chandra Chatterji, minors for transfer of their rights and interests in respect of Stalls Nos. 13, 14, and 15, Flower Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Messrs. Chandhi Prosad Mullick and Aditya Prosad Paul. Objections, if any, to the application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

ABUL QASIM,

Superintendent

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 15th August, 1946.

GRAPHITE

PHONE B-8-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
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PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.	C. 51-52	46 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

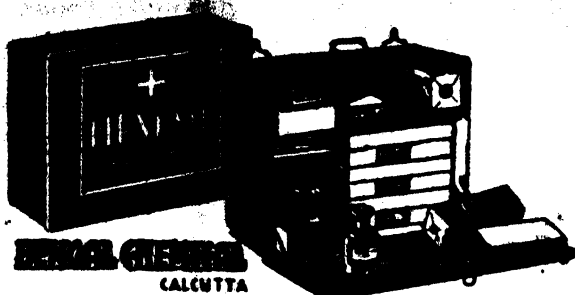
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-5 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3 & 5	" 7-5 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato.
B 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betal— 3 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves

* The stalls are temporarily occupied by the apes during the time the apes are in the market.



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CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken, "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

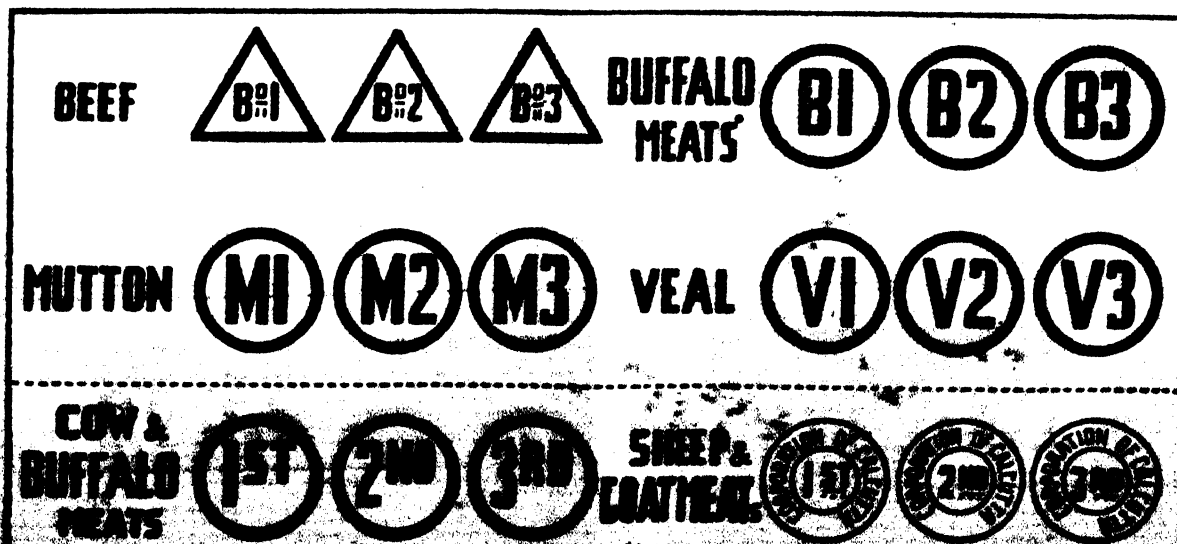
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	...	...	...	—	Downward	As it was
Beef	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	—	Downrd	As it was
Dry "	—	—	As it was
Eggs	—	—	As it was
Poultry	—	—	As it was
Fish	Upward.	Downward	—

MEAT MARKS



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longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 11th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Breast per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Curry Beef	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	Head each	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Fillet r undercut per seer	2 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	Leg per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 6 0
Hump per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	Loin "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rib	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	Shoulder "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Round "	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Foot (Kidney)	2 0 0	4 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0	3 12 0		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 14 0			MUTTON				
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0				1st Class			
Ortails each	0 14 0	1 8 0			Chops per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	2 4 0			Breast "	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Curry Mutton per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each	1 12 0	2 8 0			Leg per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0			Saddle per lb.	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Liver per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			Shoulder per lb	2 4 0	3 8 0		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0			Kidneys each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart "	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 0 0				Liver "	1 12 0	2 4 0		
Smoked Ham "	2 0 0				Brain "	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Back Bacon "	2 0 0				Tongue "	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Sticky Bacon "	1 12 0				Trotters "	0 1 0			
Pork Sausages "	1 2 0	1 8 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Pork "	1 4 0	1 12 0			Head (entire) each	1 4 0	1 8 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 12 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 2 0	1 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Chops per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 12 0	3 12 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 12 0	4 2 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	3 4 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	2 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee "	4 0 0	5 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	3 4 0			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chaul per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0			Papadams per 100	2 0 0	3 8 0		
Camon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 8 0	4 12 0		
Cooktail Sausages "	1 8 0	2 0 0			Dry Prawns per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Bologna "	1 12 0	2 8 0							
Compressed Pork	1 12 0	2 4 0							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 2 0	1 6 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oapon	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	2 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 7 6		Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special)	3 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0		Do. American		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 10 0	2 14 0	Cucumber per score	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	3 2 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Delicious per seer.		
Turkey Cock	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	15 0 0	18 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			*Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.			Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lots	1 10 0	1 12 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 8 0	2 10 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			*Leak per lb.			Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	Lettuce per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Gooseberry per seer		
Do. (special) per score	3 4 0	3 6 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nask 1 lb.	2 4 0	2 12 0
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	6 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. white	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peahen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 8 0	0 7 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Plovers			*Parsnip per seer	0 14 0		Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Quail			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh	1 4 0	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each	2 0 0	
Snipes	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 12 0	Khurbanee	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country			Do. (large) per lb.		
Wild Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snake Coll	0 4 6	0 5 6	Kesur China per seer		
Sand Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 15 0	1 8 0	Lime patty per score	0 14 0	1 4 0
Wild Duck (special) each	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling	0 15 0	1 14 0	Lemon (English) per doz.		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 15 0	1 14 0	Lichees per 100 (Monsaffurpur)		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. (Hen)	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 12 0	1 4 0	Locket per score		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	1 10 0	1 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 12 0	0 15 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Ground per seer	0 8 0		*Do. Shillong (Conti.)			Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Artipeach per seer			*Rhubarb per lb.			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
*Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.			Pulbu (Patil) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
*Do. French Darjeeling			Squash per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Fazile		
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Strinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score		
Cabbage each	1 14 0	2 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Golapkhask		
Do. (Simla) per seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	Tomato per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Himsagore	2 12 0	4 0 0
*Do. Darjeeling lb.			*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Begamfull		
Do. (Ranchi)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Country	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Kanchar		
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi	2 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Bombay		
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Shillong	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	4 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0	*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mangoes per doz.		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mulberry per score		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Moosom per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
			each	0 6 0	0 7 0	Poons	3 0 0	3 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay	3 0 0	4 8 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			Red	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay		
			Tarai per seer	0 5 6	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 2-4	1 0 0	
			Kankrole per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Madras per doz.	2 4 0	2 8 0
						Do. Nagpur 5-8	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 8-10	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Albokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Chilgoja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 0 0		Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sofata 3-10 ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0		Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Spaya Jasore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	1 0 0		Hazelnuts per lb. ...	2 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Guava per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Goalund each ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	2 0 0	0 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Kabul ...	4 0 0	5 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Farakkabad " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	4 8 0	
Orange Bhawanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...		
" Kandahar ...			Water fruit per seer ...	1 0 0		Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Apple each (country) ...			Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Apple Fresh per lb. ...	28 0 0		C. Apples 4-5 ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Do. S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Asia do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Apple (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Irawi (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0		Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0		Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Apple America dry p. lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Apple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents stated against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*H. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Chem.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 419)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

No. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DEY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHINESE AND OAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 30	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 30	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 30		(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	0 14 6	
Large Jutes ...	2 30	2 00				(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	4 11 6	
Almonds (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 30	2 30				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 30	
			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer	Selling Price	Control Price	do. 25 each box ...	0 00	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 14 0	3 00	Patent flour No. 1 per seer		0 60			
Bombay " ...		2 30	California flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...			*COAL AND COKE		Selling Price
Dinapur " ...		4 12 0	California flour No. 2 per seer ...		Control Price	*Domestic Coke (retail) per md. ...	1 50	
Butter for cake per seer ...			Country flour per seer ...		0 50	*Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...	1 50	
Cow's Ghee ...	5 30	6 00	*Atta Red (Chaundashi) Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Butter Ghee ...	4 10		Do. Red " " ...		0 50	Spices—		
Ag Mark Ghee ...			Wheat " " ...		0 50	Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
MILK AND CREAM.			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 00			
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Suji ...		0 30	Halud ...	0 30	0 70
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	3 30						
FISH.			*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 00	3 30	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 30
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 30	5 00	Rice (retail) ...		0 50	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 30
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 30	4 30	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Plum Cakes ...	1 30	2 30
Do. (out pieces) ...	5 30	6 30	Bhaamanik rice per seer			Xmas Cakes (Almond) per lb. ...	3 00	
Catla per seer ...	2 12 0	3 10 0	Medium per seer ...	0 60		Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 00	3 40	coarse per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Mohi per seer ...	2 12 0	3 00	Do. per seer ...	0 40		Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 00	3 40				Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 00
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 30	*DALDA VEGETABLE GHEE			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Kilna (Padma) per seer ...	2 00	2 30	1 lb. tin ...		1 10	English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 30	2 lb. tin ...		2 00	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Mango fish with roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		4 13 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. without roe ...			10 lb. tin ...		9 00	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Kilna (Ganges, whole) per seer ...	2 30	3 00	*SUGAR			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 00	Gur per seer ...		Control Price	PRANK FRANK BISCUITS.		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 12 0	3 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...		0 50	Glaze ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 12 0	4 40	Ordinary (Powder whitish) Crystal (best) ...		0 30	Assorted Creams ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 30	2 14 0	Medium (small grain white) ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 12 0	2 30	Medium (small grain) Bengal ...		Control Price	Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	2 12 0	2 30	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Lobster ...	2 40	3 12 0	Kalai per seer ...		0 10 0	Assorted Biscuits per doz. ...		
Sea fish ...	2 30	2 12 0	Arachar " ...		0 12 0	Speed's Cream Crackers per tin ...		
Other fish ...	2 30	2 30	Chola " ...		0 10 0			
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	3 00	3 30	Khari Masoor " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Do. (Hilut) ...	4 30	5 00	Khasari " ...		0 30	Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Mackerel ...	3 00	3 30	Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 14 0	Poisons " ...	2 30	
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 00				Champion " ...	2 50	
Shrimp per seer ...	0 12 0	1 00						
Ladies finger ...	2 12 0	2 30				BRITANNIA		
BREAD CHINESE AND OAKE PRESERVES.			*Cocogem—			Cheese ...	1 50	2 50
Bread (Brown) 3 lb. each	0 10 0		9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Gum ...		
			3 lb. " ...	2 30		Gum lard ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		6 lb. " ...	7 70		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 10		*Coconut Oil per seer	1 50	Selling Price	Ke-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Cheese Biscuits ...	0 30	0 30	Castor Oil ...			Milk ...	1 50	
Do. Bacon per lb. ...	3 30	3 40	*Mustard Oil (MIL) ...			Milk ...		
Do. Mince ...	4 00	4 40	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 30		Mixed Ghee—		
Do. Cream per lb. ...			*KEROSENE OIL			half ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			None ...	1 50	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...			(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 50				
Do. unshelled, " ...	1 30	1 40	(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	5 12				
Cream per lb. ...	0 30	0 30	(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. No. 1 ...	0 30	Control Price			
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz. No. 2 ...	0 22				

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 10		per tin	1 20	
Milki	1 12 8	3 2 9	Red do. do.	2 40		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Biscuits	1 8 6	1 12 8	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 00		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	0 18 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 40	1 80
Thin Arrowroot "	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	1 12 8	2 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red	2 40		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 00		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 18 0	2 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Rosella Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 8 0	6 40	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per tin	1 10	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 60		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonco Prunes per 1-12		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Cloves ground per phial ...	1 20		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Cinnamon "	1 00		per pkt.	2 80	3 00
			Ginger "	1 00		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 00		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 20		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 20		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 20		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
			Mountain Bonquet			Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			1 lb. packet	2 00		con per lb.	2 40	
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Red Spot "	1 7 6		Indian Oats per packet		
			Gold Dust "	1 10 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)	Small	Large
			Star Dust "	1 80		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnet's King Cocco-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 40		nut Hair Oil	1 20	4 80
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Cobra Boot Polish,	0 40	0 90
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		*Chamois Leather large	1 90	
			DUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Eko's Fruit Salt		1 0 8
			Dust per lb.	1 00	1 80	*Bisulurated Magnesia, large	2 40	3 15 8
			Red Malign Coffee per lb.	2 80	2 60	*Kierman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 40		*Zam-Buk	1 80	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutanan Pain Balm	1 20	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Oriental Balm	1 20	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 20	1 40	*Sloan's Liniment	1 60	1 14 8
			Delmonco Fruits 2 "			*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 80	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 80		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		tor 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 8 Oz. "	1 00	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oz. "	2 40	
			Panama	1 00		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 00	
			Pepper	1 00	1 00	Do. 7 lb "	24 00	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 00	1 80	Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 120	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 40		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 00	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p>Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: 2, 3 293)</p> <p>Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.</p>	<p>BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA</p> <p>A. TOSH & SONS</p> <p>Shewroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)</p>	<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p>Local Branches: 2 Rake Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281)</p> <p>152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)</p>
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on terms noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
C.V.F. Veg. A. 12 & 14.	0 4 8 cash.	Vegetables.	Onion & S.	0 5 0 cash.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Butter & Sugar.	0 5 0	Butter & Sugar.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patil	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Caulliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "	1 2 6		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil "	1 4 6		Goat & Khaski	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dadhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 6		Other		
Supari			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Ohamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...	0 8 6		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji	0 8 0		Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Ball) (control)	0 6 2		Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajuro			Koi	1 5 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Manital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 6	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 14 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 13th August, 1946.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 0 0		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arhar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 2 0	2 4 0
Do. (Khari)	0 9 0	0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contd.	1 5 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		4 14 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		4 12 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadwa do.		5 0 0	Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4-6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer	3 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta	0 0 0	8 0 0	**Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 6	Grapes per seer	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12-22	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
*Flour per seer (White)	0 6 0		Mango 4-6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta	0 5 6		" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Ser (Shell)	0 6 6		VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)	0 5 6		Patil (Dast)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Quarter's Oats		
			Patil per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Potatoes New (Dast)	0 8 0	0 10 0	(gins) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 10 0		Cobra Root Bhat (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 4 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Caulliflower each			(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 11 0			
			FISH					
			Parsey per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			
			Peas	2 0 0	2 5 0			
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 5 0			
			Bagda	2 12 0	3 0 0			
			Crab	2 2 0	3 0 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	2 4 0			
			Crab (each)	2 8 0	4 0 0			
			Crab (each)	2 8 0	4 0 0			

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th July, 1946

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 00	Mango Sakul			Rice		
Do. 2nd	2 80		Do. Sopis			Dinapore Khatai Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 80	2 00	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay Fairi p. doz	1 00		Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 40	Do. Langra 9-9			Fataal (Atap) " md.		
Hens "	1 14 0	2 40	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Kallent			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Fashi 2-4	1 00		Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 10 0	0 20	Do. Nilambari 6-10	1 00		Barktooshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Ginger	0 08	0 06	Do. Sapda			Chamormoni		
Red Lemon each	0 40		Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Ladies Finger per seer	0 08	0 06	Do. Himsagar			Obini Shaktar No. 1 per		
Red Lemon per pair	0 08	0 06	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Onions Fatma red per seer	0 40		Do. Kharbuz per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay		0 50	Orange Ichanagore			per maund		
Do. Country		0 36	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Potatoes Nainital	0 80	0 11 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 00		per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Nagpur 4-6			Kamini per maund		
Do. Madras			Do. Bombay			Pashwar Rice per md.		
Do. Garhadi			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
Country			Do. Multan		2 00	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Fahari)			Do. Kabul			Coarse "		
Potal Murhidabad per			Pears 6-12	1 00		Medium "		
seer	0 20	0 30	Pineapple Singapore each	0 60	0 12 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dal per seer	0 20	0 40	Do. Assam (Local)	0 12 0	1 20	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly			Do. Country each	0 20	0 50	Java		
Cabbage	0 90		Peaches	0 80	0 10 0	Cocoon Oil		
Cauliflower each	1 00		Plantain Champa per score	1 40	2 20	Mustard Oil		
Fans Banchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling			Musket per seer		2 20	Flour		
Do. Deshi			Pomegranate per seer			Atta		
Beans	0 80		Do. Multan per seer			Sujon		
Squash		0 80	Do. Kandahar		5 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato	0 12 0		Bedana (Kabul)		2 20	Chandauli Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each		0 10 0	Kalma (Rad) per seer		2 20	TH Oil per seer		
Net per seer			Do. Sultana		2 00	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled		2 00	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6-12	1 00		Do. without shell		2 00	Mug Dal (Bhaia) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kulu 1-2	1 00		Do. do. large		5 00	Mug Dal		
Do. Pashwar			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar	0 20	0 10 0
Do. Nainital			Water melon Goalando			Kalai	0 70	0 20
Alphonso per seer	2 00		Do. Deshi each			Khesari	0 60	0 70
Amroli	2 00		Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (split)	0 70	
Banana each	0 10 0	1 20	Do. Qetta			Do. (khari)	0 20	0 10 0
Red Fruit each	0 20	0 60	Do. Bhagalpur each			Matar	0 60	0 20
Coconut each (green)	0 20	0 80	Sarbat Lemon			Chana Dal	0 10 0	
Do. dry each	0 40	6 00	Musambi 6-12	1 00	2 00	TEA.		
Chillies			Walnut per seer			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Dates Arab	1 20	1 00	Do. Shelled			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			Nut Ground			Quality per lb.	2 20	2 20
Green Kishnugiri per seer			Sharifa			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nalk			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
Do. Qetta			BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 20
Do. Champa	3 00	4 00	Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 20	2 00	Pekoe per lb.	1 20 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Bombay	2 20	2 00	Burjeeling Autumn		
Khesari per seer		1 20	Aligarh	2 20	2 00	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 20
Khur Doshi			Jessore	4 00		Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 20
Shobani	2 00		Dinapur	2 20	2 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Redo Wrie	4 00		Panna	2 20		"Rising Sun" Chutney		
White Country per 100			Darbhanga			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. Mouffier per			Mamferrypur			In bulk, per 20 ea. bottle		
Black Raisins per score			Cow's Ghee		6 00	"Victoria" Swan—		
Esays Country each	0 40	1 20	Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Esays per score 1 lb.			Bhain Ghee	4 20		In bulk, per 20 ea. bottle		
Jamun	0 40	0 20	FISH			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Golapain			Bagda per seer	2 00	2 20	Bulk		
Panfil per seer		0 12 0	Bhetke per Br.	2 20	2 20	Swi & Swan per tin		
Kancha-Mitha Mango per			Pravus	1 40	1 12 0	Bulk		
seer			Hilsa	2 20	2 20	Mammy Brand per tin		
Shank Ali per seer			Rohi	2 20	2 20	Shephard Brand per bot.		
Sakhi 9-12	1 00		Rohi (cut pieces)	2 20	2 20	(White)	0 20	Centre-
Mango (Low Sandol)			Small fish		1 20	Shephard Brand per bot.		Bedchp
			Chotal			(Shell)		
			Crab per pair	0 40	0 20	Shawlicks per tin		
			Kel per seer	2 00	2 20	Soft Coke per md		1 20
			Bhetke per seer	2 00	2 20			
			Mageor per seer (small)					
			Do. (large)	2 20	2 12 0			
			Gulda	2 20	2 20			

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Poon, per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	3 0 0	3 8 0	Fulbul per seer			Sujeer Do.	0 8 0	
Silong	3 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	3 4 0	2 12 0	Squash per seer			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 8 8	
Bagda	3 0 0	3 4 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Wheat	0 8 0	
Bhangaur	2 4 0	2 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 4 0			
Bhetki	3 0 0	3 8 0	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 8 0				RICE.		
Hilsa	3 12 0	3 0 0	FRUITS.			Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Koi & Magoor	5 0 0	6 0 0	Mangoes 2-4			Do. do. "B"	0 8 0	
Paray	3 0 0	3 8 0	Grapes	6 0 0		Do. do. "C"	0 4 0	
Crab each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0				
			Amra (Belati) per score			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer (Rationed)	1 1 0	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 8 0	Beal each	0 1 6	0 6 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 8	
Mutton ..		2 8 0	Dates per packet	0 5 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
			Almond " seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Lime per score					
Duck's eggs per score	2 3 0	2 8 0	Orange 2-3	1 0 0		DAL		
Fowl's eggs	2 3 0	2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chana ..	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Masoor ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhangu		
Brinjal ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples			Kalai ..	0 7 0	
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Green Coconut	0 3 0	0 4 0	Biuli		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Lichi			Mug (Hart) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0				" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer		3 8 0	BUTTER.			Mattor ..	0 7 0	
Garlic ..		0 12 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt ..	0 3 0	
Green Chilly	1 0 0	1 4 0	Madras ..					
Onion ..		0 6 0	Ghee Lakhee			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree			Coal .. (Control)	1 6 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 0 0	Fuel ..	2 8 0	
			Milk ..		0 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 14th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Poon per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Garlic per seer		1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujeer per seer	0 8 0	
Silong	2 8 0	3 0 0	Onion	0 3 0	4 ..	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 6 0	
Lobster	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 12 0	1 4 0	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 8 8	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..		1 6 0	Wheat		
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes Deshi ..	0 10 0	0 12 0			
Bhetki		3 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Fulbul per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0	
Hilsa	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 6 0	" " " " "B"	0 8 0	
Koi & Magoor	4 0 0	5 0 0	Raddish	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " "C"	0 4 0	
Paray	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash	0 14 0		Patnai per seer		
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0	6 0	Bankulal (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. (Kora) ..		
POULTRY & EGGS.			White ..	0 6 0	0 10 0	"Do. (Atap) ..		
Duck each	2 0 0	2 4 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer		Contd.	Kangoon per seer		
Fowl each	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Chicken each	0 12 0	1 2 0				Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Pigeon			FRUITS.			Golap Bora		
			Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
VEGETABLES			Alubokra ..			Sugar (Rationed)		
Bean (French) per seer (Controlled)		0 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Brinjal ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur		
Cabbage	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Cocunut oil .. (Contd.)	1 5 0	
Cauliflower (English) ..			Dates per seer	8 0 0		Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Carrot (Country) per seer (Lakmi) Controlled	0 5 0	0 6 0	Grapes ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chana ..	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cucumber per score	0 14 0	0 15 0	Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khar Masoor ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khasaree ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
			Do. (Martaban) ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Kalai ..	0 6 0	0 7 0
			Papaya per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Pomegranates per seer			Mug Katch	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Sona) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Sugarcane each	1 4 0	2 4 0	Mattor ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Orange per score			Salt ..	0 3 0	
			Mangoes 2-6	1 0 0		Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 4 0	
						Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 3 0	
			BUTTER.			Robinson's Barley		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Ghee Lakhee ..					
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree ..	4 14 0		Coal per md.	1 6 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 5 0				
			Milk (Co-operative) per seer	0 10 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4—6	—	1 0 0
Foot and Kid	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prnes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.	—	—	Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	3 0 0	3 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 1 0	BUTTER.	—	—
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	FRUITS.	—	—	Dinapur	—	4 0 0
EGGS	—	—	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD	—	—
FISH.	—	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Fenn per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. lb.	—	—
Shlong	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.	—	—
Lebster	2 0 0	3 0 0	Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta	—	—
Bhangar	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocconut each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sujea	—	—
Shetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.	—	—
Other Fish	—	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	0 4 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulsh (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milae	—	—	Grape	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—	Desht	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.	—	—
VEGETABLES.	—	—	Khubani per see	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 6
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	—	—	Kharbuz	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 2
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocconut Oil	—	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lokote	—	—	Gur	—	—
Bean (Ranchi)	—	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	DAL.	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	—	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Ohana	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Kharl Masoor	—	0 8 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	do.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hart)	—	0 8 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	3 0 0	Salt	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.	—	—
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 6 0
Ladies finger	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	BARLEY POWDER	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 3—4	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—			
Fulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
26-30	Ra. A. P.		35-36	Ra. A. P.	
32A	2 2 0 Daily		35B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.	36-38	0 5 0 "	
35	0 6 0 "		36 A	0 8 0 "	
37	0 7 0 "		Stall No. 38	0 10 0 Daily	
37	0 8 0 "				
37	0 7 0 Daily				

M. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 412)

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 31st July, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer (New)	0 8 0	0 11 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pons per seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	(Darjeeling)					
Do. (Out pieces)	3 0 0	3 8 0	Nanital per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	SUNDRIES		
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 3—4	1 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 6	(Contd.)
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugar	0 8 8	
Raghu	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Bhanguar	2 0 0	2 8 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhetki	2 8 0	3 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor	4 0 0	4 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	9 8 0	(Con.)
Parrey	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mangoes 4—8	1 0 0		DAL.		
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 11 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	0 7 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Almond "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Biuli "	0 9 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hati) (Katona)	0 9 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar "	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 5 0	0 10 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
*Cauliflower each			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL.		
*Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic "	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras "			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Peas (Ranchi)	0 10 0		Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
*Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do.		
*Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk "			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	20 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables
2 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		20 "	0 2 0	"
3 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store. Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
4 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
5 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
6 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0				
7 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0				
8 S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0		50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
9 S. B.	0 12 0	Medi.	17 W. B.	1 0 0		51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
10 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0		52 "	0 2 0	O. V.
11 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0		53 "	0 2 0	Vegetation.
12 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		54 "	0 2 0	"
13 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		55 "	0 2 0	"
14 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		56 "	0 2 0	"
15 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		57 "	0 2 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		58 "	0 2 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		59 "	0 2 0	"
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	Chandney			60 "	0 2 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"				61 "	0 2 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"				62 "	0 2 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"				63 "	0 2 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"				64 "	0 2 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"				65 "	0 2 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"				66 "	0 2 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"				67 "	0 2 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"				68 "	0 2 0	"
27 S. B.	0 12 0	"				69 "	0 2 0	"
28 S. B.	0 12 0	"				70 "	0 2 0	"
29 S. B.	0 12 0	"				71 "	0 2 0	"
30 S. B.	0 12 0	"				72 "	0 2 0	"
31 S. B.	0 12 0	"				73 "	0 2 0	"
32 S. B.	0 12 0	"				74 "	0 2 0	"
33 S. B.	0 12 0	"				75 "	0 2 0	"
34 S. B.	0 12 0	"				76 "	0 2 0	"
35 S. B.	0 12 0	"				77 "	0 2 0	"
36 S. B.	0 12 0	"				78 "	0 2 0	"
37 S. B.	0 12 0	"				79 "	0 2 0	"
38 S. B.	0 12 0	"				80 "	0 2 0	"
39 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
40 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
41 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
42 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
43 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
44 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
45 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
46 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
47 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
48 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
49 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
50 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
51 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
52 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
53 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
54 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
55 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
56 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
57 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
58 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
59 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
60 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
61 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
62 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
63 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
64 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
65 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
66 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
67 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
68 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
69 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
70 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
71 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
72 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
73 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
74 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
75 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
76 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
77 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
78 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
79 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
80 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
81 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
82 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
83 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
84 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
85 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
86 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
87 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
88 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
89 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
90 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
91 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
92 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
93 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
94 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
95 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
96 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
97 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
98 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
99 S. B.	0 12 0	"						
100 S. B.	0 12 0	"						

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 24th August,—14th September, 1946

Published Every Saturday

EDITORIAL

AN OPPORTUNITY AND A CHALLENGE

CALCUTTA has to mourn the death of five thousand or more of her citizens—men, women and children. The number of wounded and maimed has been put, at a conservative estimate, at three times the number of the dead. This disaster came upon this city not because Nature—"red in tooth and claw"—had hit her in one of her angry moods; not because an invading horde had swooped down upon her, tempted by her wealth, accumulated through generations and symbolized in the many mansions that have earned her the epithet of "The City of Palaces"; but because her own children had fallen upon each other in a mad frenzy of hatred, greed and lust—had fallen victims to the crudest and the basest of human passions. And Calcutta has to bemoan her loss and acknowledge her shame as the mother and the nurse of them all, for no verdict can ever efface from her brow the shame and the degradation of the days which, since the morning of the fateful 16th August, 1946, have wrecked her body and seared her soul: she cannot repudiate that it is her sons and nurselings who have thrown away all regard for the sanctity of human life, the decencies of human conduct, and forgotten the traditions of a common citizenship built up by men and women of different races, creeds and castes, proud to call this city their own. At the same time she cannot allow it to be said that even in the midst of this holocaust humanity had completely faded out of her homes. Numerous have been the instances where human sympathy and human pity triumphed over the outburst of barbaric instincts, and men, women and children were succoured by the two communities, who, for the nonce, had ranged themselves in warring camps. To-day, when the frenzy and madness appear to have cooled down, the stories of heroic rescues, noble resistance and kindly deeds are being reported, reminding us that we are the children of a common Mother and materially and spiritually the Hindu and the Muslim are bound to each other in a natural piety, the ties of which no hand can cut asunder.

WE recognize that it is not easy to cultivate this attitude of the mind when scenes of horror are still vivid in memory, when anger still burns in hearts, and ruin and desolation afflict the eye. It would be unnatural to expect this detachment when the atmosphere is still heavy with rancour and suspicion, and death lurks in the streets and bye-lanes of the city picking out its victims from among innocent passers-by. It is nearly thirty days since assassination and arson, pillage and plunder beat down the defences of our social life, while the guardians of Law and Order either stood aside or failed completely to enforce it,—and Calcutta cannot yet walk in safety or sleep in peace. The anti-social elements once allowed to have their way—once released like the 'Jinn' of the Arabian Nights from its prison-jar—are now found utterly difficult of control. And if the matter were not so tragic, the vigil that the police have now been driven to maintain day and night would have been welcome as the just punishment for the supineness of the first four days of the disaster. But here also it is the same story. In spite of police vigilance and military patrols the streets of Calcutta are half deserted long before the curfew commences, her markets function in a listless way, her port and custom house have an easy time of it, and the labour-force that upholds the wealth-producing activities of her mills and marts, that maintains the city's cleansing services, has left her even as rats leave a sinking ship. With the centres and sources of her wealth thus paralysed and shrunken, Calcutta cannot maintain her proud position.

among the cities of the world if the good and the great among her citizens do not assert themselves and help to restore peace and freedom from panic to her life once again. We deplore that we cannot detect as yet any realization of the vastness of the issues involved in this failure of civilized conduct and break-down of civil administration. Bengal's history has known in the past at least two of her capital-cities being driven to desolation because of the sudden onslaughts of terrible epidemics. Is it to be the fate of her modern capital that her citizens should be standing as witnesses to a similar desolation because they lacked the courage and determination to control the forces of disruption that lurked in her bosom and were nursed to resort to rapine and ruin by enemies of society?

THIS is the question that must be answered by the leaders of Calcutta—her prominent citizens belonging to all sections of the civic community. They can do this, we venture to think, only when instruments of social life—the State and the Civic Authorities—of this “no mean” city are enabled to work in perfect co-operation and co-ordination of all sections of her citizens. Throughout the crisis through which our city has just passed this co-operation and co-ordination was not forthcoming. The civic Authorities were kept impotent because the State failed to do its duty—to give protection to the citizens against the attacks of the hooligan and the murderer. And there was no second line of defence so that when the first line broke down under the impact of mob-frenzy, when the State failed to halt the depredations of the desperado, the civic authorities might be ready with their own measures of protection for the preservation and maintenance of those services without which the teeming life of a city must come to a standstill. In those dark days in Calcutta was demonstrated the short-sightedness of trusting to the State alone for standing guard over the amenities of modern life that have been built up through the efforts of a century in this city. We do not propose to discuss here why the State failed to do its obvious duty. Fail it did, with all the world as witness. And by its failure it paralysed the civic authorities, who could only sit in helplessness—its streets littered with corpses and burnt debris of wreckage and ruin, its drainage severely affected and its water-supply maintained only by the bravery of the men at the pumping stations. This is an order of things that needs a change—a change that will enable the civic authorities to have a more definite say in planning defence measures in such grave emergencies. After all, it is they who finance the modern paraphernalia of the city's existence.

BUT behind all these criticisms of the past and hopes of the future must stand the collective will of the citizens and their enlightened mind to determine the policy and practice that will enable the man-in-the-street to go about his business with a sense of safety so that out of his efforts can grow up a Calcutta cleansed in spirit and cleared of the many cells of anti-social activities. In the rooms of stately mansions and in the dark alleys of *bustees* men have conspired to bring chaos into our city's life; and we have heard the agonized cries of men, women and children; we have seen the shooting tongues of flame reddening the sky; we have been witnesses of a descent of the human spirit into the caverns of the brute with the rude reminder that it is only a thin veneer that covers the untamed animal in man. Human society has passed through many such crises but has risen from out of the wreck to build anew a better life for itself. This quality is eternal in man, and it is this spirit of rejuvenation, this power of recovery that will enable us to hunt out and chase away the elements of disorder, greed and cruelty that took the control of Calcutta during those terrible days of August. It is with this faith in the ultimate goodness of human nature that the citizens of Calcutta must take up the task of reconstruction. The most resplendent symbol of the greatness and nobility of our city and the most famous of its citizens, Rabindranath Tagore, was not unaware of the existence in our midst of the dark forces that were let loose upon Calcutta not a month ago. He has warned us against the poison of internecine strife polluting civic life and left us a message of tolerance and goodwill calling upon us to dedicate ourselves to the task of building up the City Beautiful. Without such a consciousness of the self-respect and dignity of our city's life, not even the pomp of Nineveh and Tyre avails, and the pride we have taken in the externals is only froth evanescent. To evolve such a consciousness in us is the need of the hour. The Massacre of Calcutta has opened to her citizens a great opportunity that will test their soul. It is at once an opportunity and a challenge. Destiny leaves us no choice but to respond to it nobly and worthily.

TAGORE'S PRAYER FOR CALCUTTA

"LET this Corporation make the city of my birth great in the amenities of life, health and sanitation and dignity and self-respect... Let painting, sculpture, music, and arts grow under its auspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy;

"LET this city wipe out its blot of illiteracy with all its dirt and uncleanness;

"LET her citizens enjoy plenty, have strength of body and energy of mind, and be inspired with civic spirit born of joy;

"LET not the poison of internecine strife pollute her life;

"LET her citizens of all races and all sects and communities unite in goodwill and keep her fair name untarnished and her peace undisturbed

—This is my prayer."

---RABINDRANATH TAGORE

*in reply to the Civic Address
on the occasion of his Sep-
tuagintary Celebration in
December, 1931.*

[TRANSLATED FROM BENGALI]

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE ON RIOT SITUATION

Different party leaders in the Corporation of Calcutta assembled at a conference called by the Mayor at the Corporation Building on the 10th September last to discuss the recent situation in the city so far it related to the Corporation.

It was decided that the Chief Executive Officer should write to the Government to invest the Corporation officers with police powers as laid down in the Municipal Act and provide the Corporation with adequate number of armed guards for protection of the sweepers and workers, specially of the conservancy and waterworks departments. It was pointed out that it was necessary that sufficient number of armed police should be drafted in the College Street Market for protection of vendors.

Unless these steps were taken, it was pointed out, confidence and sense of security could not be restored by mere propaganda for peace as envisaged by Government.

The Mayor was also requested to see the Governor along with the leader of the European Group in the Corporation to impress upon him the immediate necessity of police protection. It was the sense of the House that unless these steps were taken it would be very difficult for the Corporation to maintain its essential services efficiently.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CALCUTTA

The postal authorities have decided to introduce the zonal system by which Calcutta will be divided into so many sections.

The zonal system will contribute considerably towards the expeditious sorting of mail for delivery in the City. All that residents are expected to do when addressing postal matter is to see to it that the number allotted to a particular delivery district is added to the word Calcutta. Every district of the City will have a distinguishing number which should be added.

Here are the areas into which Calcutta has been proposed to be divided and the number allotted to each:—

Alipore 27, Amherst St. 9, Bagbazar 8, Ballygunge 19, Burrabazar 7, Beadon St. 6, Beleghatta 10, Bhowanipore 25, Bowbazar 12, Calcutta G. P. O. 1, Circus 17, Cossipur 2, Dharamtalla 13, Elgin Road 20, Fort William, 21, Garden Reach 24, Hastings 22, Hatkhola 5, Entally 20, Kalighat 26, Kidderpore 28, Narkeldanga 11, Park Street 16, Rash Behary Avenue 29, Shyambazar 4, Tangra 15.

Calcutta residents and Calcutta commercial houses would do well to advise their correspondents to use the relevant delivery district numbers and they should also have the numbers printed on their letter-papers.

UNITE FOR PEACE

MAYOR'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

"LET us all join hands together to weed out the germs of discord and disturbance from civic life of the city.

"Whatever may be the political and religious differences amongst the citizens of Calcutta, it is high time that all the responsible men of the different quarters of the city should devise ways and means to bring peace and confidence in the city."

Thus said Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, broadcasting from the Calcutta station of the All-India Radio on the night of the 11th September, 1946.

Mr. Usman said:

"Our city, the greatest city of Asia, has passed through a calamity unprecedented in its history. We shudder to think what has happened. It seems to us that for a time being a section of the inhabitants of this city had degraded themselves to the level of the beasts. Brothers fell against brothers and innocent women and children were not spared; arson and loot were the order of the day. All these things happened so swiftly that ordinary men were bewildered and they could not divine any reason for this savagery. This holocaust of murder and looting has no doubt left a very deep impression on the minds of the citizens. The entire civic life had come to a standstill and the streets of Calcutta which were always full of pedestrians were deserted. The essential services of the city were upset. It was with great difficulty that the water supply of the city could be maintained.

"At this critical time, when baseless rumours upset the whole administration of the city, when people are panicky and have not recovered from the wounds which they received, it is not proper to enter into a controversy about the causes of the disaster and trouble; nor is it an opportune time to discuss the attitude of the different political parties in this country. Whatever may be the political and religious differences amongst the citizens of Calcutta, it is high time that all the responsible men of the different quarters of the city should devise ways and means to bring peace and confidence in the city. If we have to live like civilized human beings, we should condemn all acts of violence, from whatever quarter they may come. Our city, Calcutta, has played a very prominent part in the renaissance of India. It has been the pioneer in all fields of modern life in this country.

"Our city has produced men of literature, science, philosophy and masters of art and culture who are unrivalled in their field of activities. This city of ours has produced the greatest poet of this age. Institutions have grown up which have rendered great services to the people of this country in all walks of life. All these things have been achieved by the citizens of this city who devoted their entire life for the noble cause which they pursued. All the noble things which the city has produced was the result of peace, tranquillity, mutual trust and confidence. Before this communal strife, peaceful life of the city was never disturbed. This continued peaceful atmosphere must have been to a great extent instrumental in nurturing the greatest lawyer, scientist, philosopher, and poet whose contributions to civilization of the world are immortal. Our city has always been the nursery and home of the greatest patriots of our age. We can claim that citizens of this city have always been in the vanguard of the movement of liberation and freedom. It is a pity that the recent calamity and disaster have cast a blot on the fair name of the city and has upset all the good works that were being done in the different fields of life for the betterment of this country. Let us all join hands together to weed out the germs of discord and disturbance from the civic life of the city.

"Ever since the dawning of the idea of liberty in this country there have been political differences and mistrust amongst the two major communities of India, the Muslims and the Hindus. This was properly visualized by the great leader of India, Mr. C. R. Das. He was of confirmed opinion that unless this mistrust and misunderstanding were removed, the political progress of this country would be hampered. With this end in view, he tried his level best to settle this Hindu-Muslim question, for which he evolved a formula. Another great leader of this city, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, also realized the importance of creating confidence amongst these two communities of India. In spite of adverse circumstances, he took a very bold step, and for the first time, he, on behalf of the Congress Party, came to terms with the Muslim League Party in the Calcutta Corporation. After the compromise was effected in the Corporation, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in course of his speech, after the Mayoral election, expressed the following opinion:—

'I have no doubt that this example will be emulated in other quarters throughout this province and, perhaps, one day throughout the country. That is why we of the Congress Party have an understanding with the Muslim League Party with our eyes open and being fully conscious of the seriousness of the steps we have taken. Our conscience is perfectly clear and we feel that what we have done has been in the best interest of Calcutta, of Bengal and of India.'

"The result of this has been that at least in civic life we have kept a comparative harmony. Let us pray to God that what we have achieved in the civic administration of this city, may be emulated in the administration of our country. Whether rapprochement between the two political parties, *viz.*, the Congress and the Muslim League, has been arrived at or not, the citizens of Calcutta should always remain peaceful and should have respect for the life, honour and property of one another. Political differences apart, we should behave like men on no account, in spite of the gravest provocation, should denude ourselves of the virtues of man. Killing of innocent individuals, men, women and children, looting of properties and setting fire to houses are against all canons of morality, of precepts of the greatest sages and prophets of the world. It is the very negation of civilization. Besides, such immoral and debase acts serve no political purpose. They do not lead any political party nearer to its goal. They lead us nowhere. I appeal to the citizens of Calcutta not to be swayed by passion, not to fall an easy prey to miscreants and professional authors of crime who want to fish in troubled waters. I appeal to them in the name of the great religions to which they belong—Hinduism and Islam—that they should desist from acts of violence in future and have respect for one another. God has thus ordained that Hindus and Muslims will live side by side not only in this great city, but throughout the country. We cannot but live peacefully. Peace and tranquillity in the city can prevail only when the citizens are determined to live a peaceful life. No amount of police or military force can bring about that sense of security, mutual respect and confidence which are essentially necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the city.

"I would, therefore, appeal to all the citizens of Calcutta, irrespective of caste and creed, that they should form Peace Committees in their own localities and guard their own areas against any recrudescence of disturbance and turmoil. They should keep their localities immune from outside infection of trouble and disturbance. It will be the duty of the members of Peace Committees to fight against rumours and canards. I am confident that if the citizens of Calcutta volunteer themselves for this noble purpose, peace and tranquillity will at once be restored and the normal life of the city will prevail.

"And last of all I pray to God that He should assuage the passion of the citizens of Calcutta and spare our city from a repetition of the great calamity which befell it. I am confident that our prayers will be granted and peace and tranquillity, mutual trust and confidence will prevail in our city."

PEACE AND HARMONY BE RESTORED

DEPUTY MAYOR'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

“WE have lived side by side, Hindus and Mussalmans, as peaceful citizens since the day of our birth and we shall have to live together for all time to come. We cannot run away from each other and at the same time expect to live in this city or in this country in complete peace and harmony.”

Thus said Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, while broadcasting on September 12, 1946, from the Calcutta station of the All India Radio.

He said in the course of his broadcast :

“I have come before you tonight, as a brother citizen, to appeal to both of you to extend your goodwill to each other and to restore confidence between yourselves. I admit that the happenings in our city since August 16 have been too horrible for words. I know, you have suffered and suffered terribly—both Hindus and Mussalmans. Many of you have lost your near and dear ones, your home, your business and perhaps all that you possessed. I know it is not easy to wipe off these terrible events from your memory in one moment. It is really difficult, and my heart bleeds with you in your sufferings.

“We have, however, a duty to perform to our neighbour, to our city, to our community and to our country, and it is for this reason that I appeal to you today, as one of you, to come forward with all the best that is in you, so that both the Hindus and the Mussalmans may once again live in peace and harmony in our city.

“We have lived side by side, Hindus and Mussalmans, as peaceful citizens since the day of our birth and we shall have to live together for all time to come. We cannot run away from each other and at the same time expect to live in this City or in this country in complete peace and harmony. Even if it were possible to carve this city into completely Hindu and completely Mussalman areas, would it be possible to carry on any kind of normal life in Calcutta without having any relationship with each other? This would lead us to a complete deadlock the extent of which it is even impossible to imagine.

“We have to trust each other, and depend on each other to be able to live peacefully. It, therefore, devolves upon the citizens of Calcutta to restore confidence, peace and better understanding among themselves. It is the duty of all of us both Hindus and Mussalmans to help restore peace and confidence otherwise we shall have to surrender to the ‘goondas’ and the cut-throats.

“It is needless to remind you that neither the British armed forces nor the police can help us, nor is it possible to protect every Hindu and Mussalman in this city against each other with armed guards for all time to come.

“Come, then, let us sink our differences and shake hands again as honest good citizens. Let us help each other and co-operate with each other in order to restore confidence and trust between Hindus and Mussalmans. Let us together fight the ‘goonda’, let us together punish the panic-monger and the rogue. It is only then that we can bring back peace into our homes.

“It is true that the city is slowly returning to normal but there is still a great deal of suspicion and mistrust between the two communities. The Hindus will not enter the Mussalman areas and the Mussalmans will not pass through the Hindu areas. I feel it is now the duty of all responsible citizens to come forward to wipe off this distrust. We must fight rumour and allay panic and go out in our mission into lanes, bye-lanes and the ‘Bustees’ in Calcutta and everywhere possible and do our best so that normal life may be restored.

“Much of this trouble is political, and to-day even the common man in the street, whether he is a Hindu or a Mussalman, looks up to

our political leaders to come together in an effort to restore peace. While on this subject I cannot help quoting a few lines from a speech of Netaji Subhas Chandra, delivered in the Calcutta Corporation in 1940. It runs thus:—

‘In public life we often have differences—honest differences—and we have to fight because of those differences. All we need in this country and elsewhere is that we should fight honestly and clean and we knew that honest and clean fighters can shake hands as honourable men.’

‘I appeal to our political leaders in Bengal to join hands and help to restore confidence. Without this no matter how much effort is put in by the Hindus and Mussalmans individually, it would be difficult to build up the goodwill that has been lost. I know that sincere and active efforts are being made all over Calcutta by responsible citizens in this direction, and while a great deal of good work is being done the whole structure may collapse like a pack of cards if the front-rank political leaders in this Province and in this country do not sit around a table and come to a solution on the political problems that face us.

‘I am not a political leader but I feel that our freedom must be built up with the goodwill of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. I hope we have not yet forgotten those great leaders of the Indian struggle like Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who devoted the best part of their lives to the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity and who sincerely believed in it as being the only solution to our political problems.

‘Before I finish, I would like to refer to the thousands of our citizens, both Hindus and Mussalmans, who have evacuated to either parts of the city in search of peace. It is, I feel, the first duty of the Government to see that these people are rehabilitated. It is not possible for them to live permanently in Relief Centres and Rescue Camps, although I must say that the organizers of these institutions have done and are doing marvellous work. It is not possible to thank them with mere words. This is extremely important. It is the duty of the Government to see that our citizens live in peace and everything should be done to rehabilitate them and give them a sense of security even with military pickets till such time as complete confidence is restored. These vacant houses have become a den of the ‘goondas’ and the thieves, and this is not at all desirable.

‘Before I go, I once again appeal to you, to my Hindu and Muslim brothers, to come together. May God be with us.’

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES INQUIRY

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA TO PRESIDE OVER COMMISSION

The Chief Justice of India, Sir Patrick Spens, has been appointed President of the Commission of which Sir Saigid Fazl Ali, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, and Mr. B. Somayya, late Judge of the Madras High Court, have been appointed members to inquire into and report on the causes of and the measures taken to deal with the disturbances which occurred in the town and suburbs of Calcutta in the month of August.

Mr. James Saddler, I.C.S., is the Secretary.

A Bill to invest the Commission of Inquiry appointed in connexion with the recent Calcutta disturbances with all the powers of a Civil Court was introduced by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, in Bengal Council.

The measure, called the Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Inquiry Bill, seeks to empower the Commission to administer oaths,

compel production of evidence, enforce attendance of witnesses, and to punish contempt of the Commission. This is to ensure that the Commission is able to obtain satisfactorily all the evidence it needs. In order that witnesses before the Commission may not conceal the truth through fear that their statements may afterwards be used against them in civil or criminal proceedings, provision has been made in the Bill affording them such protection.

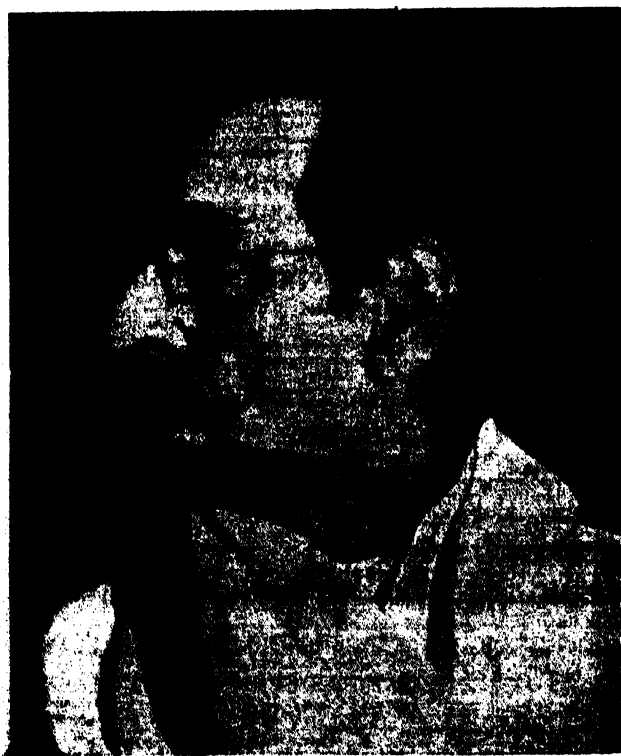
Under the Bill ‘no statement made by a person in the course of evidence before the Commission shall subject him to, or be used against him in, any civil or criminal proceedings except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement; provided that the statement is made in reply to a question which he is required by the Commission to answer, and is relevant to the subject matter of inquiry.’

The Bill has been passed into law.

Chronicle & Comment

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

The death of Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri removes the most important figure after Rabindranath Tagore in modern Bengali literature. He could write with coruscating brilliance; he could express himself in the clearest, tersest, vigorous, adroit prose. An orderliness of mind that sternly rejected indolence in thinking and called for a quickening of intellect characterized all that he produced—essays, criticisms, reviews and even his sonnets with their meticulous form and his short stories with their penetrating portrayal and the dance and sparkle of their dialogues. No mind better represented the lively and glittering epoch of the *Sabujpatra* which he started in 1914 and edited with Rabindranath Tagore as his friend, philosopher and guide. This monthly journal was unique not only because it published a continuous stream of poems, short stories, novels and essays from the pen of Tagore but because like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Bangadarshan* and Rabindranath Tagore's *Sadhana* it gave a



THE LATE MR. PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

new orientation to Bengali literature. It did more. It definitely evolved and established a new prose style breaking the barrier between the spoken and the written word that had obtained before. Interested in all subjects from economics to astronomy—and able to explain the most obscure questions with simple lucidity, he exercised very great influence on the brilliant group of young men who gathered round him at the height of the career of the *Sabujpatra* and among whom Bengali literature counts to-day a number of well-known writers.

Pramatha Chaudhuri has often been compared to Shaw by some of his admirers. But unlike Shaw he did not whip his public with scorn and cold derision; he accused it of complacency and

ridiculed its foibles. A stubborn opponent of all bigotry and philistinism, he could reduce his adversaries to impotence by his gentle but devastating mockery. He did not need the whip. Of him it could be said with perfect truth what Hardy had said on Meredith.

*"He was of those whose wit could shake
And riddle to the very core
The counterfeit that Time would break."*

Such was Pramatha Chaudhuri. And we who had the privilege of coming into close contact with him for thirty years will ever cherish his memory as that of one who could inspire and guide without losing the common touch and whose vivid personality bore the true impress of a man with a mind as wide as the heavens. We offer to his memory our tribute of respect and our deepest sympathy to his great wife, Sreematee Indira Devi.

BHABANI CHURN LAW

Calcutta has lost in Mr. Bhabani Churn Law, an artist and patron of art, who never allowed his own tastes—his own predilections—to cloud or colour his estimate of art even in totally new manifestations. His encouragement to artists of all schools in Bengal made his name a household word among them. His own art collections were rich and varied and showed his catholic taste and appreciation of art through the ages.

GOVERNMENT LOAN TO CORPORATION

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment of an advance loan of Rs. 15,37,000 to the Corporation of Calcutta, subject to certain conditions.

Of this amount, Rs. 13,41,000 is by way of advance against the loan which the Corporation proposes to raise for financing four of its schemes for—(1) the removal of Chringribata refuse platform to Dhappa, (2) pumping plants at the Mallick Ghat and Watgunge pumping stations, (3) fitting of scour valves and air valves to unfiltered water mains, and (4) the removal of Hazra pail depot.

This sum is to be paid back to the Government in one instalment as soon as the loan is raised.

NEW DISCOVERY BY A CALCUTTA MEDICALMAN

A discovery by Prof. S. R. Bose of the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, is reported to have been acclaimed by the medical experts of London as even better than Penicillin. It is called "Polyporin" and the details released claim that it is effective against typhoid, cholera, dysentery and certain kinds of Staphylococcus and Streptococcus diseases.

Striking results have also been obtained against abscesses, boils, carbuncles, eye infec-

tions, ear, nose and throat infections and ulcers including some that resist the Sulphanilamide treatment.

* While Penicillin is obtained from cheese mould, Prof. Bose has found "Polyporin" in pieces of decomposed wood logs and bamboo collected in the various parts of India, since 1918. Unlike Penicillin, "Polyporin" can be stored at a normal room temperature almost anywhere.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Eleven members of the Delhi Municipal Committee walked out of a municipal meeting on the 5th September last as a protest against disallowing by the President, Mr. Le Bailly, of three resolutions, one welcoming the establishment of the Interim Government, the second congratulating Mr. Asaf Ali, a former member of the Committee, on his new appointment, and the third congratulating Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan on his escape and speedy recovery.

The resolutions were signed by 18 members. Mr. Khanna insisted on moving the resolutions saying that there was nothing in the municipal bye-laws debarring members from raising a discussion on matters of this nature. He said similar resolutions had been passed by the Committee several times before.

LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

After negotiations lasting over five years, the Punjab Government took over on the 5th October last the Lahore Electric Supply Company started by the late Lala Harkishen Lal.

Under the terms of the agreement Government has paid to the company Rs. 1,00,00,000 in cash, pending valuation of the concern by experts from Calcutta.

If the valuation exceeds or is less than the above amount either party will return to the other the difference, with interest. Differences on the question of valuation will be referred to two arbitrators. If the arbitrators' award are not accepted by the parties, the matter will be referred to a Judge of the Lahore High Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice.

The employees of the Company recently met the Public Works Minister, Chaudhuri Lahri Singh.

MUSLIMS HOIST BLACK FLAGS

LEAGUE'S PROTEST AGAINST INTERIM GOVERNMENT

On the occasion of assumption of office by the Interim Government in New Delhi, black flags were hoisted on many Muslim houses and places of business in predominantly Muslim localities in Calcutta on the 2nd September last.

This was to register "the Muslim nation's silent contempt for the installation in office of the Hindu Congress and its satellites" as directed by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. Many Muslims also wore black arm-bands.

A large number of Hindus, in areas where they are in a majority, put up Congress flags on their houses and business establishments. Many taxis and buses also displayed the Congress emblem. A number of Hindu houses were illuminated in the evening.

All available military and police in the city were on protective duty. Military pickets in armoured cars and tanks were posted at various points, while mobile military and police parties also patrolled the city at regular intervals. There was no serious incident.

and submitted a list of demands. One of which was that the whole staff be taken over by Government on a permanent basis and with adjusted salaries.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT FORMED

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

"His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the present members of the Governor General's Executive Council. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following :—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. John Mathai, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Jagjivanram, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sardar Baldev Singh, Syed Ali Zaheer and Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha.

"Two more Muslim members will be appointed later." Thus stated an official *communiqué*, issued in New Delhi on the 24th August last.

In a broadcast from New Delhi on the 24th night His Excellency the Viceroy spoke of the formation of the Interim Government and made a special appeal to the Muslim League to consider their policy and join the Interim Government and enter the Constituent Assembly.

Distribution Of Portfolios

A Press Note from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 1st September last said : "The portfolios in the Interim Government have been distributed as follows :—

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Defence.—Sardar Baldev Singh.

Home (including Information and Broadcasting).—Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Finance.—Dr. John Mathai.

Communications (War Transport and Railways).—Mr. Asaf Ali.

Agriculture and Food.—Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Labour.—Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

Health, Education and Arts.—Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan.

Legislature, Post and Air.—Syed Ali Zaheer.

Industries and Supplies.—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Works, Mines and Power.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Commerce.—Mr. C. H. Bhabha."

The Interim Government took office on September 2 when they were sworn in.

Pandit Nehru's first act after assuming office was to visit the General Headquarters as the Minister-in-Charge of Defence. At the G. H. Q. the Deputy Commander-in-Chief was introduced to him. He also met the members of the Commander-in-Chief's Council.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of the new Interim Government, in an informal chat with Press correspondents said *inter alia* :—

"We propose to function as a corporate whole for co-ordinating discussion not only of our own individual departmental affairs, but discussion of all important matters and coming to a joint decision with a joint responsibility.

"We entered into this enterprise in order to achieve our objective, that is, complete and full independence of India. If we are co-operating with those whom we have opposed all along in Government, much more true inevitably to receive co-operation of every Indian in this country because after all foreign elements in this country are temporary residents here or are temporarily in office."

FOUR DAYS' REIGN OF TERROR

AUGUST 16—AUGUST 19

1946

BRIGHT and sunny was the morning of the 16th August, 1946.

It was the day set apart by the All-India Muslim League for re-affirming the resolutions adopted at their Council meeting held in Bombay on July 29, rejecting the British Cabinet Delegation's proposals and deciding to resort to "Direct Action" for the achievement of Pakistan. Few, if any indeed, had the fatidical vision to see what the day would bring forth or the stealthy approach of the catastrophe that was to paralyse the life of the great metropolis for four days of unforgettable horror, when it lay completely at the mercy of hooligans and criminals, murderers and plunderers, organized bands of dangerous desperadoes, who dominated its life, destroyed its peace and dealt death and devastation in a scale and manner altogether unknown in the history of the city. Few could foresee the carnage and the pillage, the arson and murder, the ruin and the sorrow that would tear the fair city, nor its charred and ensanguined streets and byelanes, where the screams and shrieks of women and children rose above the moans of dying men who fell before the cruel fury of the mob; nor could any one imagine the wild and ferocious happenings of the days of terror that followed.

The account given below, prepared from reports published in the Calcutta Press, attempts to present a day-to-day narrative of the four days that shook the city and the aftermath of the ordeal it passed through—beginning on the 16th August, 1946.

SAVAGERY AND SLAUGHTER, DEATH AND DEVASTATION RULE THE GREAT CITY

16TH AUGUST

FIRST DAY

Friday

ALL public offices, banks, trade and commercial establishments remained closed on the 16th August on account of the public holiday which had been declared by the Bengal Government.

Trams did not run, buses did not ply, nor taxis or rickshaws. The telephone service was all but out of work for lack of operators.

Trouble started at day-break simultaneously, it seems, at different places, and soon there were innumerable clashes between Hindus and Muslims all over the city. Practically speaking, every part of the city was affected except the European residential quarters.

Followed widespread rioting, looting of shops and houses, stabbing, killing and incendiarism.

Even after night-fall flames lit up testifying to the fact that incendiaries were at work at many places.

Over 800 persons were removed to different hospitals of the city with injuries, the number of deaths upto 1-30 a.m. being given as 161. Besides these many dead or dying were found in the streets unattended.

Troops were moved into the city later in the day and stationed in police headquarters. Curfew was ordered in the city from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. (Bengal time).

Shops and residential houses along these thoroughfares were in a number of cases broken open, looted and finally set on fire. The College Street Market of the Corporation of Calcutta suffered terribly from arson, quite a number of well-known stores at the Mechuabazar Street-end being completely plundered and gutted.



Ration shops, radio, furniture, cloth, food, confectionery and general provision stores among others were broken into by mobs of hooligans, who took away what they could carry and burned the rest. A large departmental stores in Dhurrumtolla was reported to have lost over Rs. 7.00,000 worth of goods. Many shopkeepers were stabbed or clubbed to death while defending their property.

The "Statesman" House was attacked by rioters and glasspanes were broken. The offices of the "Hindusthan Standard" and "Ananda Bazar Patrika" at Burman Street (off Upper Chitpore Road) were attacked by a mob and the attached post office was set fire to, shortly before dusk. Fortunately, it began to rain almost immediately and the fire was extinguished with the help of the members of the staff.

Vehicular traffic of all kinds, as stated above, were at a standstill. Of the very few private cars that were out on the streets, quite a good number were set on fire.

Delivery of telegrams and letters was suspended from 1 p.m. after interference with messengers.

The Chief Transportation Manager, B. A. Railway, announced that owing to local intimidation the B. A. Railway staff were unable to work their Suburban Trains.

In the Medical College Hospitals 425 injured were attended to of whom 150 died. Campbell Hospital recorded 146 injured and 5 dead. Carmichael Medical College attended 210 cases of whom 6 proved fatal.

The Indian National Ambulance Corps, the Anjuman-i-Mufidul Islam, the Red Cross Society and Friends' Ambulance Unit, to name only a few, and other similar organisations did yeoman's work in removing the wounded to hospitals.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, declared late in the night in an interview with the *Associated Press* that the situation was improving.

WHY GOVERNMENT DECLARED AUGUST 16 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

CHIEF MINISTER EXPLAINS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

"Government have declared a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act for the purpose of minimising the risks of conflicts and in the interests of peace and order; and I hope and trust that all sections and groups of people will do their utmost to co-operate in the preservation of peace and order, and do nothing provocative or otherwise, which may precipitate a disturbance. I repeat that this measure has been taken to minimise the risks of disturbance, and I trust that the fullest advantage will be taken of this facility"—declared Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, in the Bengal Legislative Council, in reply to the Congress motion regarding the declaration of a public holiday on August 16.

The motion, which came up for discussion on August 14, was lost by 13 votes to 81.

Mr. Suhrawardy added:—

"In spite, however, of all these precautions and statements there is always a danger and fear of a conflict arising.

"The manner in which *hartals* have been previously enforced, on unwilling people anxious to pursue their normal avocations in discharge of their duties and for the purpose of earning their livelihood does cause anxiety. The followers of my friends on the other side have shown the people the way to enforce *hartals* by violence and intimidation. The Muslims would naturally be tempted to follow suit, and in the present political atmosphere it is bound to give rise to communal conflicts. It is to minimise the risks of such conflicts, as I have said above, that I have taken this measure, and I feel that I am fully justified in doing so."

MURDER, ARSON, PILLAGE AND PLUNDER PROCEED**17TH AUGUST****Saturday****SECOND DAY**

DESPITE a curfew imposed from 9 p.m. on Friday to 4 a.m. on Saturday, the orgy of murder, arson, pillage and plunder proceeded in Calcutta for the second day, with the result that the Governor called out the military in support of the local police from Saturday afternoon.

Section 144 was also promulgated in the city, prohibiting assembly in public of five or more persons and the carrying of weapons of any kind including *lathis*. Curfew was renewed on Saturday night between the same hours.

The Government of Bengal announced that consequent on the deterioration in the situation the military have been called out to assist the police in the maintenance of law and order. Over 270 persons were killed and more than 1,600 injured on Saturday.

Stabbing, arson and looting broke out afresh with the breakdown on Saturday—Narkeldanga, Harrison Road, Mechuabazar Street, Manicktolla, and Cossipore being the most severely affected areas.

The Calcutta Fire Brigade worked at full pressure and dealt with nearly 900 fires during the two days. A considerable number of fires could not be dealt with as crowds prevented firemen from reaching the scene.

In a broadcast on Saturday night Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, declared: "I am determined that this state of affairs shall not continue. Lawlessness shall not prevail. With the full approval of my Ministry, the military have been called in to aid the police. They have already undertaken an extensive operation to restore peace in the area which lies between Vivekananda Road and Bow Bazar Street. They will continue to operate until order is restored."

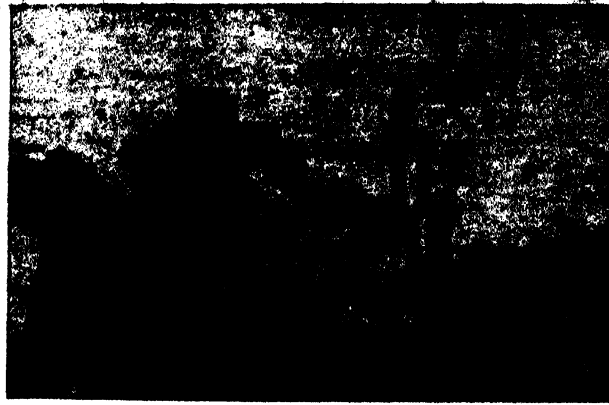
GOVERNOR AND CHIEF MINISTER TOUR CITY

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, accompanied by a strong police party, toured the most severely affected areas on Friday and again on Saturday. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and some members of his Cabinet were also out on both days visiting different localities and hospitals.

The Chief Minister spent a long time in the "Riot Controls' Room" at Police Headquarters, Lal Bazar, on Friday and remained there until early hours of Saturday.

Large fires and innumerable smaller ones broke out in North and Central Calcutta. The





residence in European Asylum Lane, of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, the leader of Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, was also attacked by a mob who tried to set fire to it. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., who is a Minister, appeared on the scene and persuaded the mob to disperse.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

As the day wore on it was learned that military operations had been successfully undertaken in North Calcutta in the areas bounded by Vivekananda Road, Bowbazar Street, Upper Circular Road and Strand Road, and that the situation there was fast returning to normal. Meanwhile, mobile military patrols toured the city, dispersing crowds who defied the Section 144 Order. Firing was resorted to on numerous occasions.

TRAIN SERVICE AFFECTED

Traffic on the B. A. Railway suffered as a result of the disturbances. No trains left Sealdah. Service on the E. I. R. was normal, inward and outward trains working to a schedule.

AUGUST 16 AS PUBLIC HOLIDAY

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REFUSED IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

The Deputy Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Tafazzal Ali, refused consent, on August 12, to Mr. D. N. Datta, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, to move the adjournment motion to discuss the Government action in declaring August 16th as a public holiday. Up-
roars followed, and after a while the Congress Party walked out, Mr. K. S. Roy, the Leader of the Congress Party, stating that they were taking this step as a protest against the action of the Government "in using their authority to give effect to a communal party's decision."

Later, replying to Mr. D. Gladding, Leader of the European Party, the Deputy Speaker explained his refusal to admit the Congress Party's adjournment motion on the grounds that (i) Government had taken this action in exercise of the power vested in them under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and (ii) a corroborative precedent existed in the shape of a ruling by the Deputy President of the Central Assembly (Sir Shanmukham Chetty) who, in 1933, had ruled out an opposition measure tabled to discuss an order of the Bombay Government "which had been issued in exercise of the power vested in them under the law."

Hundreds of passengers, however, who arrived at Howrah Station on Friday night and Saturday, were stranded as no transport was available to take them home.

FOOD SITUATION

The food situation in the city rapidly deteriorated. Friday's requirements of fresh food were met from stocks purchased the day before in view of the impending hartal. On Saturday, however, few people ventured out of their homes to replenish their larders; and those who did, found little to

LEADERS' APPEAL FOR PEACE

Messrs. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sarat Chandra Bose, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Messrs. Surendra Mohan Ghose, Kiran Sankar Roy, Maulana Akram Khan, Messrs. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Mohon Singh Gianai, Bhupesh Gupta, Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Shamsuddin Ahmed, Panchu Gopal Bhaduri, Bhowani Sen, Abul Hashim, Hamidul Huq Chowdhuri and Khwaja Nooruddin issued the following appeal to the citizens of Calcutta on the 17th afternoon:—

"We beg our brethren to listen to us. The military are coming out, curfew has been imposed and any one disobeying orders runs the risk of being shot. Section 144 has been promulgated and any one carrying lathis and weapons is in danger of losing his life or his liberty. Keep to your mahallas and do not encroach on the mahallas or 'paras' of other parties. Try to form mahalla peace squads consisting of members of all communities and work together to preserve peace."

buy due to the non-arrival of fresh meat, fish and vegetables in the bazars. Meanwhile, many maunds of fish and vegetables and thousands of eggs imported from the mofussil lay rotting on Saturday at Sealdah Station. Telephone service was almost non est, only a few "emergency calls" being attended to at only a few exchanges.

While a wave of hate swept the city, persons of good-will and reason tried to establish amity between the communities and their efforts succeeded at some places though their number was very few.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION

18TH AUGUST**THIRD DAY****Sunday**

The situation in Calcutta showed hardly any improvement on Sunday, the 18th August, the third day of the great disorder and disaster.

Life in the city showed no sign whatever of returning to normal. With markets closed, supply of milk scarce, shops not yet looted still keeping the shutters down, the telephone system not working, the tramways and other vehicular services and trains suspended, life in the city remained as disrupted as in previous days.

The military patrolled the streets and military pickets were placed at different centres in troubled areas.

From 2 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sunday 64 cases were removed to different hospitals, many of them suffering from bullet wounds received from military and police fire for ignoring the Section 144 Order.

The death-roll in the past three days' disturbances was reported to have been between 2,000 and 3,000. It was impossible to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of injured, but it was feared that this would run into many thousands. Streets were still littered with dead bodies at many places.

Leaders of the two communities, Hindus and Muslims, spent the morning and afternoon in attempts to expedite a return to normal conditions. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leaders of the Congress Parliamentary Parties in the Central and Bengal Assemblies respectively, met the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, and discussed with him the situation arising out of the city's disturbed state and ways of restoring peace and communal harmony. The latter met leaders of other communities at a conference at Government House, where it was decided that more police and military pickets should be posted.

Just before midday on Sunday, after a meeting between prominent Hindus and Muslims of the localities, a joint peace procession of all communities was taken out through Mowlali and Taltollah, two of the worst affected areas in Central Calcutta. Congress, Muslim League and white flags were carried in the procession and the slogan "Hindu-Muslim 'ek ho'" ("Hindus and Muslims, Unite") was shouted at intervals. White flags were raised on buildings as the procession passed. Taking advantage of the lull in hostilities, many families moved to less affected areas. But later in the afternoon the situation in these areas again deteriorated.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, described the situation as being much the same as it was before in reply to an enquiry by the *Associated Press* at 9-30 on Sunday night.

UNNEGOTIABLE STREETS HAMPER VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Well-known stores were gutted and valuable goods which could not be carried away had been wantonly destroyed. In Wellesley Street wrecked furniture partially burned, lay in the centre of the road, making it difficult for vehicular traffic

to negotiate the street. Heavier furniture lay shattered inside ransacked shops.

At various points including police thanas were seen pathetic groups of refugees, men, women, children and infants being removed in safe areas.

GOVERNMENT RESCUE STATION

Under instructions from the Government of Bengal a rescue station was opened on Sunday by the military at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument at the Maidan. Military detachments with trucks, were kept ready there to attend to calls from disturbed areas. The work of this station was mainly to send relief parties where necessary to remove Hindus from Muslim majority areas and Muslims from areas where Hindus were in majority.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

The Government of Bengal issued the following statement on Saturday, the 17th August :—

Disturbances in Calcutta began about seven on the morning of the 16th in the Manicktolla area and gradually spread to those parts where Hindu and Muslim 'paras' adjoin. The disturbances which were communal in character, took the form of rioting with murder, looting and arson. The disturbances were particularly severe in the Manicktolla and Harrison Road areas. During the first day the police used tear gas extensively and were forced to open fire on several occasions. Towards evening there was a marked deterioration and the military were called in to assist the police. A curfew between the hours of 9 p.m. on the 16th and 4 a.m. on the 17th was imposed and an order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of weapons including lathis was promulgated by the Commissioner of Police.

There was no appreciable improvement during the night and shortly after day-light the situation deteriorated. His Excellency, who had already toured the disturbed area on the previous day, made a further tour during the morning with the Area and Fortress commanders. Considerable military forces were deployed in the worst affected areas in North Calcutta and the immediate effect has been satisfactory and the situation though still tense appears to be quiet. Elsewhere in the city there was sporadic looting accompanied in some cases by murder and arson.

The military were also called in the area between Park Street and Surendranath Banerjee Road. The number of casualties has yet to be ascertained but the number of deaths arising out of the clashes must be great. The general situation throughout the city is still very tense.

Rescue work was also carried out by Congress and Muslim League volunteers assisted by the police and military. For the most part the refugees were housed and cared for in college hostels and similar establishments.

FIRE-CALLS

About 350 fire calls were attended to by the Fire Brigade up to the midnight of Sunday, bringing the total calls during the three days of disturbances to over 1,200. Some of these were big fires, includ-

ing one at a motor company's garage in South Calcutta, which caused much damage. A ration godown in the Tiljala area of Central Calcutta was also set on fire.

B. A. SERVICES DISLOCATED

No train left Sealdah station after seven on Saturday morning, owing to the disturbances.

Only three trains on the main line—namely Darjeeling and Dacca mails and the North Bengal Express—arrived at Sealdah Station on Saturday.

Train services on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway were not affected.

MR. SARAT BOSE SEES GOVERNOR

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met His Excellency the Governor on Sunday morning and made some suggestions regarding the posting of military pickets. He said that they should be posted from the south of Dharamtolla Street, Entally Corner, Bondel Road, Ballygunge, Tollygunge and Kidderpore. Mr. Bose also wanted that the Fire Brigade when it went out should be accompanied by rescue parties. His Excellency made a note of the suggestions.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, also met the Governor of Bengal on Sunday afternoon when he discussed with His Excellency the situation in the city.

The Governor and the Chief Minister toured some of the affected areas.

AGAINST AUGUST 16 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY**ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST IN BENGAL COUNCIL**

In view of precedents in "similar circumstances" where the Opposition had exercised their right to challenge and question the Government on "extraordinary" occasions, although, normally, no adjournment motion should be allowed when Government took action under the powers vested in them, provided the exercise of power had been in the ordinary course of administration," Sir B. P. Singh Roy, President of the Bengal Council, gave on August 12 last his consent to the admission of an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Haridas Mazumdar (Hindu Nationalist) to discuss the Bengal Government's action in declaring August 16, which was to be observed by the Muslim League as "Direct Action Day" as a public holiday. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, had opposed the motion on the ground that it minimized the chances of conflict.

A protest from the European Party was voiced by Mr. G. Morgan, the Leader of the Party, who said that the action had been very "unwise and it creates a very bad precedent." He also referred to the "very dangerous atmosphere of uncertainty and fear" created by this action of the Government.

After the Chief Minister's reply, which lay stress upon the League's "specific instructions to see that essential services were maintained," the motion was put to vote and rejected by 21 to 13 votes, the European Party remaining neutral.

TENSE SITUATION THOUGH UNDER CONTROL

19TH AUGUST

FOURTH DAY

Monday

ACTIVE watchfulness and vigorous patrolling all over the city by the military brought the situation under control on Monday when the city appeared to be quieter. Tense situation, however, prevailed and public confidence had still to be restored. In places it appeared, however, that the saner sections of the people were asserting themselves and trying to restore order and peace in their respective areas.

Excepting a few cases of stray assaults, there were no reports of any big incidents from any quarter of the city. Private cars in small numbers were out in the main thoroughfares for the first time without any military or police escort. Movement of people in their respective localities was also freer than before.

A number of persons died as a result of military firing in North Calcutta.

The deaths in some cases were instantaneous. Several others died in hospitals. About a hundred cases, mostly of bullet wounds, were admitted into Calcutta Medical College, Carmichael Medical College and Indian Red Cross Hospitals.

According to a Government spokesman expressing his personal opinion at a Press conference the total figure of deaths could be placed at 500, while the number of injured stood near 3,300. But reports received from hospitals, relief organizations, rescue parties, Ambulance and Red Cross services showed that no fewer than 2,000 persons had lost their lives in this frenzy of mob violence. The figure of persons injured stood well over 8,000.



STINKING CORPSES AND CROWDED HOSPITALS

Stinking corpses littered some of the streets of the city creating ghastly sight, specially in Baithak-khkhana, Hatibagan and Circular Road areas.

Major General Dimond, the Surgeon-General, expressing his personal opinion, put the total dead at 500. The bodies brought in dead into the hospitals were in the neighbourhood of 280. He reckoned the injured at well over 3,800. Of these 2,500 were dealt with by the Government hospitals and 700 to 800 by other hospitals. All the hospitals have become full, and the army took in 350 cases. The Lake Hospital with 300 beds was opened up for this on Sunday.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal said: "There was a very marked improvement in the situation in Calcutta at the end of the day. Combined military and police operations have restored confidence, and people are now moving about more freely on the streets. A few trams were run towards the end of the afternoon.

"Though the general situation throughout the city is quiet, there are still stray murders and in consequence apprehension still prevails."

COURTS CLOSED

The Chief Justice of Bengal ordered that in view of the disturbed conditions in the city and its suburbs, which made it dangerous for the litigant public, members of the bar and staffs to attend courts, the High Courts and its offices, the Civil Courts at Howrah, Alipore and Sealdah and the Presidency Small Causes Courts will be closed on Tuesday.

Summing up the general situation on the fourth day, a Government spokesman said at a Press Conference held in the Writers' Building that the position arising from the disturbances was that the life of Calcutta had been completely disorganised and it had become necessary (a) to provide for the treatment of several hundred wounded persons; (b) to remove and dispose of a large number of corpses.

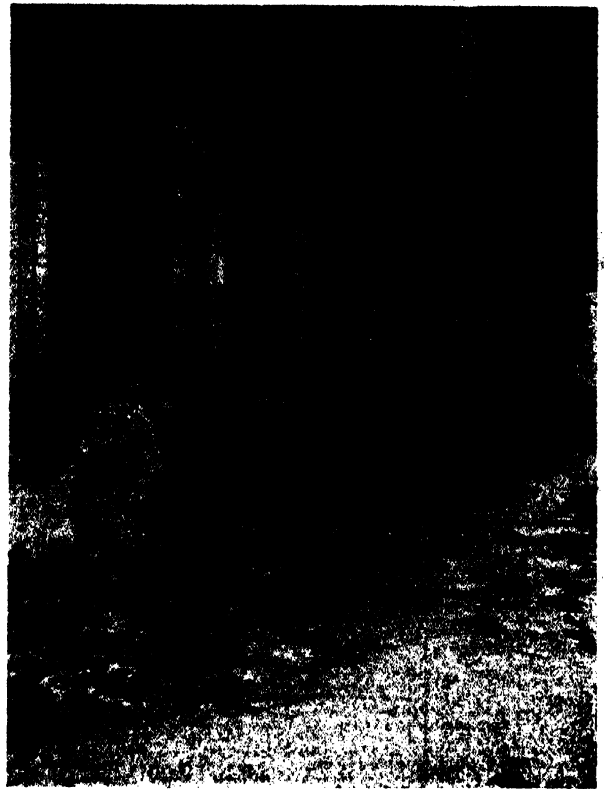
AUGUST 16

CONGRESS PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC HOLIDAY

To protest against the action of the Bengal Government in declaring Friday, August 16th, as a public holiday, the following resolution was passed at a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and presided over by Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, B. P. C. C., on the 14th August last:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta representing different shades of political opinion records its emphatic protests against the arbitrary, high-handed and indiscreet action of the League Government in Bengal in declaring 16th August as a public holiday in defiance of public sentiments and in the teeth of popular opposition."

Among those who addressed the gathering were: Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Mr. Niharendu Datta Mazumdar, Mr. Basantlal Murarka, Mr. Sriish Chatterjee, Dr. Arubinda Bana, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. D. N. Pradhan, and others.



RECOVERY OF LOOTED PROPERTY

TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE MUSEUM

A Press Note issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, says:—

With the kind permission of the authorities of the Calcutta Museum, Chowringhee Road, arrangements are now being made to display all recovered and unclaimed looted property on the ground floor of the premises. As soon as the arrangements are complete complainants or their accredited representatives would be asked by a notification to view the property for identification.

As a result of the search till the 6th September last the police had recovered looted property including many valuable jewellery worth about Rs. 12,00,000. The police had also arrested over 3,000 persons in course of general round up and simultaneous searches all over the city and suburbs.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta police are still continuing searches in different parts of the city and recovering looted properties and the number of arrests is daily increasing.

(c) to rescue persons of one community who had found shelter in the houses of members of the other community, or isolated groups who were panic-stricken in their own locality; (d) to organize relief centres for the shelter and feeding of fugitives now estimated to number several thousands and (e) to restore normal food distribution.

AFTERMATH OF THE ORDEAL

City Slowly Returns To Normal

20TH AUGUST

FIFTH DAY

Tuesday

WITH shops open in greater numbers and buses and taxis in greater evidence, people were moving about more freely on the main streets where, due to easier conditions, the extent of the damage and havoc could be better appreciated.

Isolated cases of stabbing were reported on Sunday and Monday. There were more private motor cars using the roads while the lorries of Government and private relief organizations were out in large numbers. British and Indian military policemen did point duty along all the main thoroughfares.

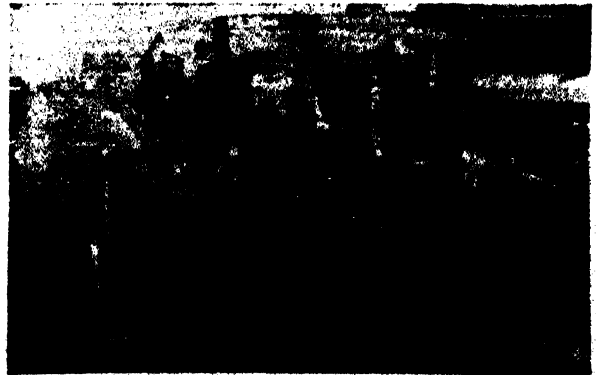
The cases of stabbing and stray assaults, reported from different parts of the city and proving fatal in certain instances, showed a marked fall in their number.

The corpses which had littered the main streets on the previous days had, for the most part, been removed. Despite the absence of corpses, however, an overpowering stench pervaded many localities, indicating that numberless bodies had been pushed into the city's sewers through manholes and that a good many dead were lying, out of sight, in deserted, ransacked houses and undiscovered lanes and corners.

There had been more than 2,500 cases of incendiarism, big or small, during the last four days.

In view of the unprecedented situation the Government decided to allow ration card holders to draw their rations from any ration shops opened in their localities. Those without any cards were allowed to draw 4 chittacks of cereals daily.

In a second broadcast on Tuesday night Governor Burrows assured Calcutta's citizens that there was as yet no intention to relax any of the measures taken by his Government to restore peace: the Curfew Order from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m. would continue for the time being; and the protective military forces, which had been employed in considerable strength, would not be withdrawn from Calcutta while any substantial threat of disorder remained. He made a special appeal to the Tramway Union leaders to see that the workers resumed their duties without more delay.



CALCUTTA UNDER MOB RULE

OBSERVE DIRECT ACTION DAY: BE PEACEFUL
MORNING NEWS- QUID-E-AZAM'S CALL TO MUSLIMS AUGUST 16.

MUSLIMS OBSERVE DIRECT ACTION DAY

**British Govt.
Warned**

STAR OF INDIA- AUG. 18.

**161 Persons Killed And
Over 800 Injured**

AMRITABAZAR PATRIKA- AUG. 17.

**BENGAL GOVERNOR FAILED
IN DISCHARGE OF DUTY**

SJ. SARAT BOSE'S CHARGES

**TALES OF MURDER,
ARSON & LOOT**

INHUMAN CRUELITIES AND SHOCKING SIGHTS
HINDUSTHAN STANDARD- AUG. 20

**2,000 DEAD & 8,000
INJURED IN
THREE DAYS' RIOTS**

**DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
RUNS INTO CRORES:**

LEADERS SEE GOVERNOR

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD-
- AUG. 19.

**OVER 270
KILLED,**

1,600

**INJURED IN
TWO DAYS**

**Troops Called Out
to Help Police**

STATESMAN- AUG. 18.

**Reign Of Terror In
Kalighat**

**Murder, Loot And Destruction
By Hindu Mobs**

- MORNING NEWS -

- STATESMAN- AUG. 19.
**DEATH ROLL
NOW BETWEEN
2,000 AND 3,000**

**LEADERS STRIVE TO RESTORE
PEACE**

**NIGHTMARE TALES OF SAVAGERY
AND SLAUGHTER**

**WOMEN AND CHILDREN BESTIALLY DONE
TO DEATH**

**BENGAL MINISTRY
RESPONSIBLE**

**Mass Murder Of
Calcutta Citizens**

- HINDUSTHAN STANDARD -

3468 BODIES SO FAR ACCOUNTED FOR IN CALCUTTA
City's Recovery Speeding Up
- STATESMAN -

**বাকগণ হইতে প্রায় জাড়ে ভিন
হাকার খব অণসারিত**

**প্রায় বেকলক মোকর কলিকাতা ত্যাব
- মুগাডর -**

**Strong Military Guard
All Over City**
A. B. PATRIKA - AUG. 20.

**আপক প্রানাতজাসীক
কলে বহু লুণ্ঠিত মাল
পুনরুদ্ধার
- ভারত -**

- মুগাডর -

বাহির হইতে ৬৩৭ বায়দাবী

**প্রবিন কমিশনারের দিকট জনৈক এয়ারলে ইঞ্জিনের
খোলা চিত্র**

AMRITABAZAR PATRIKA- AUG. 20.

**RATION QUOTA HALVED AS
TEMPORARY MEASURE**

**Congress & League Leaders Tour City
Appealing For Peace**

AMRITABAZAR PATRIKA- AUG. 18.

CURFEW PROCLAIMED.

**Orgy Of Looting, Rioting,
Stabbing & Incendiarism**

CALCUTTA CARNAGE IN HEADLINES

STOP THIS FRATRICIDAL WAR

All Party Leaders' Appeal To Calcutta Public

VICEROY VIEWS SCENES OF RUIN

কলিকাতা শহর জুড়ে
করাচী বর্ড গার্ডস
সামরিক - কামান্ডার

STATESMAN - AUG. 26.

Exodus from City Abates

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA - AUG. 24.

STRAY STABBING CASES REPORTED: HEAVY EXODUS CONTINUES

More Than Thousand Men Arrested
So Far In Different Quarters

9 BATTALIONS NOW IN CALCUTTA

Police Unable to Control
Situation

STATESMAN - AUG. 24.

নব্বা, দুটোবাক ও গুহায়ে মকন
শ্রেণী কনসাধারণ সর্বব্যাপ্ত

Further Improvement In Public Conveyance

SHOPS BEGIN TO REOPEN: AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA AUG. 22. VERY FEW CASES OF STRAY INCIDENTS

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 23.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS BEGUN

New Market To Open
To-day

TRANSPORT SERVICES IN
FULL SWING

বৃহৎস হত্যাকাণ্ড

-আনন্দ বাজার পত্রিকা-

বাংলা-পুত্রহারী নারীর মর্মান্বী কাহিনী

STREETS STILL LITTERED WITH STINKING CORPSES

Increasing Relief & Peace
Activities AUG. 20.

A.B. PATRIKA - AUG. 20.

আত্মঘাতী হিন্দু-মুসলিম দাঙ্গা - অমৃতভাষ্য

আনন্দ বাজার পত্রিকা -

পুলিস ও মিলিটারী দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে শান্তি
করার চেষ্টা করছে কেবলমাত্র দুই জায়গায়

COMMUNAL ARROGANCE AND VIOLENCE FOSTERED BY CONGRESS

"100 MILLION MUSLIMS
WILL RESIST IT"

HINDU CONGRESS CAUSED
RECENT DISTURBANCES

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 23.

CALCUTTA'S RECOVERY FROM BLOOD-BATH

CURFEW CONTINUES: HEAVY RUSH OF REFUGEES
AT HOWRAH STATION

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD - AUG. 23.

MORNING NEWS - AUG. 21.

Unforgettable Scenes In
Calcutta

Estimated 7,000 Deaths &
20,000 Injured

2,132 PERSONS ARRESTED
SO FAR

PROPERTIES WORTH
1 LAKH RECOVERED

FULL RATIONING IN CITY TO BE
RESTORED FROM TO-DAY

AUGUST 26.

CALCUTTA CARNAGE IN HEADLINES

HORROR AND PATHOS SIDE BY SIDE

Passers-by came upon particularly revolting sights. A representative of *The Statesman* reported :

"In an open plot of land surrounded by dwelling houses in Upper Chitpur Road near Shampukur, about 50 bodies had been thrown haphazardly in two heaps and were being devoured by vultures. Adjoining them was an abandoned lorry containing about a score of corpses.

"I came across another gruesome spectacle at the junction of Syed Ameer Ali Avenue and Circus Market Range, the former a main thoroughfare of Park Circus. Here, beside the burnt and looted remains of a two-storeyed house lay the bodies of two men and a dog. Vultures had attacked the former, leaving the dog alone.

"As a result of the damage done during the disturbances, many buildings appear to be in a dangerous state. In one place in Nimtollah Ghat Street, a couple of the pillars supporting a verandah protruding over the pavement had been dislodged, leaving a portion of the verandah without support. Pedestrians, unaware of the danger, were walking on the pavement below.

FRESH ATTEMPT AT ARSON

"Smoke issuing from the ruins of buildings in Upper Circular Road provided evidence of fresh attempts at arson of which I had received reports earlier in the day.

"Along Strand Road, Harrison Road and near the approaches to Howrah Bridge, I saw pathetic groups of men, women and children hurrying along in the direction of the station clinging desperately to bundles of clothing and a few odd utensils. They were refugees making for their village homes."

TRAM CARS

Tram cars did not appear in the streets as expected, though buses plied in some routes, No. 2 and No. 5.

A Government spokesman said that the trams did not appear for he understood that the leaders of the Tramway Workers' Union declined to allow their members to resume work except on certain

conditions, one of which was that the leaders of political parties should give an assurance that there would be no further riots.

PEACE MISSION TOUR AFFECTED AREAS

Following a Conference a Peace Mission composed of Congress, Muslim League and Sikh leaders toured round the affected areas in the city on Monday afternoon (19th August).

The Mission included Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. M. A. H. Isphahani, Sardar Niranjana Singh Talib, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed and Mr. Giani Mehra Singh.

They went in a truck of the Indian National Ambulance Corps flying Congress and League flags and appealed to people for peace and goodwill among the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and to forgive and forget the tragic happenings of the last five days.

Entally, Park Circus, Kidderpore, Ballygunj, Kalighat, Shambazar, Chitpore were among the places they visited.

RATIONS REDUCED

At a Press Conference in the Writers' Buildings, it was announced that as a temporary measure individual rations had been reduced by half for a week, and only 2 chittacks of sugar per head per week would be allowed. A number of Government ration shops, it was stated, had been looted.

TELEPHONE STAFF'S ORDEAL

ONE KILLED AND FIFTY BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

During the disturbances that from August 15 to August 23 one member of the Calcutta District Telephone Staff was killed, twelve injured and fifty missing and believed to be killed, states an official report submitted to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs on the working of the Calcutta Telephones in the catastrophe.

The gentleman who was killed was Mr. Hari Charan Mahanty, Instrument Inspector, Burra Bazar Exchange. He was attacked at about 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 17th August after leaving home to report for duty. Among the injured four girls and four men reported for duty immediately after receiving medical aid. Two of the girls, Miss Jayanti Biswas of Burra Bazar Exchange and Miss H. Khatoon of Park Exchange, were injured when mobs attacked their houses. Of the remaining 8 injured men, one was attacked in his house and sustained severe injuries in the head and severe acid burns on the body, another was stabbed at his house, while a third had stab injuries as well as acid burns on his body. Miss Nora Mukhia, operator, Burra Bazar Exchange was chased by hooligans on her way to work and saved from bodily injury or death by a rickshaw-puller, who himself was later killed. Miss Mukhia climbed over a high iron gate and returned to duty at the Calcutta Exchange on the 18th.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS CLOSED

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, notified that all Government and aided schools and colleges in areas of Calcutta and Howrah, declared to be "in a disturbed and dangerous state," would remain closed till October 13, 1946.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

DATES OF POSTPONED EXAMINATIONS

The Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, announces that the following examinations, which had been postponed on account of the riots, will be held on the dates noted against them.

I.A. and I.Sc. Compartmental—October 30.

B.A. and B.Sc., B.Com. Compartmental—November 1.

Special Matriculation—November 11.

M.A., M.Sc.—November 11.

CURFEW To CONTINUE

Replying to a question at a Press Conference on Monday (19th August) Mr. R. L. Walker, the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, said that no instructions had been given to the police on August 16 to refrain from making *lathi* charges or from firing on unruly crowds if the situation so demanded.

It was stated at the Press Conference that the Curfew by night was to continue so long as the military remain on patrol duty.

Some markets were open on Tuesday, but only potatoes and onions were available, but no vegetables or fishes were available. Five train-loads of vegetables arrived at Howrah on Monday and they were distributed to various hospitals. Milk supply to the city had been greatly affected.

In north Calcutta an allowance was made in the enforcement of the Curfew to enable vendors of vegetables, milk and other produces to bring their goods in the city.

SECTION 144.

There were isolated stabbing cases during the day, one of which was taken to Campbell Hospital and the rest to Medical College Hospital.

Strong measures were taken to enforce Sec. 144 with regard to the carrying of any weapon, lethal or otherwise, and in a number of cases people were relieved of *lathis*.

In some of the areas, for example, Tarachand Datta street and Zakaria Street, the houses evacuated on account of the conditions prevailing there, it was reported, premises were being looted.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

Lt.-Gen. W. R. Diamond, Surgeon-General Government of Bengal, gave at the Press Conference on Monday the figures up to and including Monday of the casualties recorded by all Calcutta hospitals.

with the exception of one with 120 beds. He said that deaths numbered 444, injured still in hospital, 2,161; injured admitted and since discharged, 569. Of the 444 deaths; 168 occurred among persons admitted to hospital. In addition to these deaths, account had to be taken of the corpses found on the streets, figures of which were not yet available.

Mention was also made at the conference of reports of the abuse of the use of the Red Cross flag. As a precautionary measure, drivers of all vehicles using the Red Cross flag were asked to carry with them letters of authority signed by the Honorary Organizing Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal. Copies of these passes were held by the military and police.

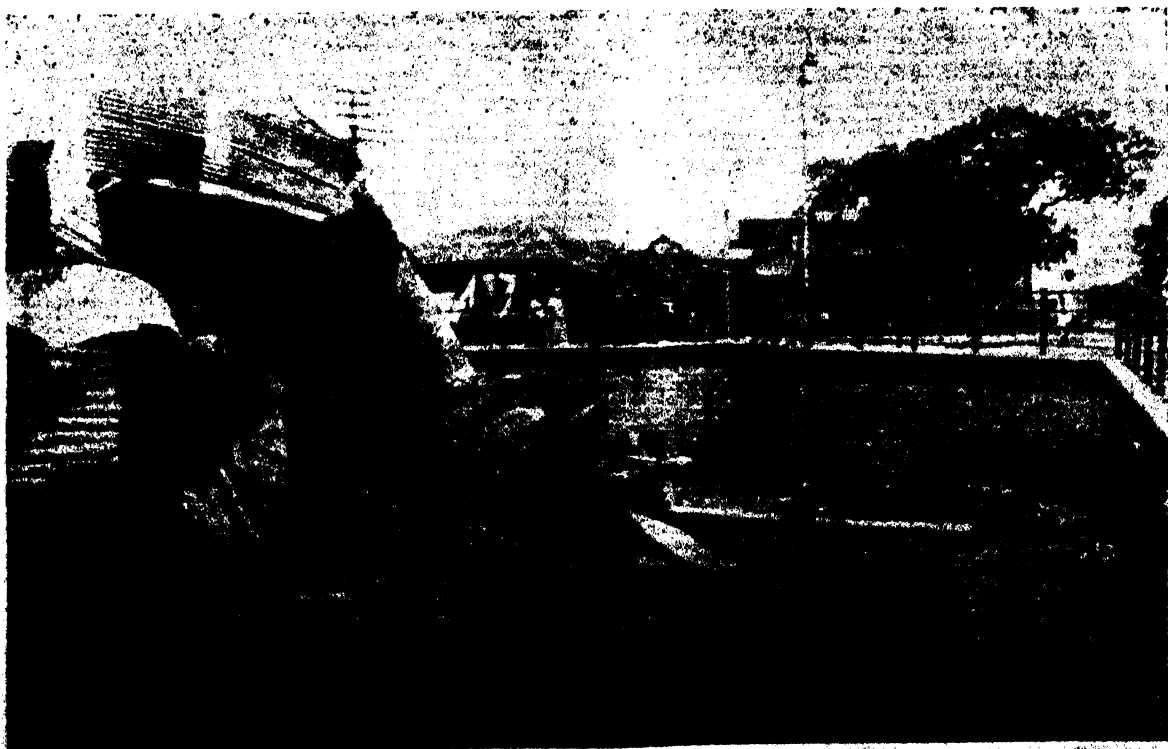
CALCUTTA RIOTS**MEASURE FOR SPEEDY TRIAL OF OFFENCES**

An extraordinary issue of the 'Calcutta Gazette,' dated September 7, 1946, publishes a Bill, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1946, for introduction in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Bill seeks to make special provision for the speedy trial of offences committed during the recent communal disturbances in the Presidency town of Calcutta and the districts of 24 Parganas and Howrah.

It provides an accelerated procedure, as in view of the very large number of such offences, the ordinary procedure of law, if followed, would involve delay.

A list of offences in respect of which the special procedure is to be followed has been specified in the Schedule to the Bill. An offence so specified will be triable under the special procedure if the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or the District Magistrate elsewhere in any particular case certifies that the offence is an offence connected with the recent communal disturbances.



LOCALIZED INCIDENTS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BURNT, DESERTED HABITATIONS

21ST AUGUST

SIXTH DAY

Wednesday

ALTHOUGH in some areas the city still closely resembled a battlefield, with corpses strewn about in the open against a background of burnt, deserted habitations and streams of refugees fleeing the city, the night previous was reported quiet excepting one or two "localized incidents." Traffic in the streets increased appreciably and more shops were opened, the tram service being maintained upto 5 p.m.

UNPROCURABLE FRESH FOOD

Fresh food was almost unprocurable, prices ranging roughly as follows in the Hogg Market: "potatoes, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per seer; cabbages, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per seer; eggs, Rs. 5 per score; carrots, Re. 1 per seer; beet, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per seer; tomatoes, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per seer; onions, As. 14 to Re. 1 per seer; milk (adulterated) Rs. 2 per seer; Kulu pears, Rs. 3 per dozen; small plantains, As. 3 to As. 4 each." ("Statesman" 22nd August, 1946). In other markets, there was no supply of vegetables, fish, meat and eggs.

Ration shops that opened in slightly larger numbers, were besieged by large crowds.

800 persons were arrested and detained in the Presidency Jail as a "precautionary measure" in connection with the riots.

Clearing the streets of corpses and other rubbish was in full progress with the aid of the military.

NO-CONFIDENCE AGAINST BENGAL MINISTRY

MOTIONS IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Two no-confidence motions, one against the entire ministry and the other against the Chief Minister individually, who is in charge of Law and Order, were tabled by the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly on the 12th September last, when it reassembled after nearly a month. The Speaker admitted the motions and fixed 19th and 20th September for their discussion.

In the Bengal Assembly Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy welcomed the motions saying that these would give an opportunity to place before the House and the country the events which had taken place which would enable all to judge whether the criticisms directed against him and the Ministry were justified.

After the admission of the no-confidence motions, when the scheduled business—discussion of the Budget—was taken up, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Opposition, stood up and said that pending the decision of the no-confidence motions, the Congress Party would not take part in the budget discussion.

No visitors were allowed in the galleries and the Assembly House and its approaches were strongly guarded.

Broadcasting on Tuesday night, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, declared that there was no intention of withdrawing the army until law and order were fully restored. Mr. Suhrawardy added that it was not yet time for apportioning blame for the horrible suffering perpetrated in Calcutta. No one individual, especially among those outside the Government, was in full possession of the facts to be able to judge or pass an opinion as to how and why the riots took place.

CALCUTTA RIOTS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

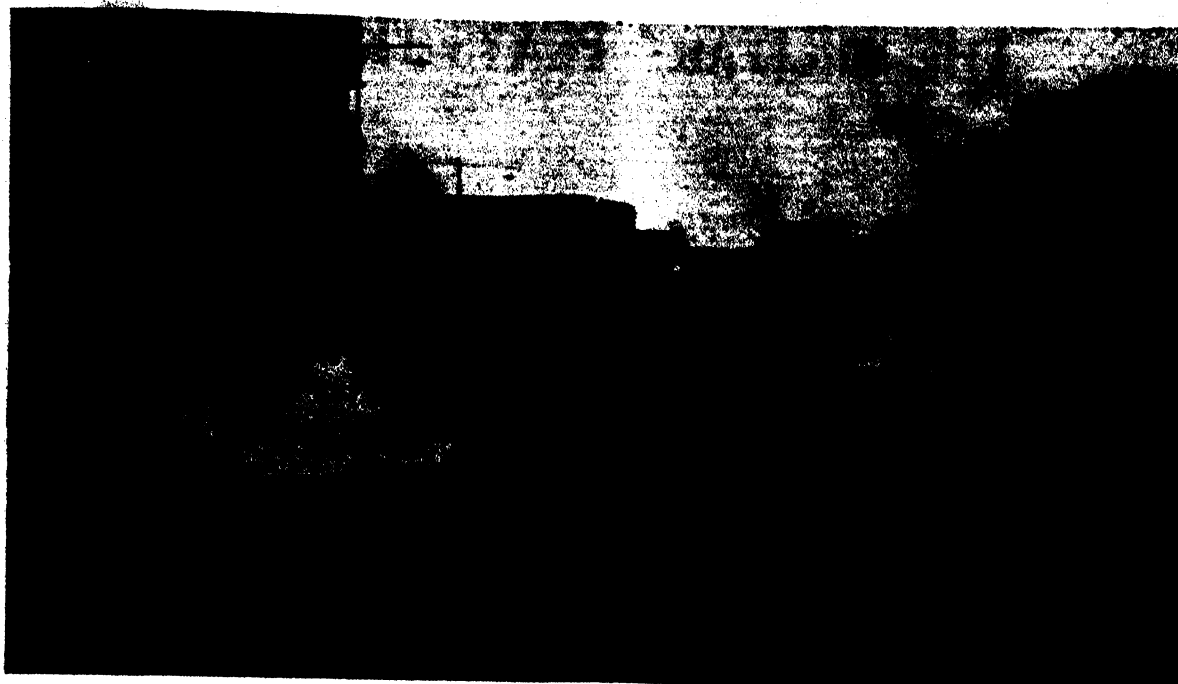
CHIEF MINISTER WELCOMES OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION

On the Chief Minister's plea that he wanted sufficient time to explain the Government's point of view regarding Calcutta riots, consideration of a Congress Party adjournment motion in the Bengal Council to censure Government for its failure to maintain law and order was postponed till September 17.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress) read as follows:—"This Council do adjourn its business to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely the situation arising out of the failure of the Government to maintain law and order, peace and tranquillity in the city of Calcutta as from August 16 last for full four days resulting in riots of unparalleled savagery, casualties mounting to about 5,000 killed and about 10,000 wounded, besides breaking of shops and houses, setting them to fire and looting of property worth crores of rupees, no proper and timely steps having been taken to prevent them occurring."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, said that he welcomed all opportunities within the legislature to discuss "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, calamities that had overtaken Calcutta."

His idea was that Opposition members would discuss this matter on a motion of non-confidence, a notice of which had been placed on the table. But as the Opposition did not wish to proceed with that motion he found himself somewhat in a predicament because the matter was of such portentous dimension that he did not hope to have it fully considered within the limits and limitations of an adjournment motion. If it had been discussed on a no-confidence motion, the House would have ample opportunity to express its views and he also would have some time to place all facts before the legislature and the public. But he could hardly do that within 15 minutes or so if the motion was immediately taken up at that stage of the sitting. If he were to place the Government's full point of view before the House he did not hope to be able to do that even in two hours' time fixed for discussion of an adjournment motion. In those circumstances his reply to the debate would be as compressed as possible. He could give it just in a "tabloid form".



HEAVY EXODUS FROM CITY CONTINUES

22ND AUGUST

Thursday

STRAY incidents of stabbing kept up a tense and disquieting atmosphere, but the city showed marked improvement from today. The curfew had been strictly enforced from 9 p.m. of the night before till 4 a.m. Tram and Bus services functioned more extensively. The heavy exodus of people leaving from Howrah Station continued and was dealt with by Railway authorities by arrangement of Special

SEVENTH DAY

Trains running up to Moghulsarai. Movements of people rescued from dangerous zones in trucks, private cars and lorries were much more in evidence than on the previous days. A Government spokesman said that out of 517, as many as 399 Ration Shops in the city were functioning till this day.

LEGAL AID TO RIOT VICTIMS

DEFENCE COMMITTEES FORMED

With a view to rendering legal assistance to victims of the recent disturbances and also for taking necessary steps for legal defence, a committee with Mr. N. K. Basu as Chairman has been formed at a conference held on Sunday, the 25th August.

The conference was attended among others by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Devendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal.

The committee consists of : Mr. N. K. Basu (Chairman), Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Jyoti Prakash Mitter, Mr. J. S. Sen Gupta (Members) and Mr. Keshab Chandra Gupta (Secretary).

The office of the Committee will be at the residence of the Secretary at No. 232, Chittaranjan Avenue (Telephone B.B. 629).

LEAGUE COMMITTEE

The Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League, wrote in the course of a press statement issued on the 24th August :

"A Defence Committee has been formed at 8, Zakaria Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of defending Muslim victims of the recent riots as also to bring to light cases

3,270 CORPSES REMOVED FROM THE STREETS

HINDU SATKAR SAMITY LEADS

Sir C. W. Gurner, Government Spokesman, addressing a Press Conference on the 26th August last said :—

"The total number of corpses removed from streets and hospitals by government organization is 1001, by the Hindu Satkar Samiti 1016, by Anjuman Mufidul Islam 753 and by the military authorities 500, the total being 3,270. In addition to this as many as 137 and 61 dead bodies were removed by the Hindu Satkar Samiti and Mufidul Islam respectively from Howrah, the total number of dead bodies removed both from Calcutta and Howrah numbered 3,468."

The total number of admissions in all the Calcutta Hospitals since the start of the rioting up to the date of the Press Conference was 4,421.

(Continued from previous column).

of atrocities on Muslims. A Legal Sub-Committee has also been formed with Mr. Nurul Haq, as convener.

"The Committee, therefore, calls upon the public to furnish it with such information as will help the Committee to perform the two functions.

"Persons who suffered loss of property or those who have been injured or those who can give any information regarding loss of life or injury sustained, should call at the office and lodge full information."

THE MILITARY PLAYS ITS PART

23RD AUGUST

EIGHTH DAY

Friday

WITH most of the post offices open for business, door-to-door delivery of letters and telegrams partially resumed, street clearing and corpse disposal operations intensified, Calcutta looked much more normal from the morning of this day. Except in Grey Street and Sealdah-Galiff Street (Rajabazar-Shambazar extension beyond Sealdah), trams were running. The police comb-out operations resulted in 1,078 arrests till midnight of Thursday, August 22. "Peace moves" were being made in almost all parts of Calcutta by leaders of Parties and Government and "Mahalla"-leaders, forming Committees to prevent disturbances.

The story of the part played by the Military in Calcutta since August 16, was recorded at a Press Conference to-day, which was attended by Maj. General F. R. R. Bucher, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Army Command and other Army Officers including Brigadier J. D. C. Sixsmith, Officiating Commander, Bengal and Assam Area.

Major-Gen. Bucher said that there were four British, one Indian and one Gurkha regular battalion and some light and heavy tanks when the disturbances broke out in Calcutta. Afterwards they had been forced to bring in another regular British battalion, a Gurkha battalion and an Indian battalion. He also stated that on the morning of August 18th he had "personally ordered that the state of things prevailing in Shambazar area must be terminated and order must be restored throughout Greater Calcutta by the morning of August 19." Major-General Bucher thought that the military had been able to accomplish that task.

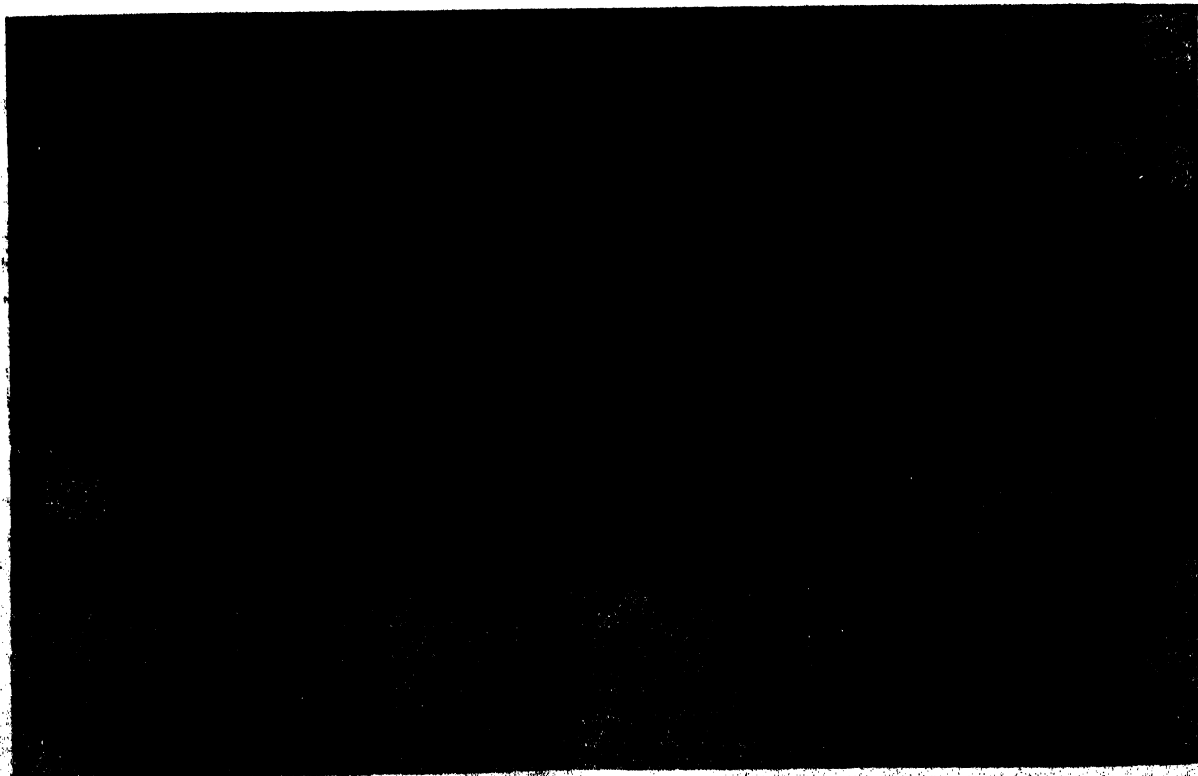
SITUATION RAPIDLY DETERIORATING

Brigadier Sixsmith revealed that he only came to know at 2-45 p.m. on August 16th that the situation in Calcutta was "rapidly deteriorating." He contracted, at Lallbazar the Commissioner of Police who gave him a rapid appreciation of the situation and he also met the Governor there. The area between Howrah and Sealdah Stations happened to be much worse than other parts of Calcutta.

But the police, continued Brig. Sixsmith, had not "hitherto fired a single shot". He made it, he said, "quite clear to the authorities that he considered that the police should restore order and that only if they were unable to do so, should the military be asked to come out." However, after a tour of inspection, a battalion was sent to Sealdah Station "from where it could be easily moved into affected areas and take over control, should the police fail to keep order". Later on, after another tour along with the Chief Secretary, a second battalion was called in and ordered to proceed to Howrah Station.

THREE BATTALIONS IN ACTION

"At 12-30 a.m. on August 17", Brig. Sixsmith said, "he was informed by telephone that the police considered that they could no longer control the situation without military assistance." Troops were then called out and given orders according to "a



plan which was previously considered" between the civil and the military authorities on the afternoon of August 16th. The plan, it was said, was to keep certain main roads open "by force, if necessary." He undertook another tour along with the Governor and found that "the attitude of the crowd had completely changed." Order was thereupon given that military forces were to be "fully used." Three battalions, in all, were called into action—one in the north, one in the east and one in the west. A fourth battalion was ordered out after receipt of information at 4 p.m. of serious situation at Matiaburz "with the result that there was no further trouble in that area." Later on, a battalion was ordered to take control of the dock area, because the police declared their inability to keep order beyond 6 a.m., next morning. On being asked, at the Press Conference, about whether conditions in the bye-lanes, where much of

the fighting took place on Friday (17th) afternoon, were such as to require calling out of the military, Brig. Sixsmith asserted that "it was not the business of the military to maintain order." Intervening, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Walker, explained that "the decision at that time was in the hands of the Government."

CHIEF MINISTER BROADCASTS AGAIN

Chief Minister Suhrawardy broadcasting again on the 24th night declared that such a terrible calamity as had overtaken Calcutta could not be allowed to pass unnoticed as if nothing had occurred. The public might, he said, rest assured that a thorough enquiry could be held as soon as conditions permitted by an authority which would command universal confidence. Calcutta, he added, was fast assuming its sound life.



TROOPS EMPLOYMENT DURING RIOTS METHOD OF DEPLOYMENT EXPLAINED

A Press Note issued by H. Q. Eastern Command, gives the following information regarding the employment of troops in Calcutta during the days of disturbances:—

The number of Infantry Battalions employed was:—Indian 3; British—5; Gurkha—2. Of these, one Gurkha Battalion was despatched to Chittagong on the 22nd August, and a British one moved to another command on the 26th August.

Several general purposes transport companies, two pioneer companies, along with very many personnel belonging to ancillary services were also on duty. These were Indian Units.

The use of the word "operate" in connection with tanks may give an impression that these fired their main armament which was not the case.

The whole regiment of the 25 Dragoons is not in Calcutta. Their tanks are Shermans which are American type medium tanks.

THE PICTURES HERE

The photographs of carnage, pillage and arson reproduced in these pages, which we have deliberately left without any caption or localisation,—for they tell their tale as it is,—are by Mr. Panna Sen, staff photographer of the Amrita Bazar Patrika; Ananda-Hindusthan Photo Service; Mr. Gouranga Mukherjee of 78, Karbala Tank Lane, Calcutta, and Prof. Purna Chakravarti of City College (Commerce Department), Calcutta.

—EDITOR.

WORK OF CLEANING THE CITY PROCEEDS VIGOROUSLY

24TH AUGUST

Saturday

FOR the first time since the end of the mass-slaughter prevailing less than a week ago, there were no reports of stabbing and assault in Calcutta on Saturday, August 24th. Traces of popular apprehension, however, were still evident, but the people moved about the main streets most freely. Authoritative information disclosed that the over-all strength of troops in the Greater Calcutta Area was 45,000. The military pickets opened fire at many places on the previous (Friday) night. The work of cleaning the city proceeded vigorously by the joint efforts of the Corporation scavengers and the Indian Pioneer Corps men.

Rounds-up, searches and arrests were vigorously continued by the police who raided a number of places at Jorasanko, Belliaghata, Burrabazar, the Kalabagan Bustee area and Manicktollah. Looted property was recovered and many arrests made.

RATION SHOPS REOPEN

The Food Commissioner, Mr. A. de C. Williams said that there had been a progressive increase in the re-opening of ration shops. Out of 517, only 72 were open on August 19, 165 on August 20, 250 on August 21, 349 on August 22 and 492 on August 23. Two special depots had also been opened by Government to supply food grains to various establishments. They were feeding 180,000 persons, said Mr. Williams. Acute food shortage was felt, although the authorities were striving hard to keep up supply to markets from Sealdah, Howrah and Shalimar and thereby control the extortionate prices widely current throughout the city.

About 1,10,000 people were reported to have left Calcutta till Friday, the 23rd—90,000 from Howrah and 20,000 from Sealdah.

VICEROY'S BROADCAST

In the course of a broadcast talk from New Delhi on the 24th night immediately after the formation of the Interim Government, His Excellency the Viceroy referred to "the recent terrible occurrences in Calcutta," which, he said, had been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration was essential if India was to survive the transition to freedom. He appealed most earnestly not only to sober citizens but to the young and to the discontented to recognise that no conceivable good either to themselves or to their community or to India—could come from violent deeds.

The army had to be called in at Calcutta, said the Viceroy, to restore order and rightly so. "But," he added, "I must remind you that to suppress civil disturbances is not the normal duty of the Army but of the Provincial Government. The use of the Army is the last resort only. A general recognition of this basic principle is essential both from the point of view of civil population and of the army itself."

The exodus of terror-stricken persons from the city had greatly abated and the number of special trains run from Howrah on the E. I. R. to cope with the rush of passengers had been progressively reduced, and only one special train was operated yesterday. Tram, bus and other public transport services operated along all main streets and were packed to capacity. More small shops opened, particularly the pavement shops in Dhurrantollah and one or two other streets, and food was available in larger quantities in different markets.

VICEROY VISITS CALCUTTA

25TH AUGUST

Sunday

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, who had flown from Delhi on Sunday morning to acquaint himself with the situation in the city, made an extensive tour of the worst affected areas.

The Viceroy's party included the Bengal Governor, Maj.-General Bucher, G.O.C.-in-Chief Eastern Command, Brigadier Sixsmith, Area Commander and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. They visited some of the typical spots of Calcutta laid waste by the riots and desolation which the carnage

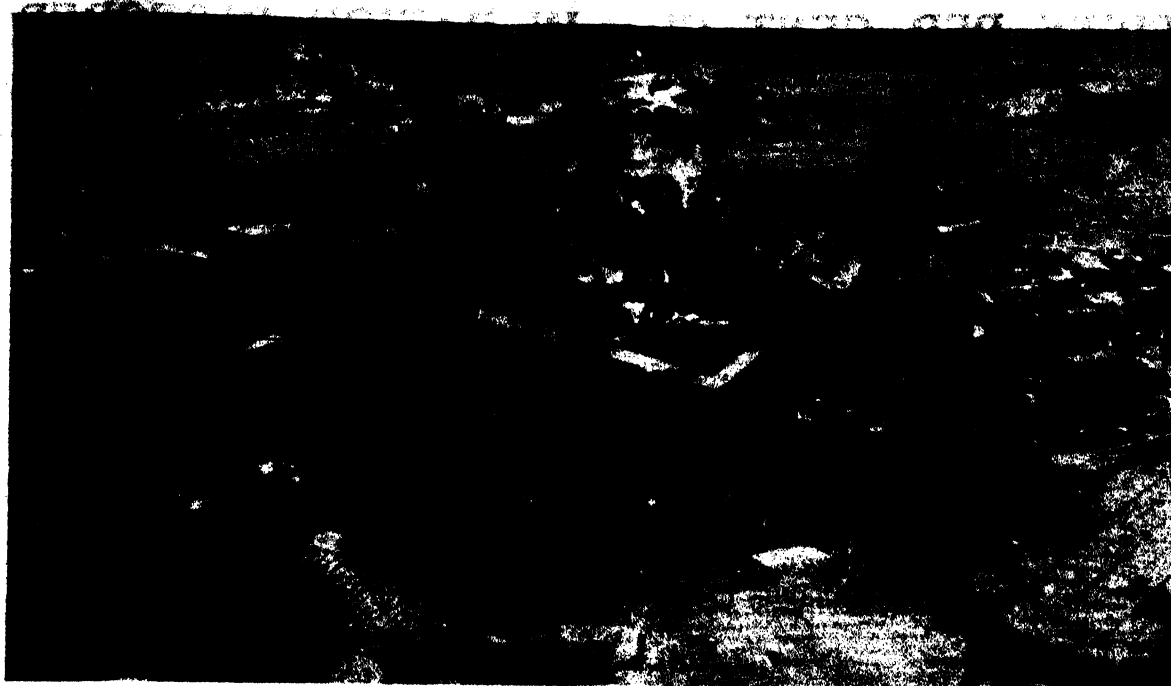
had brought in its train. The Viceroy made a ninety minutes' tour of the affected areas of the city.

His Excellency who reached Calcutta by plane proceeded visiting the different areas straight on his way from Dum Dum Aerodrome.

VICEROY SEES RIOT-RAVAGED AREAS

The Viceregal route was through Circular Road, Harrison Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Vivekananda Road, Chitpur Road, Tarachand Dutt St., Zakaria Street, Chitpur Road, Colootola Street, Chittaranjan

TENTH DAY



Avenue, Bowbazar Street, Chitpur Road, Canning Street, Clive Street, Harrison Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Dharamtolla Street, Wellesley Street, Park Street, Park Circus, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Old Ballygunj Circular Road, Rashbehari Avenue, Russa Road, Satish Mukherjee Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, and Chowringhee.

The first place where the Viceroy stopped at was Rajabazar Tram Depot on Circular Road and at the place he was introduced to the Military Officer in charge of the operation in the locality.

From Rajabazar, the Viceroy proceeded through Harrison Road, Central Avenue, Vivekananda Road, Chitpur Road and Tarachand Dutt Street. A number of burnt houses bore evidence of the havoc caused in the last-named place. People were also seen leaving with their belongings.

Colootola Street was the next place, where His Excellency halted for sometime and made some enquiries from the armed pickets.

His Excellency then visited the Tirettabazar area, situated within a stone's throw distance from the Lalbazar Headquarters of Calcutta Police. He got down and walked inside the market with his party, a desolate and deserted place.

The next places inspected by the Viceroy were Canning Street and Clive Street, towards Harrison Road where big stores were looted and some of the

looted articles like pumping machines and part of the new but broken machine tools were still found scattered on the road.

The Viceroy then proceeded to Dharamtolla Street. In Wellesley Street His Excellency saw a number of cabinet and other shops looted or burnt. Mullick Bazar was the next place where His Excellency halted. Amidst filth and garbage, the Viceroy walked into the market, which also bore grim evidence of the damage done during the riot.

From there he proceeded through Park Street, another scene of savagery. Here, however, life is re-asserting itself. Some of the Muslim stall-holders have begun opening their stalls, although the number of customers was comparatively few. The stalls of the Hindus were either abandoned or completely emptied.

The Viceroy and party then drove through Amir Ali Avenue, Gariahat Road, Rash Behari Avenue and Russa Road. His Excellency also visited the Sahibbagan (Mysore family cemetery) at Satish Mukherjee Street, from where he returned to Government House.

At the Dum Dum aerodrome on his arrival His Excellency briefly chatted with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was also present.

In the evening His Excellency granted interviews to the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Subrawardy and civil and military officials.

3,468 DEAD BODIES REMOVED FROM STREETS

26TH AUGUST

Monday

CENTRAL and South Calcutta presented a more or less normal appearance, usual office-going crowds appearing more or less as before. Return to normalcy was, however, slower in the northern section of the city. Tramcars functioned till 5-20 p.m.

A large number of dead bodies (totalling 3,468 according to a Govt. spokesman) was removed

from streets, hospitals, morgues, sewers, canals and rivers in Calcutta and Howrah and disposed of by Government and private corpse disposal organisations and by the military. The Government organisation for corpse disposals, set up at the Writers' Buildings, was closed down and directions were given that in future all reports of undisposed corpses should

Continued on page 392. (r)

ELEVENTH DAY

FIFTY PER CENT CUT IN RATION RESTORED

27TH AUGUST

Tuesday

TWELFTH DAY

THE 50 per cent. "cut" in individual ration quota, introduced in Calcutta on Aug. 20, was restored from Tuesday, Aug. 27. The cut, it was said, had been introduced "to enable Government to tide over the emergency period" when very few ration shops were open and the demand was excessive.

By a Press Note the Government extended the proclaimed "disturbed and dangerous" areas further to cover "Matiaburz Police Station in 24 Parganas and also those of Sankrail, Bally, Domjoor, Jagacha, Uluberia and Bawria in Howrah District.

Removing a misconception about the origin of claims for compensation mentioned in previous day's Press Note, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal said: "The compensation which the proclamation has in view is in respect of incidents that may take place, if they take place at all, after the notification and has no retrospective effect."

The situation in Calcutta maintained steady improvement. The Viceroy left for Delhi in the morning. The police continued their raids for

looted goods and dangerous weapons. A large number of people were arrested including many restrictees and externees and a number of declared "goondas" who had been ordered to leave Bengal long before the riots took place."

8,468 DEAD BODIES REMOVED FROM STREETS

Continued from page 392 (q)

be made either to the Hindu Satkar Samity or to the Anjuman Mafidul Islam.

By a Press Note, the Government of Bengal proclaimed the town and suburbs of Calcutta and the municipality of Howrah to be in a disturbed and dangerous state. The proclamation was to remain in force for two months. It was further directed that "any inhabitant of the areas covered by the proclamation may during the pendency of the proclamation, apply for compensation, should he suffer injuries from the inhabitants of such areas." The Chief Presidency Magistrate was appointed to determine the amount of the compensation.

A SLIGHT FLARE-UP

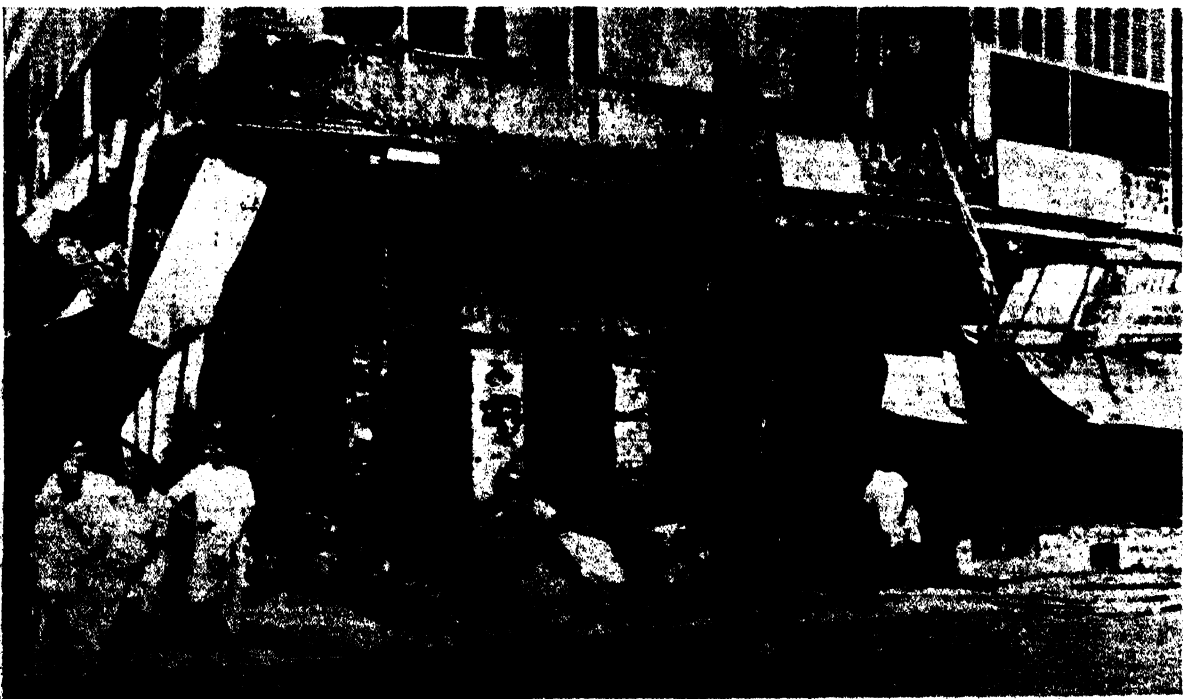
AFTER a quiet of nearly eight days during which the city had been gradually but steadily assuming its former normal life, there was a sudden but slight flare-up on the 5th September last.

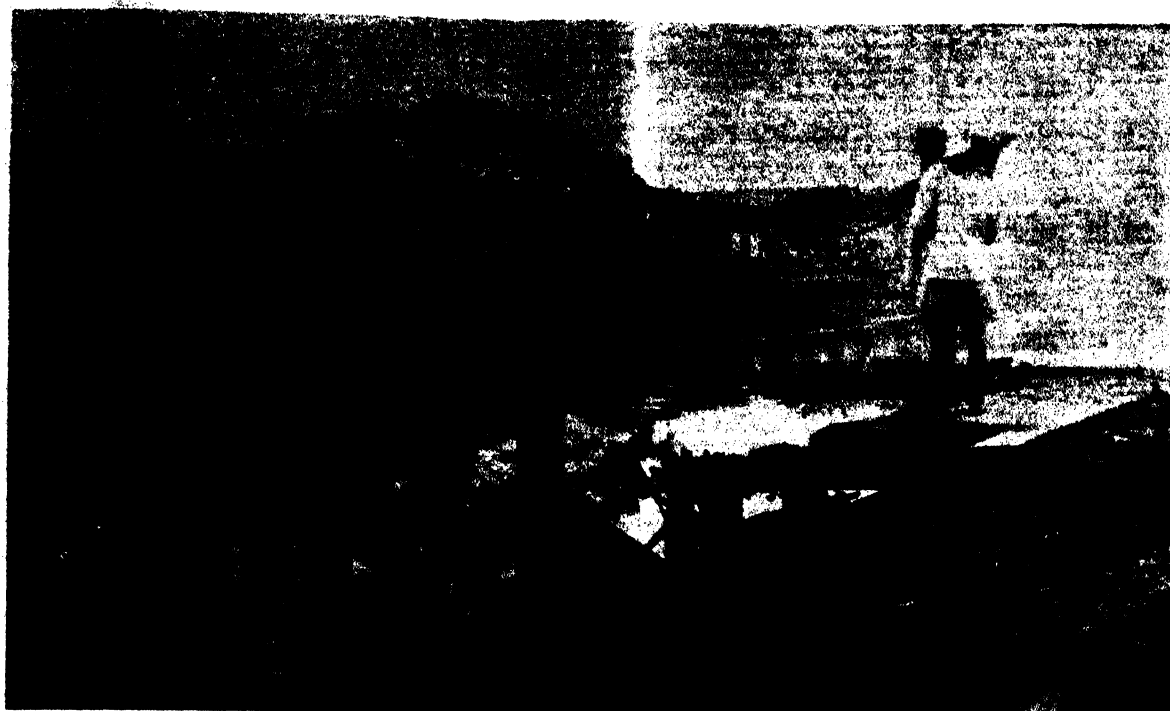
Four persons were killed and 25 others received more or less serious injuries as a result of stabbing

incidents and stray assaults which took place in North and Central Calcutta on the 5th September.

The majority of the incidents occurred in the morning and as a result the tension in the city which had been gradually subsiding heightened. A large

Continued on page 392 (t)





WE CAN BRIDGE THE GULF

"WE HAVE TO LIVE TOGETHER"

Mr. K. S. Roy's Appeal For Communal Harmony

"Hindus and Muslims have lived together for generations in peace and in mutual friendship not only in Bengal but throughout India. On the combined efforts and co-operation of the two communities has been built up the history and culture of this province. We have to live together in peace now and in future," said Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly broadcasting in the series of talks on "Peace Committees" on the 10th September from A. I.R., Calcutta.

"It is our primary duty to make our national life healthy and beautiful and eradicate from it all traces of communal bitterness and for which is needed our combined effort and co-operation."

"WIPE OUT ALL ILL-FEELINGS"

Finance Minister's Appeal To Calcutta Citizens

"Calcutta has just witnessed what soulless and senseless discord can bring about. This terrible carnage has brought out in greater relief than ever before the fact that the various communities cannot live without each other. In business, in industry and even in politics we must go together. Through generations we have lived together and worked together without quarrelling. We should once again, and very quickly, wipe out all ill-feelings that may exist. We have lived in peace and we want to live in peace," thus said Mr. Mahomed Ali, Minister for Finance and Health and Local Self-Government, Government of Bengal, broadcasting on the night of 9th September from the Calcutta Centre of All India Radio.

RESTORATION OF PEACE

Government Measures

The activities of Mr. J. De, I.C.S., and Mr. K. F. Sobhan in respect of restoration of peace in the city after the recent disturbances were explained by the latter at a Press Conference on the 9th September at the Writers' Buildings.

Mr. Sobhan said that since they had assumed charge of their duties they contacted leaders of different political parties and found that they were unanimous with regard to formation of Ward Peace Committees throughout Calcutta immediately. They also agreed to form a Central Peace Committee shortly. It was arranged that meetings of leading men in every Ward should be called and the wards should be divided into small blocs which would be in charge of two prominent persons, one Hindu and one Muslim. The gentlemen in charge of blocs would have a few helpers in consultation with the leading gentlemen residing in any particular bloc. The gentlemen in charge of the blocs would do all that

was possible to allay panic and protect the inhabitants of the bloc from any outside attack with the co-operation of the local police.

Many peace meetings had already been held in different wards of the city and the response was excellent.

The Central Peace Committee is going to be formed shortly under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister.

The Peace Committees in case of any disturbance should contact the area police station and the District D. C.

Among others the following leaders are stated to be co-operating in this peace move: Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. Satis Chandra Bose, M.L.A., Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., Mr. Mohd. Osman, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Mohd. Ali, Finance Minister, Mr. Naresch Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor, Mr. Abdul Hashem, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League.

—A SLIGHT FLARE-UP

Continued from page 392 (r)

number of people who were proceeding towards Government or mercantile offices or places of business got panicky and returned hurriedly to their homes and shops in the affected areas closed down.

In the afternoon, the situation, however, quieted down to a great extent and the tramway and the bus service which was suspended in some of the sections in the morning was resumed under armed guard excepting in Chitpur-Baghbazar-Belgachia section.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information at 8-30 p.m. on the same night says: The city was quiet and no incidents were reported after 6 p.m. The number of casualties officially announced was ten injured and three dead.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta police again raided many places on the night previous and made many arrests and recovered looted properties.

Propaganda vans were out in the streets after midday requesting people not to crowd the street

corners and not to assemble more than five on any occasion as Section 144 Cr. P. C. was still in force in the city.

The police searched the residence of Mr. Madan Lal Khemka, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, on the 4th September last in connection with the recent disturbances. Nothing incriminating was found.

The country liquor shops in Calcutta, Howrah and Metiabruz were closed until further orders.

This decision which the Government of Bengal had taken as a measure to check riotous mobs was announced at a Press Conference by Mr. Mohd. Ali, Finance Minister, who was in charge of Law and Order, during the absence of the Chief Minister Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, then in Bombay.

With a view to allaying panic and checking the spread of rumours it had been, it was announced, decided to set up some sort of organisation on the lines of Home Guard throughout Bengal.

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City Services And The Calcutta Carnage**How The Water-Supply Was Maintained****Chief Executive Officer's Statement**

INTERVIEWED by the Associated Press of India on the situation in Calcutta with reference to the maintenance of the essential civic amenities during the disturbances, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, said on the 22nd August last:—

"During the worst days of the riot and the mad orgy which prevailed in the city from August 16 onward the pumping stations (filtered and unfiltered and drainage) were kept going by the Corporation staff. While the work in the whole of the city was at a standstill, these pumping stations were kept running and it does no little credit to the men working at the stations that they continued to keep the stations running in the circumstances prevailing all over the city. Some of these men had to work without any change of shift for four or five days together

"I do not know what the city would have been if its pumping stations—water supply as well as drainage were shut down."

In spite of the frantic efforts of the Chief Executive Officer no police or military protection could be had for the first three days in these pumping stations though subsequently such protection became available to some extent.

"Those who worked in the following stations, namely, Talla Pumping Station (water supply), Mallickghat (unfiltered water supply), Watgunj (unfiltered water supply), Palmer's Bridge Drainage, Ballygunge Drainage, Manicktolla Drainage and Mominnur Drainage, deserve special thanks not only from the Chief Executive Officer but from the public in general.

CONSERVANCY

"Regarding conservancy, we could only make a start yesterday, when about 12 conservancy lorries could be sent under military escort. This morning the military came to the help of the Corporation staff and as many as 50 lorries from the central garage and 40 lorries from the north garage could be sent out. I specially acknowledge the services rendered by Major Gardner of the Worcestershire Regiment, who with his men did yeoman's service for removing garbage and filth from the city. Major Gardner has also provided with some military coolies to help our conservancy coolies in removing refuse from the streets. The District Engineers have been going to the coolie quarters and have been trying to induce them to come to work and a small percentage has started work today. I expect to get a large number of conservancy coolies to come out to work tomorrow morning. The Methar service was completely stopped for the last few days, and areas like Manicktolla and Cossipore have become very insanitary. I have asked the Chief Engineer and the District Engineers concerned to concentrate their attention in having their Methar service started immediately. I expect some work will start tomorrow.

SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

"The supply of foodstuffs to the Corporation employees, specially in the pumping stations some of which were marooned, was a source of difficulty but we have been able to send supplies to Mominnur

Pumping Station in Kidderpore which was a danger zone. I had to carry the supply of foodstuff in his own car to keep the station going.

CORPSES IN MANHOLES

"The sewers inside the drainage pumping stations are choked with bodies brought in through sewers from all parts of the city and it is with extreme difficulty that we have been able to remove some of these dead bodies to keep the stations going.

"I have given the services of all available Domes in the Corporation service to help the police in removing bodies from the streets and our burning

FIRE BRIGADE'S THANKS**THE GREAT WORK OF PUMPING STATIONS**

The Chief Officer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade has addressed the following letter to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation:—

"On behalf of the members of the Calcutta Fire Brigade and Auxiliary Fire Service, I would like to thank you and your staff through you, for the yeoman's services rendered by your Water Works Department in keeping the pressure of water from Mallick Ghat and Watgunge Pumping Stations continuously for the Fire Fighters to cope with the innumerable fires that occurred during the disturbance period, otherwise the map of the City of Calcutta would have been terribly defrayed.

"Once again I warmly thank you for the great task performed by you silently in keeping the supply of fresh and unfiltered water to the Citizens of Calcutta, for which I am sure they will ever remain thankful to you if they only but knew what work was performed by your staff."

ghats and burial grounds are disposing of a very large number of dead bodies. I had suggested to Government, and to the police that these bodies might have been placed in barges and taken down the river beyond Diamond Harbour and thrown into the river where the ebb tide would have washed them away into the sea. This would have been the easier solution of the problem but apparently this did not find favour with the Government or the police.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION

"The Corporation offices are still without practically any employees but most of the heads of departments are fully co-operating with me in dealing with the extraordinary situation that has arisen. I hope conditions will be better from tomorrow morning both as regards conservancy and other city services.

"I had been personally over the whole of the city during the last few days and can testify to the city coming back to normalcy gradually."

Id Mubarak**A Day Of Peace And Goodwill****Id Passes Off Quietly In Calcutta**

PEACEFULLY and as happily as possible in the circumstances the celebration of Id-ul-Fitr passed off in Calcutta on the 28th August, 1946. Thousands of Calcutta Muslims gathered on the Maidan in the morning and also in other open places and mosques in various localities to attend congregational prayers, and there were no disturbances of any kind whatsoever.

To begin with, the Commissioner of Police issued a fresh order on the 25th August, 1946, in supersession of his order of the 16th August, 1946, against processions, public assemblies, etc., which again prohibited until further notice any procession or public assembly or the carrying of any lathi or other weapon in Calcutta or the suburbs of Calcutta, with some limited exceptions. The prohibition in respect of public assemblies was not to apply to worshippers assembling for "Id" prayers in any open space or at any mosque between the hours of 6 a.m. and noon on the day on which the "Id" was to be celebrated.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, confirmed all these in his broadcast on the 26th August, 1946, from the Calcutta A. I. R. and added that protection would be provided for the Muslim worshippers.

"DISORDER HAS GOT TO BE PREVENTED"

—says Governor.

He also said:—

"Every single man available in the police and military forces in Calcutta will be on protective duty on the day of Id. They have all had the clearest and most specific instructions that disorder has got to be prevented."

"I have myself been to Lallbazar this morning and addressed a representative gathering of officers to press that point home."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, issued on the 27th August an appeal to Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and to all within the province to maintain the peace. He said:—

"Of the Hindus, Sikhs and others, may I earnestly request that on this day of prayer and peace, they will do everything in their power to see that peace is maintained so that unoffending Muslims may pass through the thoroughfares trusting in their good feeling and neighbourliness:

"Important people of each locality must undertake responsibility for their areas and see that the peace is strictly preserved within their area and no one is assaulted or harmed, any shop looted or any property damaged."

"There is one warning which I would like to give. Let each ward look after itself and not be scared or excited by rumours regarding what might be taking place or might not be taking place elsewhere."

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, sent out an appeal as follows:—

"To the Hindu public, our earnest request is that they should keep indoors on the occasion as far as possible and should not crowd on the streets needlessly and avoid all sight-seeing. In the present atmosphere of this day, they

should do nothing which has any chance of being misunderstood by others."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others to co-operate with one another and maintain a peaceful atmosphere not only in this city but in all parts of Bengal. He appealed to them not to be unnerved by rumour and not to be overtaken by panic.

He appealed to them to show by their acts and conduct that in spite of all they had gone through since August 16 they could still live peacefully like brothers and comrades and work shoulder to shoulder for the common good.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League also issued an appeal to the same effect.

The results achieved by the above exhortations were summed up by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in his statement issued on the 28th August in course of which he said:—

"Enough blood has been spilled, enough damage done, enough feelings aroused, enough accounts retailed, there is enough bitterness and hostility and enmity in the air. It is time to cry halt. Let us rather devote our attention and our thoughts to those nobler incidents when men of different persuasions saved each other from the hostilities of a maddened crowd. Let us recount those incidents, of which, thank God, there are many, which shine through the darkness of communal hostility, that revive faith in the innate goodness of human nature and lead us to hope that the men of goodwill will triumph in the end. Let this terrible calamity be a lesson to all of us. Let us now, when we have yet time, so get together that there may be no such recurrence in future and that our problems may be solved without letting loose the hell brutality and bestiality."

Two Distinguished Citizens Pass Away

Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri

THE death occurred of Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri, better known as "Birbal," a first rank Bengali author and critic, in the night of the 2nd September last in Calcutta at the age of 78.

The funeral procession was taken out next morning from 1, Palm Place, the residence of Mr. Surendranath Tagore, where the late Mr. Chaudhuri passed away.

In his death Bengal loses one of her brilliant literary stars.

Mr. Chaudhuri was born in Jessore on August 7, 1868. His father, Durgadas Chaudhuri was an officer in the Bengal Executive Service.

Pramathanath, his fourth son, came to Krishnagar in 1873, when he was only five, and lived there till he was 13. He received his education in the Chhatravritti School and the Collegiate School at Krishnagar. He came to Calcutta in 1881 and was admitted in Hare School. He graduated from the Presidency College in 1889 with Honours in Philosophy and was placed first in the first class; took his M.A. in 1890, securing the first place in the First Class in English.

When reading in the M.A. class, he read a paper on "Joydev" in a small literary club that developed later into the "Bangiya Sahitya Parishad." This was his first writing in Bengali.

In 1893 Mr. Chaudhuri went to England to qualify for the Bar, returned towards the end of 1896 and was enrolled next year as a Barrister of the Calcutta High Court.

Now he devoted himself in right earnest to literary activities and published his first story in the "Bharati" in 1898. Next year, he married Indira Devi, daughter of Satyendra Nath Tagore, and went on contributing to "Bharati" and other journals, both in his own name and in his well-known *nom de plume* "Birbal." In 1913 he published his first book of poems "Sonnet Panchasat," and started "Sabuj Patra" in 1914 with Rabindranath Tagore as the chief contributor. "Sabuj Patra" marked an epoch in Bengali literature.

Mr. Bhawani Ch. Law

THE death occurred in Calcutta on the 3rd September last of Mr. Bhawani Charan Law, the famous artist, at the age of 66. He is survived by two sons, several daughters and grand children.

Born in 1880 in the well-known Law family of Calcutta Mr. Law dedicated himself to art in his early youth and in a short time won a distinct place among the leading artists of Bengal. A great patron of art, he gave unstinted financial support to any art organisation or any artist who approached him for help. A leading light in the Academy of Fine Arts, he was connected with various art societies such as the Society of Oriental Arts and the Indian Academy of Art either as president or patron. In recognition of its appreciation of his worth the Royal Academy of Art made him a Fellow. To stimulate art criticism in Bengal he extended his patronage to a group of young artists who started the well-known art quarterly "Lalita" and subsequently became joint-editor of the English edition of the journal.

Mr. Law, who was an attractive personality and a prominent figure in the cultural life of the province, always avoided limelight of publicity.

Forthcoming Municipal Electoral Rolls

Chief Executive Officer Seeks Co-operation Of
The Electorate

"THE objective of a correct and complete roll cannot be achieved in spite of all the efforts that might be put in and all the care and imagination that might be exercised by the Registering Authority and his staff, without the active assistance and co-operation of the electorate," stated Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer (Registering Authority) before a Press Conference in his room sometime ago on the subject of preparation of the Municipal Electoral Rolls for the next General Election of Councillors.

"There are 54 Constituencies into which Municipal Calcutta has been divided—82 General, 17 Muhammadan, 1 Anglo-Indian, 1 Labour and 8 Special Constituencies," he said.

Continuing Mr. Chatterji said:—

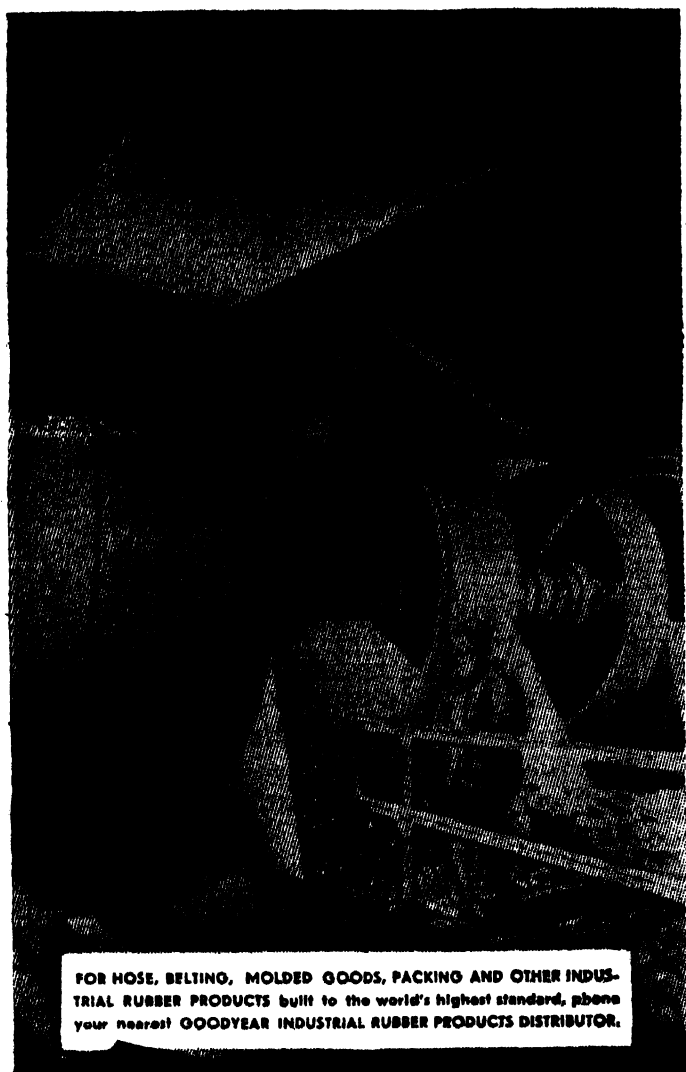
"It will be seen, the names of those who are qualified by virtue of having paid the consolidated rate or the license taxes to the Corporation or the Motor Vehicles Tax to the Provincial Government are compiled from the records or registers available; but in the case of a firm, company, joint-family or other association of individuals which has acquired any of these qualifications it is essential that the name of its representative is furnished to us, because a firm, company, joint-family or other association of individuals cannot be registered in its own name. Those among them who fail to get the names of their representatives entered in the preliminary roll to be published by the 15th November next, will have another opportunity to do so when claims and objections are invited with the publication of the preliminary roll.

"But the occupier or tenant of any premises who has paid rent for at least six months during the year 1945-46 at a rate not less than Rs. 25 per month and the owner (for not less than six consecutive months during the year 1945-46 of a hut in a bustee, on account of which a sum of not less than Rs. 12 has been paid during the said year in respect of the consolidated rate, must apply to the Chief Executive Officer in the prescribed form not later than the 30th September next to have their names entered in the registers to be maintained for the purpose. It is specially to be noted that in the case of these two classes of electors no name can appear in the preliminary roll unless the name has been entered in the register maintained for the purpose. Nor can the person prefer a valid claim later on if his name has been omitted from the register.

"Occupiers or tenants of premises and hut-owners in bustees are therefore advised to be serious about having their names entered in the registers and submit their applications without fail by the 30th September next."

Concluding he said that if all the qualified voters were enrolled the number of voters might be about 3 lakhs instead of 55,000.

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Health & Hygiene

The Treatment Of "Surgical" Tuberculosis At Leysin

[By Prof. A. ROLLIER.]

THE treatment of the various forms of "surgical" tuberculosis administrated at Leysin (Switzerland) seeks to re-establish the equilibrium upset by the disease in the two inseparable domains of the physical and moral being.

The lesions caused by the tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, i.e., by the so-called "surgical" tuberculosis of the bones, joints, glands, peritonium, genito-urinal organs, skin, etc., are always secondary infections due to an infection of the lungs. Any rational treatment must therefore also attack the primary manifestations of this general disease and has to act not only on the lesions themselves but also on the organic "province" whose state determines the development of the disease.

For this reason it is essential right from the start that the patient should benefit from the best climatic conditions, capable of invigorating the general and local defence centres of this body. In order to give patients the double benefit of this therapy Leysin is recommended since 1908 for climatic and helio-therapeutic cures, applied methodically and progressively to the whole body by placing the latter in its vital atmosphere of air and sunshine.

The "helio-Alpine" treatment, which is an excellent regenerator of the blood and humoral centres and powerfully stimulates all the organic defences, has proved at the same time to be the best medication for the "province" and the most rational therapy for the lesions owing to the determinative, cicatrizing and recalcifying effects of solar radiation, which are particularly pronounced at high altitudes.

To remain efficacious and safe, however, the sun cure, like any other active therapy, must be administrated in accordance with the principles of a technique and of a rigorous dosing, the rules of which have been established.

Always exactly adapted to the state of the patient, it must be dosed with extreme care and regulated in accordance with the general and local reactions of his body. Slowly progressive both in duration and extent, it must always be derivative, i.e., it must be started and ended at its lower extreme, in order to produce a definite decongestion of the abdominal and pectoral viscera. When this therapy is administrated in the perpetually fresh and invigorating atmosphere of high altitudes, it exercises a reconstituent effect on the patients which proceeds without reverses until they are completely cured.

The regenerating power of the helio-Alpine treatment affects all the organic system and in particular the skin. The various physiological functions of the skin are re-established and intensified by controlled contact with the air and the sunlight, and it thus becomes an extremely valuable defensive organ of the body, functioning as a protector, intensifying the circulation, stimulating the functions of the nerves and the process of elimination and that of external and internal secretion; for the skin is intimately connected with the endocrine system, which

it influences and by which it is itself influenced. It must be remembered that the direct action of solar radiation creates Vitamin D, which is indispensable for the development of the structure of the bones. Radiation also increases the immunizing properties of the teguments and favours the development of the pigment which provides the skin with remarkable antiseptic powers. Pigmented skin is not only resistant against physical factors (cold or heat) or infectious ones (microbial dermatoses), but it also becomes an accumulator of radiant energy.

A further effect of the helio-Alpine treatment is that which it exercises on the muscles. Under the influence of solar rays, which constitute the best message in that they draw the blood from the depths to the surface of the skin across the muscular layers, even patients compelled to remain in bed find their muscles are rejuvenated and rendered firm again, and that they gain a harmonious and often athletic shape. This development of the muscles provides the sparest backs with muscular supports which brace up the spine and actually form excellent natural corsets, a fact particularly appreciated by patients suffering from Pott's disease (tuberculosis of the vertebrae). By restoring their former tonicity to muscles and ligaments, helio-therapy reconstitutes the normal functions of these levers of the skeleton and thus favours the return of the articular functions whose social importance cannot be denied.

But the most striking effect of the helio-treatment is that which is obtained on the bones, and which can so well be observed by X-ray photography. At high altitudes the phosphocalcic metabolism is transformed by helio-therapy to such an extent that the amount of phosphate and calcium in the blood returns to, and often even surpasses, the normal state, thus contributing to the re-calcification of the bones in the regions which are always deprived of calcium by tuberculosis. We have in our possession more than 1,00,000 X-ray photographs which prove that there is no seat of tuberculosis of the bones however deep it may lie—that escapes this beneficial action of the sun's rays. The re-calcifying properties of helio-therapy do not only limit the destructive phase of the lesions, but they also favour the reconstructive phase in such a pronounced manner that the latter can often be considered as *restitutio ad integrum*.

Such results can only be obtained if the helio-Alpine treatment is combined with a rational orthopaedy, the principles of which we established right at the start of our activities. Its application needs rigorous discipline and every close and constant medical supervision. While eliminating all plaster apparatus, which is incompatible with helio-therapy as it injures the skin, the muscles and the skeleton, we have replaced by extension and correction devices which are accurately adapted to every case of tuberculosis of the bones and the joints. Allowing air and light to have access to the affected regions,

these devices highly simplified as they take into account the defensive properties of the skin and help to develop the muscles and to recalcify the structure of the bones in cases of osteo-arthritis.

Thanks to our devices for continuous extension, we are able to avoid compressive ulcerations and the pains caused thereby. Safeguarding the vitality of the cartilages, favouring blood circulation and local defence, our orthopaedy contributes towards the reconstitution of the articulatory surfaces and the recovery of all functional movements.

But to render the helio-Alpine treatment fully effectual, and to let the patient benefit by it to the highest possible degree, another type of orthopaedy must be added to that administered to the limbs. This is what we call "moral orthopaedy," for it is a well-known fact that the patient's morale influences the evolution of the illness to a great extent. Tuberculosis is a disease of long duration, whatever form it may assume. In most cases it is accompanied by some demoralising action due to economic or other worries, and this often impairs the psychological state of patients. And it is with a view to improving the psychological state that moral orthopaedy must be applied. Psychological helio-therapy is just as necessary as the treatment of the body. This psychological treatment shows the best results if it is applied in the spirit of Him who said, "I am the light of the world," and who can cure those that put their trust in Him.

To the general improvement of the patient's health applies also the social and divine law of work, which He imposed on Himself and which nobody can escape without punishment. The "Working cure" which we devised more than thirty years ago, if strictly adapted to the strength of the patient and dosed as carefully as helio-therapy itself, forms a real therapeutic method of three fold value moral, physical and economic. For this reason we have actually built up an organization, when we formed the "Clinique Manufacture Internationale" (International Working Clinic) in 1910, where our poorer patients benefit by paid work carried out with the aid of small machines placed on their beds. Having also a mechanical workshop at its disposal which is reserved for convalescents the International Working Clinic forms the first realisation of the readaption to work of cases of "surgical" tuberculosis.

The working cure does not only interest adult patients, but children also are occupied there in various ways. Apart from manual work of untold variety, they undergo a thorough and regular education under the tutorship of fully qualified masters and

lady-teachers. These courses which correspond to the curricula of primary and secondary schools, allow the children to resume their regular studies once they are cured.

In addition to this, our patients are systematically trained in medical gymnastics, these gymnastics being performed to music in accordance with the method devised by Margaret Morris. This method exercises an extremely favourable influence both on the moral and the physical well-being of the young patients. Of course only their sound limbs are called upon to perform these exercises.

Mention must be made, in conclusion, of the organisation of boy scout and girl guide patrols in our juvenile clinics, where these youngsters, although confined to bed, put into practice the magnificent laws of the scout movement, the fulfilment of one's duties, self-abnegation, mutual help and assistance, purity—whose ideal is expressed in the one word: Service—that divine duty, the doing of which is the essential of true happiness both for children and adults.—*National Newspaper Features, Madras.*

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS INEQUITABLE FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT IN INDIA

Deaths in India from tuberculosis, which numbered 5,00,000 a year before the war, are nearly double that figure now, and it is estimated that there are five infections to every death. In industrial areas like Cawnpore, the death rate has become very high.

Despite this, there are only 6,600 hospital beds available in the whole of India for tubercular patients; 70 sanatoria and hospitals and 124 clinics; only two centres for training health visitors (the number of trained visitors in the country is about 100), and two clinics for training doctors.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has been doing valuable work during the eight years of its existence but the response from the affiliated associations, numbering 34, and from State and Provincial Governments to its offer of expert advice and training facilities for doctors and health visitors is still not satisfactory. The Association initially made the mistake of returning 95 per cent. of the money collected to the provinces and States. Some of them have not utilized the money, and not all have kept in touch with the central body, much less sought its advice or assistance.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has no funds at its disposal to help needy patients, either directly or through its affiliated associations, and it is felt by many that an appeal for public donations, which has not yet been attempted, will yield substantial results.

Some provinces and States have asked for expert advice which was given by Dr. P. V. Benjamin, Technical Adviser to the Association.

A recent report of the Association says that two post-graduate refresher courses were held in 1945 and one early in 1946; 66 doctors in all attended these courses. Four health visitors were trained in 1945 and 12 are at present receiving instruction. Doctors were taken in at the Lady Lillithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli, and in the New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic for training. The Association proposes to utilise the facilities available in the Lady Lillithgow Sanatorium and the New Delhi Clinic for training nurses as well. The former has now 190 beds, and plans for further development are being considered. The New Delhi Clinic has made encouraging progress of attracting the collaboration of the general public and medical practitioners.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, C. P. has requested other provinces and prominent States to send representatives of the Education Department and especially those in charge of physical education to the All-India Physical Education Conference to be held at Delhi from October 13 to 17.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will preside over the conference.

Col. Taylor, Inspector, Physical Training, GHQ., New Delhi, and Lt.-Col. Mohindra Singh, Commandant-Principal, Army Physical Training School, Ambala, are attending the conference with a number of Army physical instructors who will demonstrate physical training methods used in the Army.



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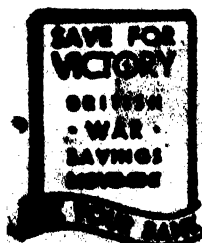
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Calcutta News & Views

NO TRAM SERVICE ON AUGUST 16

The Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union at a meeting in the University Institute Hall on the night of the 15th August decided to observe one-day strike on 16th August which had been declared "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League "to maintain the solidarity of the workers in their fight against British imperialism." Mr. Mohammed Ismail, the President of the Union, was in the chair.

KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN EXPLAINS DIRECT ACTION

Asked on August 9 by the United Press of India to clarify the implications of "Direct Action," Khwaja Nazimuddin, ex-Premier of Bengal and a member of the Muslim League Working Committee, said in the course of an interview (published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of August 12):—

"There are hundred and one ways in which we can create difficulties, specially when we are not restricted to non-violence. The Muslim population of Bengal know very well what "direct action" would mean and so we need not bother to give them any lead."

Asked how the "direct action" day should be observed, Mr. Nazimuddin said, "There should be complete hartal throughout the country. It should be a peaceful demonstration. Processions and public meetings should be held everywhere to explain the resolution of the League Council which calls upon the Muslim Nation to be ready for action as soon as the directive comes from the League High Command."

Mr. Nazimuddin concluded by hoping that every Muslim would devote sometime every day to the realisation of the solemnity of the League Council's latest decision.

BENGAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED

In view of the abnormal situation prevailing in Calcutta the Bengal Legislative Council which met after a fortnight's recess on the 2nd September, was adjourned without transacting any business till September 12.

During this period all meetings of Select Committees will also be kept in abeyance.

The adjournment motion on the Calcutta situation tabled by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress) wanted to discuss the failure of the Bengal Government to maintain law and order, peace and tranquillity in the city of Calcutta as from the 16th August last for full four days resulting in riots of unparalleled savagery, casualties mounting to about 5,000 killed and about 10,000 wounded, besides breaking of shops and houses, setting them to fire and looting of properties worth crores of rupees, no proper and timely steps having been taken to prevent them from occurring.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY ALSO ADJOURNED

The Bengal Assembly formally met on the 2nd September, after 17 days just to adjourn until 4-30 p.m. on September 12.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Tofazzal Ali, who was in the chair, announced that the sitting was adjourned in consultation with different party leaders.

CITY TRANSPORT SERVICES IN RIOT-TIME

Mr. Md Ismail Councillor Calcutta Corporation and President, Bus-Workers Union, issued week before last the following statement to the Press:—

"Stray assaults are being made on Bus Drivers and Conductors. In the city under Section 144, the Government and its Executives, specially the Police Commissioner, is directly

responsible for the maintenance of the City Transport. But the Police Commissioner, it is learnt, has expressed his inability to provide adequate protection for the Bus Drivers and Conductors and has advised them not to ply buses in dangerous areas. I strongly condemn this attitude of the Police Commissioner which will only help to worsen the traffic situation in the city and will add to panic among the citizens and, therefore, I demand that immediate arrangements be made for the protection of the Essential Service Workers in general and Bus drivers and conductors in particular, specially in the dangerous areas."

MR. FAZLUL HUQ JOINS LEAGUE

Mr. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal and Leader of the Krishak Proja Party, on Sunday, the 1st September, signed a declaration that he was willing to serve the Muslim League with his life.

Interviewed, Mr. Fazlul Huq stated that a deputation of about 300 Muslims met him and discussed with him the question of his joining the League, Mr. Fazlul Huq said that there was a ban on his entry into the League and unless the ban was removed he could not join it. Upon this members of the deputation suggested to Mr. Huq that he should sign a declaration that he was not against the League as an organisation and that he was willing to serve the organisation with his life.

Mr. Fazlul Huq wrote this declaration. The deputation then went away stating that they would take whatever steps might be necessary to take Mr. Fazlul Huq into the League.

In a statement published a few days after, Mr. M. A. Imnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, withdrew the ban he had placed on Mr. Huq.

HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF MAHADEV DESAI

The services rendered by the late Mahadev Desai to the cause of the country was gratefully recalled by his countrymen at a public meeting held in observance of the fourth anniversary of the death of this great son of India at 65, Bowbazar Street on the 15th August last.

Paying his tribute, Mr. Amulya Roy said that Mahadev Desai was a scholar, patriot and a first rate journalist. He came in touch with Mahatma Gandhi at the time of Champaran movement and from that time he became his sincere follower and was his right hand man up to the last days of his life. He loved his motherland from the core of his heart and sacrificed his life for the salvation of Mother India behind the prison bars.

Mr. Sachin Mitra said that Mahadev Desai was a strong believer in non-violence and he preached it to his countrymen throughout his life.

HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORDER

A petition addressed to the Governor of Bengal, has, it is understood, been submitted through the Revenue Minister signed by a large number of citizens of Calcutta.

In it, they point out the defects of the Rent Control Order and make suggestions for its improvement. Among the signatories are Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mr. S. K. Roy Chaudhury, Mr. D. N. Mukherji (ex-Mayors of Calcutta), Haji Md. Ishaque, Mr. Nurul Huq, Mr. M. A. Jabbar and many others.

RELEASE OF ALL PRE-REFORM POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Bengal Government have released all pre-reform political prisoners.

The cases of 1942 August prisoners and of all persons who may be considered to be political prisoners including members of the I.N.A. are under consideration of the Government.

The pre-reform political prisoners numbered 30. Of them 23 were lodged in Alipore Central Jail and the rest in Dacca Jail.

The period of incarceration of these prisoners ranged between 10 and 16½ years. They included persons convicted in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Red case, the Inter provincial Conspiracy case, the Hili Dacuity case and the Titagarh Conspiracy case.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

No fewer than twenty-five persons including some girl students received injuries as a result of a lathi charge by police at the gates of the Imperial Bank of India on Strand Road shortly after 9 in the morning on the 14th August last.

The injured were picketing before the Bank Building in connection with the strike of its employees.

Following the incident, students of different schools and colleges in the city came out of their classes formed into a procession and parading different thoroughfares invaded the Bengal Assembly compound in the afternoon when the House was in session.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy who at the request of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Congress Party, appeared in the Assembly compound, addressing the demonstrators, promised an enquiry into the incident.

In the evening, a largely attended public meeting was held at Wellington Square where speeches were made condemning the "brutal lathi charge on peaceful picketers".

There was baton charge on the pickets at the gate of the Imperial Bank of India on Strand Road on the morning of the 15th August last, the 15th day of the strike by the Indian staff of the Bank.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, appeared on the scene soon after the incident and assured that the Bengal Government would take up the matter.

ALL-INDIA RADIO STRIKE ENDS

The strike of artistes of All-India Radio, Calcutta, was called off by the Artistes' Association, Bengal, from the morning of the 15th August, following an agreement being reached between the Association and the Deputy Director-General, All-India Radio, Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan.

The boycott started on the 11th August last following a decision taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 'Artistes' Association the previous day. The movement was supported by several women's and students' organizations including the All-Bengal Mahila Atma-Raksha Samity, the Chatri Sangha, the Students' Federation and the Students' Congress.

About 400 artistes participated in the boycott which discontinued the general programme of the Station for four days.

COATES MEDAL FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Coates medal of the Calcutta University, for 1945, for the best original research in medicine has been awarded to

(Continued at the foot of Col. 2)

"DIRECT ACTION" DAY

MAMMOTH MUSLIM MEETING AT MAIDAN

Over one lakh of Muslims, according to the "Star of India" of August 20, gathered on the Maidan in the afternoon of the 16th August in observance of the Direct Action Day in Calcutta.

Long before the appointed time processions from the different Muslim quarters in the City including the industrial areas of Greater Calcutta, wended their way through the principal streets with bands and banners.

In the absence of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Khawaja Nazimuddin presided. Mr. Suhrawardy joined the meeting later.

Khawaja Nazimuddin congratulated the Muslim on the disciplined fashion in which they had behaved since the morning under trying circumstances. The proceedings of the meeting would be short, he said, to enable people to return home and look after their hearths and homes.

He emphasised that Pakistan was the goal of Muslims and whosoever opposed it was the foe. Congress intransigence and British treachery had stood in the way. But the British had no idea as to how Muslims would react to this frustration. All Muslims, young and old, rich and poor would, if necessary, make the supreme sacrifice in the cause of the Millat. "Keep yourselves in readiness and be disciplined for without that factor there can be no progress" concluded Khawaja Sahib.

Mr. Ghaznafur Ali Khan, a Muslim League leader from the Punjab, said that how Wavell was sadly in error if he allowed himself to imagine that ten crores of Muslims were weak because they were decent. He warned the Viceroy that the day Pandit Nehru had the oaths of office administered to him, His Excellency would be held responsible for the headlong precipitation of a civil war. There could be no question, he added, of wresting freedom from the Hindus "who are slaves and consequently do not possess it". Their real fight was against the British Government.

Mr. Suhrawardy who spoke last read a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting. It, inter alia, condemned the British Government for breach of faith with the Muslims and for gross betrayal.

The Chief Minister exhorted the Muslims to remain calm and not to indulge in violence as that would be not in keeping with the plans of the Muslim League as contemplated at present.

After detailing the different stages of the betrayal of the Muslims by the British during the negotiations and after, Mr. Suhrawardy threw down a challenge to the Congress: "I invite the Congress to come and rule over us and we shall see how they accomplish it. Without the Muslims India can have no peace. It, as proposed, an Interim Government is formed the foundation of civil war would be well and truly laid."

TRAM STRIKE IN KARACHI

DISLOCATION OF CITY TRANSPORT SERVICES

Employees of the East India Tramway Company went on strike on the 28th August resulting in the dislocation of the city's transport facilities.

Prior to resorting to the strike leaders of the employees held a discussion with the Sind Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain Kidavatulla on the adjudicator's award but failed to arrive at any satisfactory settlement.

Dr. S. Banerjee, the Mitra Research Scholar of the Calcutta Tropical School of Medicine. The medal is awarded every five years.

The Mitra Research Scholarship Endowment was created by Mrs. K. M. Mitra to perpetuate the memory of her husband Dr. Mitra, formerly Home Minister, Kashmir State, who died of diabetes. Dr. Banerjee is the second scholar under the endowment since 1942. He has been working mainly on the relation of vitamin "C" with diabetes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE**CALCUTTA RIOTS****Petition Against Chief Minister Dismissed**

On the 4th September last a petition of complaint was moved against the Minister-in-Charge of Law and Order, Government of Bengal, the police force attached to the Taltollah and Jorasanko thanas, and several Muslim hooligans before Maj Mohsin Ali, Extra Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, by Mr. Sudhanshu Kumar Bose, advocate, on behalf of Mr. Narendra Chandra Das, Secretary of three firms—two in Wellesley Street and one on Harrison Road.

It was stated in the petition that the opposite party No. 1, as a member of the Muslim League Party and ex Premier of Bengal, had August 16 (the League's "Direct Action Day") declared as a holiday in the province despite the protests of other sections of Muslims and Hindus. From the morning of 16 direct action was started by the followers of the Muslim League who began to force people to observe a hartal.

Later in the day, the opposite party No. 3 (Muslim hooligans), armed with weapons, began to form themselves into unlawful assemblies, specially, amongst other places, in front of the petitioner's places of business in Wellesley Street and Harrison Road, with the object of looting and committing theft in respect of the properties of the complainant's shops. He alleged that they broke open the locks and doors of his shop at Harrison Road and looted all the stock-in-trade worth about Rs. 21,000. The next day they made similar attempts to loot his shops in Wellesley Street but could not remove any valuable articles.

The petitioner further alleged that he had sought help from the officers of the local police stations but they expressed their inability to interfere on the ground that "they had no instructions to meddle in such affairs."

The petitioner's information was that the opposite party No. 1 "purposely misused his powers and caused the police to refrain from exercising their powers and discharging their duties at the time when direct action in the form of looting, arson and murder was already in progress, and that the opposite party No. 1 conducted himself in a manner calculated to promote enmity between classes." The petitioner submitted that if a thorough and effective investigation were held into the matter by a competent and responsible officer having no interest in any party, the real culprits might be brought to book.

The petitioner prayed for orders requesting the Commissioner of Police to make a thorough investigation either personally or through his Deputy in the Detective Department.

The magistrate, dismissing the petition, passed the following orders:—"This is a petition against the Hon'ble Chief Minister being in charge of Law and Order, though he has not been named, as also against the police force of Taltolla and Jorasanko stations and several unknown Mahommedan hooligans. The specific allegations made against the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the police force concerned are that the latter did not prevent the commission of a cognizable offence by accused No. 3 (hooligans) at the instance of the former.

"No evidence whatever has been alleged in the petition that the Hon'ble Chief Minister acted in such a way. Nor can he say who was the police officer or officers who told him this story. Even if such evidence was referred to in the petition of complaint, this court is debarred from taking cognizance under Section 197 Cr. P. C.

"I therefore dismiss the petition under Section 203 Cr. P. C. both for the fantastic and unbelievable nature of the allegations and for the legal bar pointed out above."

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 17th August, 1946.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 600 (Exclusive of riot deaths) against 653 and 683 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 45. The general death-rate of the week was 11.94 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th August, 1946, was 502 against 544 and 586 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 42 and 86 respectively against 49 and 91 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.40 per mille per annum.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 11.10.

There were 85 deaths from respiratory diseases against 89 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 98 against 109 and 97 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 19 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 14 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 15.68 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding this, the death-rate was 15.52.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

(II)

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 24th August, 1946.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 573 (Exclusive of riot deaths) against 609 and 653 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 121. The general death-rate of the week was 11.40 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 24th August, 1946, was 484 against 502 and 544 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 102 respectively against 42 and 86 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.00 per mille per annum.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 10.94.

There were 95 deaths from respiratory diseases against 85 in the previous week.

There were 24 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 89 against 98 and 109 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 28 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 9 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 14.24 per mille.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

(III)

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 31st August, 1946

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 682 (exclusive of riot deaths) against 573 and 600 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 9. The general death-rate of the week was 13.57 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st August, 1946, was 571 against 484 and 502 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 3 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against

1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 104 respectively against 48 and 102 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.97 per mille per annum.

There were 12 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17.12.

There were 103 deaths from respiratory diseases against 95 in the previous week.

There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis against 24 in the previous week.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered was 111 against 89 and 98 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 11 from fevers, 34 from bowel-complaints and 16 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.76 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 17.12.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

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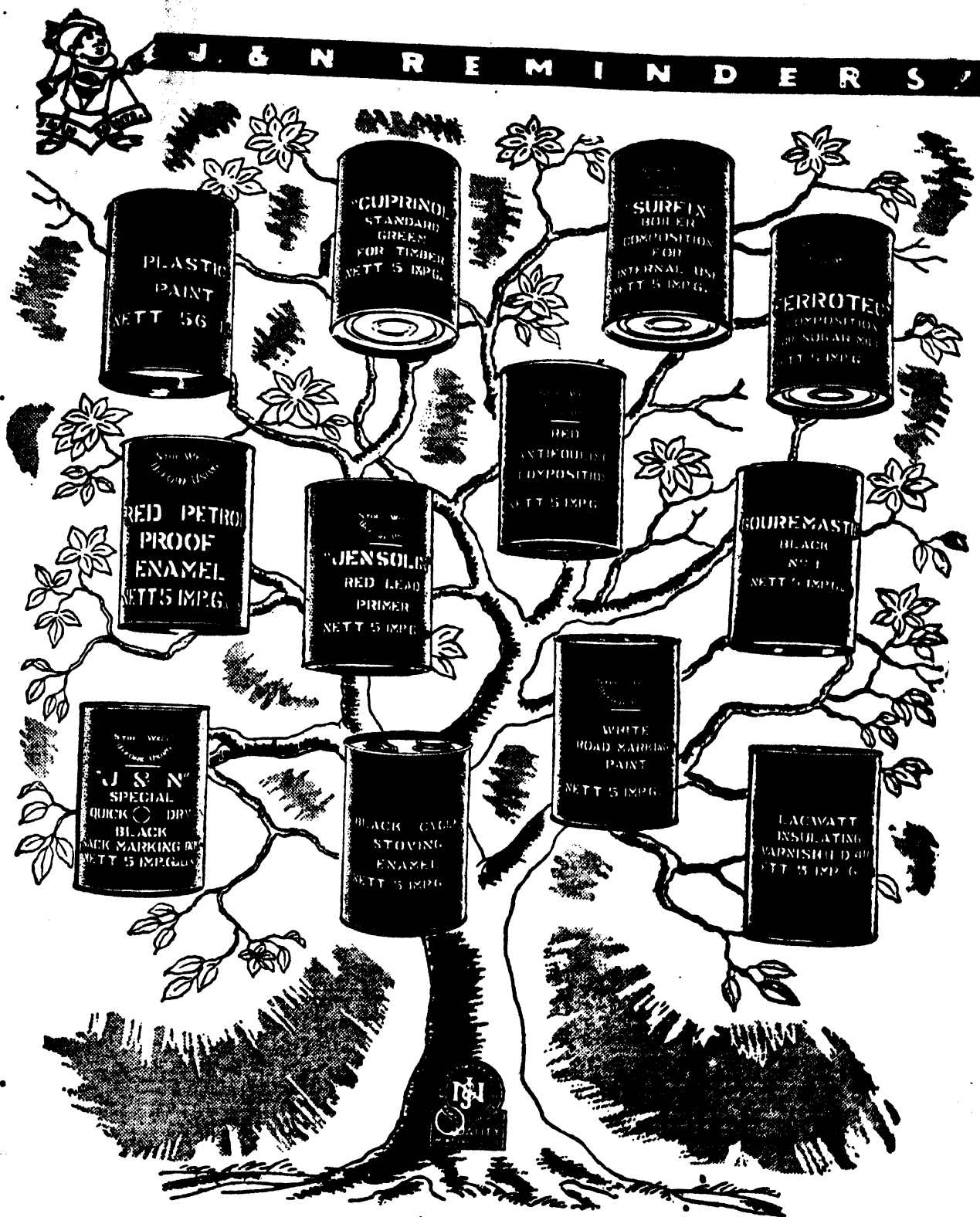
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed. "Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Shifting of boundary wall at Baghbazar Metal Depot in Ward No. 1. Tenders for the above will be opened on 26th September, 1946. The rates quoted in the tenders will hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th September, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

120. Repairs to Checking Clerks' quarters at 1, Fenwick Bazar Street in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 183, dated 14th August, 1946, (15 days).

121. Providing a wooden rack in Central Laboratory Department in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 139, dated 14th August, 1946, (7 days).

122. Repairs to footpath of Chowringhee Road in Wards Nos. 16 and 17.—Rs. 739, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

123. Repairs to footpath of Loudon Street.—Rs. 626, dated 14th August, 1946, (21 days).

124. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 15 to 49 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 716, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

125. Repairs to footpath of Wellesley Street from premises Nos. 1 to 40 in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 656, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

126. Repairs to footpath of Rawdon Street.—Rs. 852, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

127. Repairs to roofs of out-houses and stores and southern & western boundary walls in Central Stores.—Rs. 862, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

128. Repairs to latrines and godown in the Condemned Stores in Entally Yard.—Rs. 725, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

129. Repairing and raising boundary walls (with gate) between Pipe Yard & Metal Yard in Central Stores.—Rs. 893, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

130. Repairs to footpath of Sarat Ghose Street & Haralal Das Street.—Rs. 289, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

131. Repairs to footpath of Free School Street from premises Nos. 1 to 14.—Rs. 775, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

132. Repairs to footpath of Nasiruddin Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 489, dated 14th August, 1946, (15 days).

133. Repairs to footpath of Russel Street in Ward 16.—Rs. 747, dated 14th August, 1946, (1 month).

134. Repairs to footpath of Lower Circular Road, between Loudon Street and Theatre Road in Ward 17.—Rs. 719, dated 14th August, 1946, (3 weeks).

135. Providing a hanging rack in Government Audit Department in Central Municipal Building.—Rs. 923, dated 16th July, 1946, (3 weeks).

136. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 947, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

137. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters at Lansdowne Dhobikhana in Ward 21.—Rs. 731, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

138. Repairs to footpath off 8, 18, 44, 68 etc. in Syed Ameer Ali Avenue.—Rs. 945, dated 2nd September, 1946, (3 weeks).

139. Repairs to Steam Roller Shed in Entally Workshop.—Rs. 745, dated 2nd September, 1946, (3 weeks).

140. Repairs to Nikashi Drain No. 11 between Syphon Nos. 1 and 11 at Hughes Road in Ward 18.—Rs. 459, dated 2nd September, 1946 (1 month).

141. Reconstruction of boundary wall in Asphaltum Department at Chingrighatta.—Rs. 941, dated 2nd September, 1946, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 2nd September, 1946.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 18th September, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

142. Repairs to the Crematorium building (new) at Topsia.—Rs. 915, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

143. Repairs to flank at Deodar Street in Ward 21.—Rs. 460, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

144. Repairs to kerb & channel stones in Dikhusa Street in Ward 21.—Rs. 678, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

145. Repairing and relaying kerb & channel stones in Chattoo Babu Lane in Ward 19.—Rs. 587, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

146. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement between premises Nos. 105 & 105/10A, Karaya Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 156, dated 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

147. Repairs to surface drain at Bamanpara Lane in Ward 21.—Rs. 281, 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

148. Repairs to bathing platforms at Chingrighatta Road & New Tangra Road in Ward 18.—Rs. 500, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

149. Repairs to bathing platforms in Ward 19.—Rs. 325, 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

150. Repairs to 6 in. S. W. pipe sewer in the road joining Ananda Palit Road & Middle Road, Entally.—Rs. 904, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

151. Repairs to the fencing alongside Municipal Railway line from Matpukur towards Chingrighatta.—Rs. 690, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

152. Repairs to bathing platform at Ali-muddin Street in Ward 14.—Rs. 268, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

153. Repairs to culvert opposite 11, Seal Lane in Ward 18.—Rs. 298, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 9th September, 1946.

Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 306 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (III B.C. of 1933) that the Roads and Busters Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to cancel the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street connecting Munshigunge Road with Tolly's Nullah which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 29th January, 1930.

Any person having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 26th September, 1946.

A copy of the plan showing the alignment proposed to be abandoned may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office:

The 11th September 1946

Drainage Department

To All P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT NO. III AND DHAPPA

Re:—Repairs to the Screw pile Bridge Over Raja Khul.

DEAR SIRS,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 23rd September, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,

Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,

The 9th September, 1946.

To All P. I. Contractors,
District IV.

Re:—Repairs to two Latrines at Mamurpur Drainage Pumping Station.

DEAR SIRS,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 25th September, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,

Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.

The 9th September, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Purna Chatterji & Sm. Durga Bala Deb for self and as guardian of Probhat, Prokash and Prodosh Chandra Chatterji, minors for transfer of their rights and interests in respect of Stalls Nos. 13, 14, and 15, in Flower Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Messrs. Chandji Prasad Mullick and Aditya Prasad Paul. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from dated hereof.

ABUL QASIM,

Superintendent

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 15th August, 1946.

GRAPHITE

PHONE-8-8-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

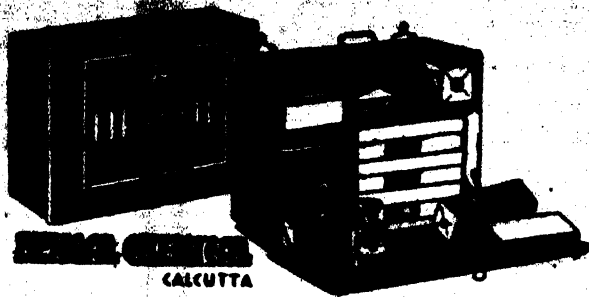
Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 44	1 18 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Butter.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.						
" 164-166	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-5 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3 & 5	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 3, 12" & 13"	As. 5 each	Potato.
S 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betal— 3 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.
4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-misconduct by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

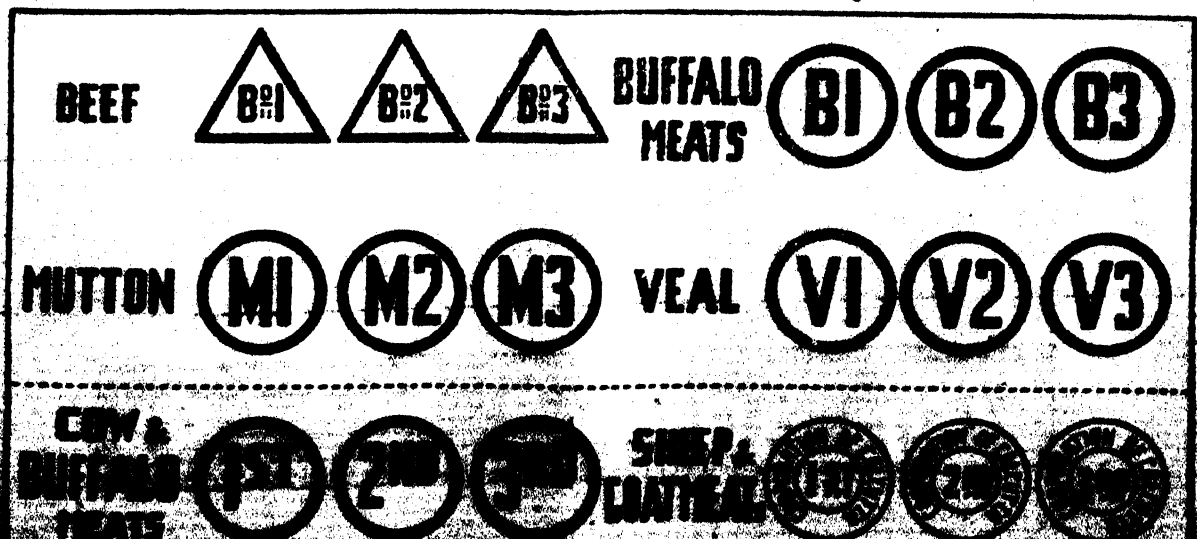
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	...	...	...	—	Downward	As it was
Beef	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	—	Downward	As it was
Dry "	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Poultry	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fish	...	...	...	Upward.	Downward	—

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
and Sanitary
Engineering

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th September, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Breast per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Curry Beef	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	Head each	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Flank & undercut per seer	2 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	Leg per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 6 0
Ham per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	Loins ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rib	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	Shoulder ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Round ..	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	LAMB.				
Strain ..	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Foot (Kidney)	2 0 0	4 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0	2 12 0		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	2 8 0	2 10 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 14 0							
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			MUTTON				
Quills each	0 14 0	1 8 0							
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Chops per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Breast ..	2 12 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	1 12 0	2 8 0			Curry Mutton per seer	2 12 0	2 8 0		
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0			Leg per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Liver per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			Saddle per lb.	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 0 0				Heart ..	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Smoked Ham ..	2 0 0				Liver ..	1 12 0	2 4 0		
Back Bacon ..	2 0 0				Brain ..	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Stricky Bacon ..	1 12 0				Tongue ..	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Pork Sausages ..	1 2 0	1 8 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Pork ..	1 4 0	1 12 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Head (entire) each	1 4 0	1 8 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 12 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 2 0	1 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 12 0	2 12 0		
Stricky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	2 12 0	2 8 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Salted Ham per lb.	2 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee ..	4 0 0	6 8 0		
Pigs Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0			Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0			Papadams per 100	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Garmon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 8 0	4 12 0		
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 8 0	2 0 0			Dry Prawns per seer	2 8 0	4 4 0		
Belogno ..	1 12 0	2 8 0							
Compressed Pork	1 12 0	2 4 0							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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INDIA

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chicken (Broth), (3oz)	1 3 0	1 8 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oven "	8 8 0	8 8 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 7 6		Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0		Do. American		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery " each	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 10 0	2 14 0	Cucumber per score	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	3 2 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Delicious per seer.		
Turkey Cock "	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	18 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			*Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 5 0	0 8 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lot	1 10 0	1 12 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 2 6	Badana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 8 0	2 10 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			*Leek per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 6	Cocunut each	0 3 0	0 4 8
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 8	Country Apples per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	Lettuce per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Geeseberry per seer		
Do. (special) per score	3 4 0	3 6 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nask 1 lb.	2 4 0	2 12 0
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kabel p. box (large)		
Guinea fowl "	4 0 0	8 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge "			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peahen "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red "	0 8 0	0 7 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Flowers each			*Parasit per seer	0 14 0	1 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Quail "			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 2 0
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz	1 8 0	2 0 0
Salpeta per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each	2 0 0	
Snipes "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large) "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Simla "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Khurbane "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (ootton) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
Wild Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snake Coil "	0 4 8	0 5 8	Kesur China per seer		
Sand Geomoe each			Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 15 0	1 8 0	Lime patty per score	0 14 0	1 4 0
Wild Duck (special) each	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling "			Lemon (English) per doz.		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 15 0	1 14 0	Lichees per 100 (Monsaffur)		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. (Hen) "	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 12 0	1 4 0	Locket per score		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	1 10 0	1 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 12 0	0 15 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0		*Do. Shillong (Conti.)			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
*Beetroot Darjeeling lb.		0 5 0	*Rhubarb per lb.		0 5 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Fulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Sipia		
*Do. French Darjeeling		0 8 6	Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasilie		
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Brinjal " seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score		
Cabbage each	1 14 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
Do. (Simla) per seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Himsagore	2 12 0	4 0 0
Do. Darjeeling lb.		0 4 0	Tomato per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfull		
Do. (Ranchi)	2 8 0	2 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 6 0	Do. Kanchan		
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bombay		
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 5 6	Do. Ranchi "	2 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	4 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling		0 4 6	Mulberry per score		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Moscom per doz.	2 8 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Poonas "	2 0 0	2 12 0
			each	0 6 0	0 7 0	Bombay "	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
			Red " per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Darjeeling 2-4	1 0 0	
			Tarat per seer	0 5 6	0 6 0	Do. Madras per doz.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Kankrols per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 8-10	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, P. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

B
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D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ban per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 8	2 0 0
inapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	reaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Chilgoos per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 0 0		Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sofata 3-10 ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	4 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
inapple Orange Bunch ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Star Apple per score ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Amritnagar " ...	0 19 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 8 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
opays Jessore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	2 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...	4 0 0	5 8 0	Khurma per seer ...		
inapple per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	lb. ...		
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...	1 0 0		Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
inapple Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
inapple each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
inapple half each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	C. Apples 4-8 ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
inapple Fresh per lb. ...	28 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
inapple S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...			DRY FRUITS			Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Do. Lihy do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Wainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. S. Africa per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	per packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0					Do. (Sunkist) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
inapple America dry p. lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Cake Raisin per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
inapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
inapple fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
"H. (New) 45-50	1 0 0	Cheese.	"P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
						" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"F. G. 2	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	"F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Data temporarily omitted.

(Continued on page 413)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DEY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 16 8	
Mango Juice ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	seer ...			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin —	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0	seer ...			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Bombay " ...		2 8 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Dinapur " ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...		0 6 0	*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Cow's Ghee " ...			California flour per bag			per md. ...	1 6 0	
Butter Ghee " ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (wholes		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...	4 1 0		California flour No. 2		Control	sale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
MILK AND CREAM.			per seer ...		Price	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. White per seer ...					to
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...		0 5 6			1 0 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Wheat " " ...		0 5 6	Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 0 0			to
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Suji " ...		0 8 0			0 8 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	2 12 0	3 10 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Kohi per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 0	Plum Cake ...	1 6 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake "Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 8 0	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...	0 4 0		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe ...			*DALDA VEGETABLE			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe ...			GHEE			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			1 lb. tin ...		1 1 0	Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	5 lb. tin ...		4 13 6	lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	10 lb. tin ...		9 0 0	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 8 0	2 14 0	Gur per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 12 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 9 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	3 4 0	3 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			" " " "		
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 12 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	white) ...			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain)			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Bengal " " ...			Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...		Control	Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arabar " " ...		Price	Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...	2 12 0	3 8 0	Chola " " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Kharl Masoor " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " " ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		*Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandal " ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6				
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		BUTTER.		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 5 0	Selling	Polsons " " ...	2 6 0	Sales
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...		Price	Champion " " ...	2 5 0	Tax.
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...					
• Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Lard ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...	1 5 6	
			No. 1 ...		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 2	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2 ...			hold) ...		
						Nice ...	1 5 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIFTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 1 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 8 6	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 4 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre	0 18 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 0 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 9
Thin Arrowroot "	1 12 8	3 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 4 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 0 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 18 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	3 8 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-lb		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb,		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
			Mountain Bonquet			con per lb.		
			1 lb. packet	3 0 0		Oatmeal (Australia)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Red Spot "	1 7 6		Roiled Oats (Canadian)		
			Gold Dust "	1 10 6		per tin		
			Star Dust "	1 8 0		Frugneit's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			LOOSE TEA			nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 4 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large		
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 8
			DUST TEA			*Eko's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	3 15 8
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Elberman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 6 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 0
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Kruschen Salt		
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		tor 1½ Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		Do. 8 Oz. "	1 0 0	
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Pepper			Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	PAINTS.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 13 0		per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0				

*Controlled Price.

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(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
O.V.F. Veg. 4, 13 & 14.	0 4 0 each.	Vegetables.	Onion 4 & 5.	3 5 8 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Betal 6.	0 3 0	Betal leaves.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patat	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Allgarh " ...			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil	1 2 6		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deahi Boiled			Cocoanut Oil	1 4 6		Goat & Khasi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 6		Other		
Buppal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 8 6		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white)			Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patnal whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajura			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalsi Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 14 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 3 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 0 0		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kacha)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalsi Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 2 0	2 4 0
Do. (Khari)	0 9 0	0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 5 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi			Cocoanut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 14 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		4 12 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadwa do.		5 0 0	Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4-6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer	3 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Penta	0 0 0	8 0 0	Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 6	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Olga-		
Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12-32	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4-6	1 0 0		Passing Show Olga-		
Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bhali)		0 6 6	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Flour (Whole Meal)		0 5 6	Patat (Desi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patat per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 10 0		Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 3 0	0 4 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each			(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)			Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. bulk		
			Pena	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0	2 0 0			
			Bhetki	2 12 0	2 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish		2 8 0			

*Noted. N. P. Prices vary according to supply.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th July, 1946

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul	—		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia	—		Dinaipori Khatari Bhog	—	
Goat per seer " "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—		Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz	—		Do. (Medium) " "	—	
EGGS			Do. Langra 2-3	1 0 0		Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Bhastara	—		Hilly (old) per md.	—	
Fowls " "	1 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Kallout	—		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	
			Do. Fazil 2-4	1 0 0		Jhingasal per md.	—	
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari 6-16	1 0 0		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Totapuri	—		Do. No. 2 per md.	—	
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sapeda	—		Chamormoni	—	
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz	—		Balam (old) per md.	—	
Ginger " "	0 0 8	0 0 6	Do. Himasagar	—		Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	
Patli Lemon each	0 4 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh	—		maund (old)	—	
Ladies finger per seer	0 0 8	0 0 6	Kharbuza per seer	—		Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	
Kagdi Lemon per pair	0 4 0		Orange Ichangore	—		per maund	—	
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Madras	—		Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	
Do. Bombay " "			Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund	—	
Do. Country " "	0 8 0	0 8 6	Do. Nagpur 4-6	—		Kamini per maund	—	
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 8 0	0 11 0	Do. Bombay	—		Peshwar Rice per md.	—	
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	—		Dhaki Chata	—	
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	—		Fine per seer	—	
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	—		Coarse " "	—	
Country " "			Pears 6-15	1 0 0		Medium " "	—	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 6 0	0 12 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	0 12 0	1 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	
seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Country each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Java	—	
Do. Dist per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	
Do. Hilly " "	0 9 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Mustard Oil	—	
Cabbage " "	1 0 0		Do. Martaban per score	—		Salt per seer	—	
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer	—				
Peas Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer	—		Flour " "	—	
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer	—		Atta " "	—	
Do. Deshi " "	0 8 0		Do. Kandahar	—		Sujee " "	—	
Beans " "		0 8 0	Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer	—	
Squash " "	0 12 0		Raisin (Rad) per seer	—		Chandausi Atta per md.	—	
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer	—	
Green Mangoes each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Almond shelled	3 0 0		Fine per seer	—	
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	5 0 0				
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer	—		DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6-12	1 0 0		Water melon Goalando	—		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kulu 1-2	1 0 0		Do. Deshi each	—		Mug Dal " "	0 9 0	
Do. Peshwari	—		Do. Farukabad	—		Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital	—		Do. Quetta	—		Kalai " "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0		Do. Bhagalpur each	—		Khesari " "	0 6 0	0 7 0
Apricot " "	2 0 0		Sarbatli Lemon	—		Mosoor (split)	0 7 0	
Batavia each	0 10 0	1 8 0	Musembi 6-12	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bal fruit each	0 3 0	0 12 0	Walnut per seer	—		Mator	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0		Ohana Dal	0 10 0	
Do. dry each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Nut Ground " "	—				
Chilghosa " "	—	5 0 0	Sharifa	—		TEA.		
Dates Arab " "	1 8 0		Nona (each)	—		Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Do. Bagdad " "	—	1 0 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	—	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—		Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Nadi	—		Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	
Do. Quetta " "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Aligarh " "	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	—		Jessore " per seer	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia	—		Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	—	1 8 0	Pabna " "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	—	
Kesur Deshi " "	2 0 0		Darbhangha " "	—		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khehau " "	4 0 0		Masafpur	—		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajao Nuts	—		Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Ichis Country per 100	—		Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mosafpur per	—		Bhalas Ghee	4 6 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	
Black Raisins per score	—		FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 8 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—	—	
Plums per score 1 lb.	—		Bhetkee per Br.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	
Jamrul " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Prawns " "	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	
Golapjam	—		Hilsa " "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	
Penial per seer	—	0 12 0	Rohi " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	" " Bulk	—	
Kancha-Mita Mango per	—		Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	ewi & Swan per tin	—	
Score	—		Small fish	—	1 8 0	" " Bulk	—	
Shunk Ali per seer	—		Chital	—		Monkey Brand per tin	—	
Safata 8-12	1 0 0		Orab per pair	0 4 0	0 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	
Mango (Loon Bandel)	—		Koi per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	(White)	0 8 0	Centre-
			Singhee per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		lled ship
			Magoor per seer (small)	—		(Red)	—	
			Do. (large)	2 8 0	3 12 0	Snowflake per tin	—	
			Gaida	2 8 0	3 0 0	Soft Coke per md	—	1 8 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

ARTICLES		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.				FLOUR.				
Poon per seer	---	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per	---	---	---	Flour per seer (Rationed)	---	---	---	
Do. (Cut pieces)	---	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)	---	---	---	Sujee Do.	---	0 80	---	
Shlong	---	2 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer	---	0 60	0 80	Atta Brown Do.	---	0 80	---	
Lobster	---	2 40	2 120	Raddish (Country) per	---	---	---	Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	---	0 80	---	
Bagda	---	2 00	2 40	score	---	---	---	Wheat	---	0 80	---	
Bhangaur	---	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer	---	---	---	RICE.				
Bhetki	---	2 00	2 80	Sweet Potatoes "	---	0 30	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	---	0 100	---	
Other Fish	---	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	---	0 40	0 80	Do. do. "B"	---	0 60	---	
Hilsa	---	2 120	3 00	New Potato	---	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "C"	---	0 40	---	
Koi & Magoor	---	5 00	6 00	FRUITS.				SUNDRIES.				
Parsay	---	2 00	2 80	Mangoes 2-4	---	---	---	Mustard Oil per seer	---	---	---	
Crab each	---	0 20	0 80	Grapes	---	6 00	---	(Rationed)	---	1 10	---	
MEAT.				Alubokhora per seer	---	2 80	---	Sugar (Controlled)	---	0 80	---	
Goat & Kid per seer	---	---	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	---	---	---	Tea per lb.	---	1 80	2 80	
Mutton "	---	---	2 80	Bedana per seer	---	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer	---	0 120	0 140	
EGGS.				Real each	---	0 10	0 60	DAL				
Duck's eggs per score	---	2 30	2 80	Dates per packet	---	0 50	0 100	Arahar per seer	---	0 60	0 100	
Fowl's eggs	---	2 30	2 80	Almond " seer	---	2 80	8 00	Chana "	---	0 60	---	
VEGETABLES.				Lime per score	---	---	---	Masoor "	---	0 80	0 120	
Bean (French) per seer	---	---	---	Orange 2-3	---	1 00	---	Bhangu	---	---	---	
Brinjal "	---	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	---	---	---	Khasaree	---	0 60	---	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	---	0 80	0 80	score	---	0 80	0 100	Kalai	---	0 70	---	
Caulliflower each	---	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per	---	---	---	Eguli	---	---	---	
Tomato per seer	---	0 60	0 80	doz	---	0 120	1 00	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	---	0 110	---	
Cucumber per score	---	1 00	1 40	Papaya each	---	0 80	0 80	" (Fried) per seer	---	0 140	---	
Ginger per seer	---	---	3 80	Sugarcane each	---	0 80	0 40	Mattar	---	0 70	---	
Garlic "	---	---	0 120	Pomegranate per seer	---	---	---	Salt	---	0 30	---	
Green Chilly	---	1 00	1 40	Apples	---	---	---	COKE & COAL.				
Onion	---	---	0 60	Green Coconut	---	0 80	0 40	Soft Coke per md.	---	---	---	
Peas (Darjeeling)	---	0 80	---	Lichi	---	---	---	Coal " (Control)	---	1 80	---	
Potato (Nainital)	---	0 110	0 120	BUTTER.				Fuel	---	2 80	---	
				Butter per seer	---	2 00	2 50	Kerosene Oil—Elephant	---	---	---	
				Madras	---	---	---	Brand per bottle	---	---	---	
				Ghee Lakhee	---	---	---					---
				Do. Bhadwa	---	---	---					---
				Do. Sree	---	---	---					---
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	---	---	---					---
				Milk	---	---	---					---

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pan per seer	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	Garlic	per seer	-	1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)	-	-	-
Do (cut pieces)	-	2 8 0	3 0 0	Green Chilly	-	0 12 0	1 0 0	Rice per seer	-	0 8 0	-
Siling	-	2 8 0	3 0 0	Onion	-	0 3 0	4 "	Flour (Wholemeal) p. seer	-	0 8 0	-
Lobster	-	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pean (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	-	0 12 0	1 4 0	Atta (Rationed) per seer	-	0 8 0	-
Sagda	-	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)	-	-	1 6 0	Wheat	-	-	-
Bhangaur	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes Deahi	-	0 10 0	0 12 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.			-
Bhatki	-	-	3 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	-	-	-	Rice (Rationed) per seer	-	0 10 0	-
Other Fish	-	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul	per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	" " " "B"	-	0 0 0	-
Hilsa	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger	-	0 4 0	0 6 0	" " " "O"	-	0 4 0	-
Sol & Magour	-	4 0 0	5 0 0	Raddish	-	0 5 0	0 6 0	Palm per seer	-	-	-
Parney	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash	-	0 14 0	-	Banhtulsi (Mauja) per md	-	-	-
Crab (each)	-	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes	-	0 4 0	6 0	Do. (Kora)	-	-	-
Beef per seer.	-	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	-	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. (Atap)	-	-	-
Mutton "	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	White "	-	0 6 0	-	Rangoon per seer	-	-	-
Goat & Kid "	-	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	-	-	Contd.	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	-	-	-
Mutton	-	1 12 0	-	Do. (Country)	-	1 0 0	1 8 0	md. ...	-	-	-
				FRUITS.				Deahi (Boiled) per md.	-	-	-
				Almond	per seer	-	-	Golap Bora	-	-	-
				Alubokra	"	-	-	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	-	-	-
				Amra (Belati) per score	-	-	-	Sugar (Rationed)	-	-	-
				Bedana	per seer	-	-	Tea per lb.	-	1 5 0	2 8 0
				Bael each	-	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur	-	-	-
				Dates	per seer	-	-	Cocconut oil	-	1 5 0	-
				Grapes	"	2 0 0	-	" (Contd.)	-	1 5 0	-
				Lime per score	-	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arhar	-	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Plantain (Champa) per doz.	-	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana	-	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Do. (Martaan)	-	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khari Masoor	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Papaya per seer	-	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	-	0 5 0	0 5 6
				Pomegranates per seer	-	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kalai	-	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	-	-	-	Biuli	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Sugarcane each	-	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mug Katch	-	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Orange per score	-	1 4 0	3 0 0	Do. (Sona)	-	0 10 0	0 12 0
				Mangoes 2-6	-	1 0 0	-	Matter	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
				BUTTER				Salt	-	0 8 0	-
				Butter per seer	-	2 0 0	4 0 0	Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	-	1 4 0	-
				Ghee Lakhee	-	-	-	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	-	1 2 0	-
				Do. Bhadva	-	-	-	Robinson's Barley	-	-	-
				Do. Sree	-	4 14 0	-	Jelly	-	0 14 0	1 0 0
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	-	4 8 0	-	Koranga	-	-	-
				Milk (Co-operative)	-	-	-	Brand per bottle	-	-	-
					-	0 10 0	-	Coal per md.	-	1 6 0	-

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fash 4—6	1 0 0	—
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prates S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 6 0	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chickens "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	—
EGGS			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 5 0	5 5 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	6 12 0
Fowl's "	—	2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	—
Sena per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Do. (Out pieces)	—	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Shlong	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lebster	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta	—	—
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Sujea "	—	—
Shetki	2 0 0	2 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Kila	—	—	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	6 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Kharbuza "	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pesta per seer	—	10 0 0	Chana	0 6 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Khari Masoor "	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	—	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	0 6 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 8 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	3 0 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 10 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md.	1 6 0	—
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 3—4	1 0 0	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—	Lily,	—	—
Fullbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundis	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
26-30	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
32A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		35-36	0 5 0 "	
35	0 6 0 "		36 A	0 5 0 "	
37	0 7 0 "		Stall No. 28	0 10 0 Daily	
37	0 8 0 "				
37	0 7 0 Daily				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 412)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
							0 8 0	
						" 9	0 8 0	Do
						" 10	0 8 0	Do
						" 18	0 8 0	Do
						" 19	0 8 0	Do
						" 22	0 8 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" 28	0 4 0	Do
						" 40-42	0 8 0 each	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)					
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	20 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42		Misc. goods.			
			43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			43	25 0 0				
			44	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			46	28 0 0	Do.	N. 23	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			49	28 0 0	Tailoring.	" 57	0 5 6	Do
			50	55 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72-73	0 11 0	Do
			51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			52	20 0 0	Do.			
			53	20 0 0	Do.			
			54	20 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 8-9	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.		Poultry.	Suet 11 A 6	0 4 0	Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 11 A 6	0 8 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 51-58	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 63-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.			
			" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-76		Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 A 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 83-88	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 90-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 0	Butter
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 2		
			" 121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Cocunut Range 16	0 4 0	Cocunut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 31st July, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer (New)	0 8 0	0 11 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pona per seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	.. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	SUNDRIES		
Do. (Out pieces)	3 0 0	3 8 0	Nanital per seer	1 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 6	(Contd.)
Mlong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 3—4	1 0 0		Sugar	0 8 6	
Jobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	..	(Con.)	
Beghda	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddmh (Country) per	0 6 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Shangur	2 0 0	2 8 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Shetki	2 8 0	3 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	.. (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Illea	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	(Ration Shop)		
Koi & Magoor	4 0 0	4 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Parsey	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mangoes 4—8	1 0 0		DAL.		
Drab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Arabar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 11 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	0 7 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Almond ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bluli "	0 9 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hart) (Katona)	0 9 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		.. (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 5 0	0 10 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 3 0	
Caulliflower each			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Jarlio	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras "			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Peas (Ranohi)	0 10 0		Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
— S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
		Do.			Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 "	0 3 0	"
1 A. B.	0 12 0		10 W. B.	0 10 0				
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ottoman's store.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0				
		Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0		13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0		15 W. B.	1 0 0				
			16 W. B.	1 0 0		50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Madi.	18 W. B.	1 0 0		51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
20 S. B.	0 12 0		20 W. B.	1 0 0		52 "	0 2 0	O. V.
21 S. B.	0 12 0		21 W. B.	1 0 0		53 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0		22 W. B.	0 15 0		54 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0		23 W. B.	0 15 0		55 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	0 12 0		24 W. B.	0 15 0		56 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0		57 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney			58 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	59 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"				61 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.



THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And-Comment

TEHERAN : A CITY OF CONTRASTS

TEHERAN is a city of contrasts—of caviar at seven shillings six pence per portion and open drains, of streamline limousines and archaic horse-drawn droshkys, of girls dressed in latest Paris model and mothers in veils, of diamond-ringed millionaires and ragged beggars, of white marble palaces and thatched slums, of torrid roads lacing the base of cool snow-capped mountains, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

There are fountains and noble monuments to Reza Shah and Poet Firdowsi, grandiose squares, pretentious buildings, mosaic frontages and ornamental gardens—alongside opium dens, dingy huts below gutters and cabarets.

In the summer residential area on the outskirts of the city, there are swimming pools and artificial ponds by the acre. Yet, in the fly-ridden furnace heat of Teheran, human beings and horses, dogs and ducks wallow together in a channel of water that runs down from the heights, getting dirtier every few yards of its passage through the city.

Drinking water is sold by vendors with huge cans strapped to donkeys.

Many members of cosmopolitan society: oil agents, diplomats, adventurers, businessmen, even young women wanting to be wives long enough to get British or American passports to enable them to leave the country—know few restrictions or privations.

Scores of restaurants and hotels satisfy the glutton and epicure alike with delicacies for all palates.

There are tumblers of orange juice or fresh peaches and eggs for breakfast, sweet and sour, soups and steaks Viennese or American for lunch and mushrooms and chicken and strawberries with pots of cream for dinner.

Dinner is served on roofs or pleasant rose-planted gardens with an orchestra playing.

Tea and sugar are rationed—but rather nominally than in practice.

Most things can be bought on the open or black market in Teheran's bustling bazar quarters. American motor-car costs up to \$2,000, one tyre \$175, a

good watch about £1,000, a pair of silk stockings £1, a three-piece readymade suit £12, a typewriter £35, a wireless set £30.

Dinner at Ritz ten shillings. Telephone—and number—with fittings a minimum of £135.

Shops are well stocked with silks, satins, skis, skates, shotguns and every item and article of merchandise found in any first class international Department Store.

The largest shop window, however, is the pavement. There the briskest trade is done, prices are most competitive. All contents of American Army Post, exchangers are on display—razor blades, soap, gum, cigarettes and tobacco.

But "Maxims" and other night clubs where every kind of drink from tea and beer to *arak* and Scotch whisky decorates the shelves have not yet recovered from the depression which struck

them when thousands of British, American and Russian troops left the country.

Teheran has a 700,000 wheat silo, a sugar factory, tobacco factories producing more than 10,000,000 a day, a University with a Faculty of Medicine as well as a Maternity Home, Creche and Nurses Training School, Girls Technical School Kindergarten, Primary, Secondary Schools and religious colleges.

About a dozen daily four-pages newspapers, a broadcasting station, ten cinemas, clubs, bars and an archaeological museum.

The most hair-raising experience in Teheran is a ride in a bus—the drivers, who usually own the vehicles, have the overtaking habit which derives from the slogan—"First there gets the fare." They do their best to ignore corner breakrules, swim streams, climb hedges terrify pedestrians—and their passengers.

How City Services Were Maintained During Calcutta Carnage Corporation Chief Engineer Narrates His Experiences

The Chief Engineer, of the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. D. N. Ganguli, on the 6th September last sent us the following:—

"In consequence of the communal disturbances in the vicinity of the Tallah Pumping Station, arrangements had to be made in the Pumping Station even in the morning of the 16th August to give shelter to a large number of refugees who came there for protection. There were no end of difficulties; the carters would not move, the labourers were not willing to work, and the shiftmen not available. Anyhow the working of the Pumping Station could be managed with the men available after great persuasion and on promise of reward. Whenever I was on my way to the Tallah Pumping Station in ambulance cars with food, I was confronted with frantic appeals by men of the neighbourhood for rescue and shelter of their family members. I could rescue several families and send them to their friends and relatives in places of security.

"Having been isolated for two days, the next thing that I felt to do was to contact the military to enable me to go to the respective officers and arrange for restoration of conservancy and other vital services of the city. I accordingly went to the Shampukur Thana on the morning of the 18th August, 1946, where I picked up acquaintance with a military officer and unfolded my plan to him. He was very kind to advise me to obtain the approval of the Military Secretary to the Governor, whom I could contact in the afternoon. He informed me that he was giving necessary instructions to the Commissioner of Police and the military authorities for the purpose. At about 11 p.m. in the night one military officer of the rank of Major came to my place and picked me up in an armoured car to go to Shampukur Thana where we met Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Commissioner of Police. There the question of the removal of dead bodies

was discussed as the army men were unwilling to remove the decomposed dead bodies. I assured them of help with corpse lorries and *domes* for the purpose.

"It was agreed there that military drivers would be supplied for these lorries. I hurriedly went to the Corporation Central garage for the lorries and then went with the Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Department, taking six such lorries with the Corporation drivers with 50 *domes* from Mehdi Bagan and Shampukur. These squads were required for the collection and removal of dead bodies and I supervised this work during the remaining hours of the night. During this period about 250 dead bodies were collected. I advised the military authorities to send the dead bodies either to the Bagmari Burial ground or to the Nimtolla Burning Ghat.

I was summoned by the Commissioner of Police early next morning when the question of resumption of conservancy service was discussed. I was able to convince him that the immediate task before us was the disposal of dead bodies, and the resumption of conservancy service might be taken up afterwards. He agreed with me and advised me to see Mr. Dutch, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with whom I made an immediate contact. Mr. Dutch having requested me to supply more *domes*, I rushed to Mehdi Bagan again and sent all the *domes* I was able to collect to Writers' Buildings. In the morning also I handed over 4 drums of bleaching powder with instructions to pour over the dead bodies and places around them and over stinking garbage dumps.

"Next, I contacted the Chief Executive Officer on the very day to report the action so far taken and for his directions as regards the I. N. A. squads using Corporation vehicles for removal of garbage. I was advised to move the

Continued on page 423(b)

The Week In The Corporation**The Corporation On Calcutta Carnage****Sorrow And Sympathy For Victims**

"That the Corporation of Calcutta expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the deaths, injuries, damages and destruction of properties of thousands of innocent citizens of Calcutta during the recent communal riot and offers its condolence to all persons who have lost their near and dear ones.

"That the Corporation also expresses its deep sense of gratitude to all citizens who tried to maintain peace and amity among themselves, provided the members of the other community in their dire distress with shelter and food, and protected their lives and properties at great personal risk, and but for whose good sense, brotherly feelings and benevolence, communal frenzy would have reached its highest peak involving many more thousands in this terrible holocaust.

"That the Corporation urges upon the people of this City and of the Province to realise that mutual attack and killing will only strengthen the hands of the British Imperialists and reactionary classes in India to the great impediment of India's struggle for freedom and as such appeals to them all to adopt necessary measures to restore trust, confidence and peace among the members of all communities as early as possible.

"That the Corporation requests the panic-stricken scavenging and conservancy personnel to come back and resume their duties and assures them payment of their due salaries and wages for the riot period."

Thus resolved the Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 18th September last.

Originally, a motion had been tabled by twelve Councillors,—Messrs. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, H. K. Ganguli, Ganapati Sur, J. Kolay, N. D. Sreemany, P. S. Basu, B. C. Das, B. K. Banerjee, G. B. Sett, Netai Charan Paul, D. Mazumder, P. K. Sett and Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumder. Besides expression of sorrow and sympathy for the riot-victims, gratitude to all citizens, "who tried to maintain peace and amity," appeals to the reactionaries for restoration of peace and order as adopted by the House, this motion also contained certain allegations against the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, in connection with his activities as Secretary of the Calcutta District Moslem League during the riots in the city.

The Mayor having in the course of a statement emphatically denied the charges made against him, the part of the motion which referred to such charges was withdrawn.

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee also moved an independent motion, which he later withdrew.

ORIGINAL MOTION

The original motion as tabled by twelve Councillors ran as follows:—

(1) That the Corporation of Calcutta expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the deaths, injuries, damages and destruction of properties of thousands of innocent citizens of Calcutta during the recent communal riot and offers its condolence to all persons who have lost their near and dear ones.

(2) That the Corporation also expresses its deep sense of gratitude to all citizens who tried to maintain peace and amity among themselves, provided the members of the other com-

munity in their dire distress with shelter and food, and protected their lives and properties at great personal risk, and for whose good sense, brotherly feelings and benevolence, communal frenzy would have reached its highest peak involving many more thousands in this terrible holocaust.

(3) That in view of the allegations against the Mayor that he as the Secretary of the Calcutta District Moslem League secretly circulated pamphlets containing highly inflammatory preaching, delivered a violent speech at the meeting at the Maidan on the 'Moslem League's Direct Action Day', utilised the Cor-

poration lorries for the purpose, obtained ration for 10,000 people for a period of one month, tried to obtain release of goondas arrested by the Police for having taken part in the riot etc., the Corporation feels that he owes an explanation to this House and through it to all citizens since though a Moslem he is the first of all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or community.

(4) That the Corporation is strongly of opinion that the responsibility for this mass fratricide rests solely on the criminal calousness and inaction on the part of the Government of Bengal and feels that drastic changes in the administration should be brought about immediately to prevent recurrence of any riot and to ensure permanent peace and order in this City and every part of the Province.

(5) That the Corporation urges upon the people of this City and of the Province to realise that mutual attack and killing will only strengthen the hands of the British Imperialists and reactionary classes in India to the great impediment of India's struggle for freedom, and as such appeals to them all to adopt necessary measures to restore trust, confidence and peace among the members of all communities as early as possible.

(6) That the Corporation requests the panic-stricken scavenging and conservancy personnel to come back and resume their duties and assures them payment of their due salaries and wages for the riot period. It also approves of and sanctions the extra expenditure incurred either by the Chief Executive Officer or by the Chief Engineer to have the city services going during and after the riot.

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEE'S MOTION

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee moved the following :—

"The Corporation expresses its horror at the brutal carnage and plunder in the City of

Calcutta on and from the day of the 'Direct Action' of the Muslim League—16th August, 1946.

"The Corporation conveys its heartfelt sympathy to all the victims of the riot—particularly to those who lost their near and dear ones and who have been rendered destitute. The Corporation strongly urges on the Government to pay as early as possible sufficient compensation to enable them to start their life again.

"The Corporation condemns the present Ministry of Bengal and particularly the Chief Minister in charge of Law and Order for having abused their official position by participating in the movement of Direct Action of the League.

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the riot having broken out in the morning of the 16th August and having been allowed to continue with unabated fury till the 18th in spite of the Police and Military Forces available to the Government, the Chief Minister has forfeited the confidence of the people.

"The Corporation strongly feels that the Mayor has completely lost the esteem and confidence of the City for having given vent to his hatred towards the Hindus and other non-Muslim residents of the City by an Urdu leaflet printed and distributed by him and written in a spirit and language which tends to inflame the communal passions of the Mussalmans.

"The Corporation, therefore, urges that he should resign for maintaining the sanctity and dignity of the Mayoral Chair

"The Corporation records its appreciation of the courage and devotion to duty of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Engineer and those of their colleagues and staff who maintained the water supply and drainage of the City and thus saved the life of the City during the complete collapse of law and order in the whole City."

THE MAYOR MAKES A STATEMENT

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, stated :—

"We meet for the first time after the great calamity through which our city had to pass. Our city was the scene of fratricide. Men, women and children have lost their lives under tragic circumstances and I express my deep condolence for the innocent dead and offer my sympathy to the members of the bereaved families. There had been sufficient communal rancour and distrust. At this time people are swayed by passion, and it is very difficult to tread on the path of judgment and moderation. On this occasion men in public life are apt to be criticised rightly or wrongly. Men of either community sometimes blame the leaders of other community and maliciously carry on propaganda against them. I myself was not an exception to this rule. Virulent propaganda has been launched against me in some of the Bengali and English dailies of Calcutta. Some of the Councillors

and Aldermen have mentioned those allegations in their motion which is before you.

Denying the allegations against him the Mayor said :—

"At the very outset, I want to make it clear that all the allegations incorporated in the motion are wholly untrue. The allegation that I issued some secret leaflets exciting Mussalmans to commit acts of violence on August 16 is entirely untrue. Leaflets published for this purpose were published in Urdu and English dailies. There was no secrecy about them. A section of the Press as well as a few public men have torn one sentence or other from the leaflets and tried to misinterpret and misrepresent the whole idea contained in it. I am pained that the incorrect and tortured interpretation of such portions of the leaflets caused hurt to the feelings of my Hindu friends which they should not have.

"I say, without any fear of contradiction, that the leaflets issued on this occasion were not intended for exciting Mussalmans against the Hindu community. On the other hand the Mussalmans were asked to remain calm, quiet and peaceful, in spite of provocation from any quarter. It has been clearly laid down that the fight of the Muslim League is not against any Indian people, party or community but against British Imperialism.

"The allegation that I made a very inflammatory speech in the meeting which was held on the Maidan on the 16th August, is totally false. I made no speech on that day, not to speak of an inflammatory speech. Equally false is the allegation that I utilised Corporation lorries on the 16th August or any time before or after that date for the purposes of serving some party interest.

"The canard that I drew ration for 10,000 people from the Civil Supplies Department is a lie. I declare that I did not draw any ration from the Civil Supplies Department.

"The allegation that I tried to obtain release of miscreants arrested by the police for having taken part in the riot is entirely without foundation. I never tried to get any miscreant released or exercised influence in favour of any person arrested with looted properties."

The full official report of the proceedings of the Corporation Meeting held on the 18th September will be published in a later issue.

—Ed. C. M. G.

The Mayor concluded with a note of appeal for peace. He said: "I am of confirmed opinion that barbarous attack on the life and property of innocent citizens will not serve any political purpose of any party. On the other hand it will retard the progress of the movement for liberation of this country. At this critical time, when the whole city is in the grip of communal passion, let us at least keep our self-governing institution, Calcutta Corporation, immune from communal rancour. Great leaders of this Province had striven in the past to keep harmony at least in the civic life of the city. Political differences apart, we, Aldermen and Councillors, can pursue a line of action for the peaceful and harmonious administration of our civic life. At this time of strain and stress, when communal bitterness is raging high, I hope, our city fathers will be able to pursue the path of co-operation and harmony. If we are able to do that, we will be setting a very good example before our country. Let us pray to God that peace and harmony should prevail in our city."

The first part of the original motion was carried, all standing and observing one minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who had lost their lives in the riots. The rest of the motion

minus the portions containing allegations and relating to apportionment of blame was passed without opposition.

Monday: 23rd September

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation of Calcutta at a meeting on Monday, the 23rd September, placed on record their profound sense of sorrow at the deaths of Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, an eminent educationist and medical man; Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri, properly known as 'Birbal,' a distinguished author and critic and Mr. Ambuj Kumar Chatterjee of Ward No. 28 and, as an expression of their sincere sympathy and condolence, adjourned the meeting till Wednesday, the 25th September, without transacting any business.

Mentioning the death of Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, said: "In him the city has lost a great physician, scholar of oriental-learning, a philanthropist and a servant of humanity. He was an amiable gentleman and a friend to all. Even a man of the street could approach him and lay his grievances before him. His was a chequered life full of manifold activities. After retiring from service he joined

DEATH OF COUNCILLOR RAJKUMAR BASU

The death took place at his Calcutta residence on Thursday afternoon, the 26th September, of Councillor Rajkumar Basu at the age of 56.

Councillor Basu, who represented Ward No. 11 at the Corporation, was a solicitor and a prominent Congressman, being President of the Central Calcutta Congress Committee for 10 years. He was also a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for sometime.

He is survived by his wife, six sons and six daughters.

the Muslim League Party and was returned to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Burdwan Division. Throughout his life he led a very pious life. We offer our sincere sympathy to the daughter and to his nephew, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal."

Wednesday: 25th September

ESTATES AND GENERAL PURPOSES STANDING COMMITTEE

At their meeting held on Wednesday, the 25th September, the House appointed Mr. C. W. Tassie as a member of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee in place of Mr. J. B. Elias, who had tendered resignation of his office as a Councillor of the Corporation.

CORPORATION AND THE PUJAHs

The House on the recommendations of the E. & G. P. Standing Committee decided that schools, libraries, parks, squares and roadside lands which had

previously been used in connection with the celebration of Durga, Lakshmi and Kali Puja festivals in the past years, be allowed to be used this year also in connection with those festivals.

A sum not exceeding Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned for making temporary lighting arrangements on the occasion of Durga Puja, Durga immersion and Kali Puja festivals throughout the city.

The 12th October was declared as a Corporation holiday in continuation of the Puja holidays.

CORPORATION SCHOOLS

The recommendation of the Primary Education Standing Committee stating that "all Corporation Free Primary model Schools be closed from the 17th August to the 18th October, 1946, both days inclusive, in view of the abnormal situation prevailing in the city as a result of the recent Calcutta riots", was confirmed by the House.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The House on the recommendation of the Primary Education Standing Committee appointed Prof. Akhtar Hasan of 16, Hyat Khan Lane as a member of the School Committee for the year 1946-47 in the vacancy caused by the death of Maulvi Kazi Mamtaz-uddin Ahmed.

RELEASE OF CORPORATION GRANT

The Public Health Standing Committee having recommended the House granted release of the Corporation grant to the Mayo Hospital for

the year 1945-46 and waived the condition requiring the institution to be registered.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The Corporation decided to write to Bengal Government again to contribute Rs. 9,06,000 towards paying dearness allowance to the municipality's employees drawing salaries up to Rs. 2,000 per month with retrospective effect from July 1, 1944.

The Corporation resolution on the subject stated that "the obligation has been caused purely by their (Government's) own conduct." It may be recalled that on September 18, Government intimated the Corporation that they could not undertake to make the contribution asked for.

The Corporation, at a meeting in July, had decided to approach Government for this amount of which 80 per cent. was to be treated as subvention and the remainder as ways-and-means advance to the Municipality.

REWARD FOR PUMPING STATION STAFF

The Corporation agreed that the municipal pumping station staff who had carried on their duties during the recent disturbances in the city, should be given some reward. The matter would be placed before the appropriate Committee for concrete proposals on the subject.

RENAMING OF A ROAD

The Corporation resolved to re-name Muktaram Row in North Calcutta as Rajendra Dev Road.

HOW THE CITY SERVICES WERE MAINTAINED DURING CALCUTTA CARNAGE

CHIEF ENGINEER NARRATES HIS EXPERIENCES

Continued from page 422

Commissioner of Police, for the purpose. The Commissioner of Police himself sent for me. When I met him he enquired if I could undertake to bring out conservancy lorries with military assistance. I promptly replied in the affirmative. This afforded me an opportunity to attend to the conservancy service, and I contacted the Superintendent, Motor Vehicles and the District Engineers. With their co-operation and assistance, the conservancy service could be resumed with the men available then. Although 40 per cent. of the conservancy labour staff was not available, it was with the co-ordinated action of the superior staff, the garbage accumulated for all these days could be removed by lorries with military guards. There are pumping stations in the most affected areas and without military guards the workers were afraid to attend to their duties. It was also difficult to find sufficient guards for our purposes and by necessary adjustments we had to manage the same.

"The next work that was undertaken was to work the Drainage Pumping Stations and to clean the sewers and manholes which were choked with dead bodies, and up till now about 200 dead bodies have been removed from them. The pumping stations at Mullickghat and Watgunge had been functioning all along while that at Watgunge was working against tremendous odds as no arrangement for the protection

of the pumping station and the lives of the staff could be made before the 28th August. The flushing of the unfiltered water mains had also been undertaken for raising the pressure of unfiltered water for washing the streets soiled with human blood. The street lamps were kept burning generally in all the streets and this could abate considerably the gravity of the situation.

"That in the midst of all these multifarious duties I could place my services in opening a refuge camp in North Calcutta. I feel satisfied. Upon appeals from respectable citizens I started one such camp in the Shambazar A. V. School with the co-operation of the local gentlemen and secured for the refugees food etc., from the Marwari Relief Society.

"In conclusion I cannot but place on record the ready help and co-operation I received from the Government officials including the Police and the Military in the resumption of city's services."

SUPERSEDED UNION BOARDS OF MIDNAPORE

Twenty union boards in Midnapore district which were superseded by Government some time back, have been ordered to be reconstituted under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act. The boards are:—Kola, Narghat, Kukrabati, Horekhali, Kailagarh, Basantis, Dariapur, Radhapur, Kotebar, Garhbari, Kamarda, Jonka, Nilkasha, Tajpur, Basudebpur, Gopalpur, Amarahi, Barhat, Kalkhanda and Padampur.

The Good Samaritans**BRIGHT SPOTS ON A PITCH-DARK PICTURE****HOW HINDUS AND MUSLIMS SAVED AND PROTECTED ONE ANOTHER
DURING CALCUTTA CARNAGE****UNITY IN HUMANITY**

THERE is not a cloud without a silver lining. There are no few bright spots on the pitch-dark picture of savage barbarity, plunder and pillage, carnage and arson, rack and ruin that disfigured the fair face of Calcutta for four days of unforgettable horror in August last.

Instances of supreme sacrifice, noblest chivalry,—of men and women belonging to both communities risking their lives in giving shelter to or rescuing families in localities infested with hooligans athirst with lust for murder and loot,—were neither rare nor few. Such acts of high courage, selflessness and humanity, both among Hindus and Muslims, have yet to be known and recorded. They stand out against the background of savagery as a beacon-light for the future, and, when fully and adequately published will go a great way towards restoration of peace and goodwill and that feeling of mutual trust and neighbourly love without which members of the two great communities cannot live side by side, as they have to, in this city of ours.

THEY DIED THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE

OF all the instances of heroism displayed in saving human life, stands out the "supreme sacrifice" made by Mr. Manindra Nath Banerjee, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, who was attacked and seriously wounded by a riotous mob on Dharamtalla Street, on Saturday, the 17th August, while trying to rescue a boy from the hands of these ruffians

A CRY FOR HELP

At about 11 on Saturday morning while Mr. Banerjee was proceeding to get into his car on his way to the Court a young boy, chased by a band of hooligans, clutched him round his legs and cried for help. Mr. Banerjee sheltered the boy in his arms and turned about to take him to safety when he was stabbed on the right side of his lower abdomen.

He was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he succumbed on Sunday, the 25th August.

Mr. Banerjee was a brilliant student of the Calcutta University having stood first in first class in B.A. and M.A. examinations in Philo-

sophy and was called to the Bar in 1935. He was posted in his present office only in April last.

LAST MESSAGE

In his death-bed Mr. Banerjee left his last message as follows to his countrymen:—

"At the cost of my life, I do expect that my beloved countrymen should make this the last communal disturbance. In future let them live peacefully like brothers in their common motherland for whose prosperity let them work unitedly."

Dr. Bamandas Mukherjee, the distinguished gynecologist and medical practitioner of Calcutta, —the father-in-law of the murdered judge,—in the course of a statement to the Press wrote:—

"I fervently wish that this bereavement in thousands of Hindu and Muslim families will not go in vain; and I am sure that out of this evil something good will emerge to the benefit of our motherland. My earnest prayer to the Almighty is that, He shall bring change of heart amongst our countrymen and shall shower his blessings upon all of us."

"The only relieving glimmer that emerges through the gloom of these black atrocities is that the respectable people both among Hindus and Muslims generally kept their heads cool and hands clean."

—MORNING NEWS,

August 27, 1946.

PEACE-EFFORTS LEAD TO DEATH

The killing of a Peace Party leader was recorded as follows in the *Statesman* on the 24th August:—

On the afternoon of the 19th August two peace processions of about 60 persons each, carrying Congress, League and white flags, met on Dharramtallah amidst the cheers and clapping of bystanders. They stopped, apparently deliberating which way to go, when three hooligans shouldered their way into the centre of the crowd and asked by whose permission they had taken out the procession.

I could not hear the reply given by one of the leaders but there followed a scuffle in which the hooligans isolated this man from the crowd and, joined by a few others, about eight of them set about him with *lathi* despite the appeals of some of the processionists.

They must have broken his leg with the first blow, he was a man of apparently incredible toughness and despite the most brutal beating they could not knock him down.

Eventually he fell without having made any attempt to defend himself.

ACTS OF MUTUAL KINDNESS AND COMMUNAL GOODWILL

WROTE the Staff Reporter of the "*Statesman*" on August 24:—

"A Muslim family of 25 persons, living in a Hindu majority zone, was saved by some neighbours. On the third day of the Great Killing, a mob was marching upon a house on the banks of Tolly's Nullah and the neighbours rushed to the rescue of the imprisoned family. They were taken to a boat on the canal and ferried across.

RESCUED BY A EUROPEAN

"Hindu and Muslim sufferers were helped by members of other communities. A Hindu living in a block of flats round which much carnage occurred wrote to a European asking him to visit the place and calm the fears of his wife and child, who were in despair.

"The visitor found dead lying in the street, while every door in the house was bolted and barred, the occupants being terrified at the hooliganism in the area. The visitor was able to calm the family's fears and render it help.

"On another occasion, after a shop had been looted and some of the occupants murdered, three other victims took refuge on the roof, where they remained for three days without food. One man then attempted to escape and was killed. Another climbed down a water pipe at dead of night and escaped. The last survivor also came down to the street at night and was taken to a place of safety by a European."

There had been so many evidences of horror and brutality during the past days that acts of high courage, selflessness, and humanity have gone almost unnoted. One of the members of the Friends' Service Unit, who did relief work during this period, reported the following personal experiences in the "*Statesman*" (August 24) purely as examples of many similar cases.

"In the Park Circus area a Muslim, who had given refuge to a Hindu lady and three servants, had his car burned by infuriated Muslims. At grave personal risk he continued to shelter the Hindus until they were evacuated. He urged Unit members to proceed at once to the rescue of other Hindus who had hidden in a Muslim block of flats near-by. Two young Muslims came up at this point and stated that they, too, had protected several Hindus (later evacuated from the area) unknown to their Muslim neighbours.

HINDU CONCERN ABOUT MUSLIMS

"While investigating the need for food rations requested for 500 Hindu refugees housed in centres in the area east of Upper Circular Road, a Unit member was told by these Hindus that 200 Muslims were stranded in a near-by Hindu section. They urged that arrangements for their evacuation be made, and provided a guide to lead the way to the Muslims' hiding place. (All of the Muslims were evacuated and were helped to obtain rations.)

MUSLIM WOMEN THROW AWAY "PURDAH" TO SAVE A HINDU FAMILY

How a Hindu family was saved by the women members of a Muslim family when they were about to be attacked by hooligans armed with iron bars, daggers and other weapons, was recorded in the issue of the "*Statesman*" dated the 24th August. The Muslim women cast aside their 'purdah,'

appeared before the bloodthirsty mob, determined to kill and plunder, and said: "If you mean to touch them, you must kill us first." The mob melted away without harming anybody or looting anything. The Hindu family was subsequently rescued by the police.

"On August 22, a member visited a Muslim bustee in central Calcutta. Here Muslims were sheltering 100 Hindus and were trying to scrape together, from their own meagre supplies, enough food for the group.

"In another area, a block of flats occupied by a large Muslim family has been guarded day and night by Hindu neighbours.

"A young Hindu scholar, who lives with his family in a Hindu section bordering a Muslim area, was urged by his friends to move. He refused to do so, stating that the Muslims were his brothers and that Hindus and Muslims must live together in peace. Instead, he went out into the streets unarmed, in his simple khaddar clothes, pleading with both Hindus and Muslims on the basis of their common brotherhood and interests to stop the senseless brutality and return to their homes.

MUSLIM CONCERN ABOUT HINDUS

"In response to a call to escort to hospital a Hindu nurse, who had been protected by a Muslim gentleman, a Unit member found on arrival at the Muslim home that about half-an-hour before 30 additional Hindus had been evacuated from the same house, where they had been sheltered for 24 hours. A crowd of Muslims had attacked

the house and had attempted to stab the Muslim protector who had pleaded with them for the safety of his refugees. The Muslim seemed less concerned about himself than about the Hindus and went with the Unit member to the hospital where they had been taken to assure himself that his charges had arrived unharmed.

ANGLO-INDIAN PROTECTOR

"The same member, while travelling in an ambulance, was stopped by an Anglo-Indian woman who asked that a Hindu lady who had fled for shelter to her home, be taken to hospital. The Hindu had been stabbed in the face, neck, and arms but had managed to escape with her baby. At first her Anglo-Indian protector feared that the woman would be unsafe in her home since it was in the heart of a Muslim section, but the Muslim neighbours assured her they were ashamed that Muslims had been guilty of the outrage and would themselves see that the woman and her child were unharmed.

"Two Hindu families on Central Avenue were found to be sheltering Muslims for two days; and, in Park Circus a Muslim householder protected three Hindu men for the same length of time. In another area, a large mosque gave refuge to a number of Hindu women."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MUTUAL HOSPITALITY

Mr. S. M. G. Hyder Ali of 20, Ballygunge Place wrote in the *Hindustan Standard* of August 30 :—

"On August 18 my house was threatened, but my Hindu friends kept the mob in check. Towards the evening, I found that the mob was fast getting out of control of the educated Hindus of the locality. Mine was a big family of 35 members, consisting mostly of children and ladies. It was not possible to remove them from the locality with the excited hooligans running about in mad frenzy. I, therefore, took shelter with my family in the house of my neighbour Mr. R. C. Bhowmick at 41/1, Ballygunge Place and another neighbour Mr. S. R. Roy took charge of all my belongings.

"The rowdy elements got scent of it and threatened

Mr. Bhowmick. "Turn them out, you cannot save them" was the demand. "I know I cannot save them, but I can die before they are touched" was the firm and spontaneous reply. Soon, however, the educated section of the locality resumed control of the situation, and every effort was made to restore confidence in my family as regards their safety. My brother has got two shops in this locality, and those are saved by the Hindus.

LINTON STREET

Mr. B. P. Das, formerly Lecturer, City College, Calcutta, wrote in the *Morning News* of August 22 :—

"The Hindu, Christian and Muslim residents of Linton Street have co-operated with one another in restoring tranquillity among the people of the locality.

NEED FOR FORGETTING AND REBUILDING

—"Morning News,"

[August 24, 1946]

"Calcutta is sitting up and remembering things—that a week ago she was the second city of the Empire, the pride of India, that in one fateful week she had lost at least 7,000 in killed and about 20,000 in injured, and that at least 150,000 people have either left the city or are trying to leave it. That for hundreds of years Hindus and Muslims have lived together in this city in perfect amity and harmony, and that they must live together for evermore as a free people, and help to make this great subcontinent of ours one of the finest lands on this earth.

"She is remembering that upheavals, such as she has suffered have occurred in every land in every age and that it is up to her people to forget the past and build for the future, to forget bitterness and rancour, put aside the thoughts of revenge and reprisals and work for the common good of all, yes, there are many and happy signs that Calcutta is remembering things."

The Muslim Bustee sirdars and my young Muslim friends have worked whole-heartedly for the protection and safety of the Hindu residents of the locality.

MR. J. C. GUPTA SAVED

The *Morning News* of August 21 wrote :—

"Mr. J. C. Gupta, the well-known Congress leader and front-bencher, who lives in a predominantly Muslim locality (23, Circus Avenue) had his house surrounded by a furious mob following, it is said, the opening of fire from a window.

"Leading Muslims of the locality rushed to the scene just in time and prevailed on the mob to disperse as Mr. Gupta was a neighbour and, as such, entitled to Muslim protection and shelter. The mob agreed provided Mr. Gupta handed over all the fire-arms in his house. This was done.

"Mr. Gupta is safe, but badly shaken. He owes his life to the leading Muslims of that locality, particularly one Muslim medical doctor.

NOBLE EFFORTS OF A BULLION MERCHANT

The *Hindusthan Standard* of August 25 wrote :—

"Among those who tried to bring about amity between the two communities in the face of tremendous odds may be mentioned the name of Mr. Durgadas Khanna, Secretary, Calcutta Bullion Association and Vice-President, Punjab Seva Samity, who did yeoman's service in organising peace moves in Central Calcutta and received gun-shot wounds in trying to pacify an unruly mob on Friday night, 16th August, in Ripon College area. Two other persons were shot and his son Ami Chand and several others were injured.

"Nothing undaunted, Mr. Khanna from his sick-bed in Medical College Hospital opened an Indian Red Cross Relief Centre at his residence, 10, Harrison Road with the assistance of his two sons, Mr. Shib Kumar Khanna and Mr. Ami Chand Khanna."

AT SOUTH-EASTERN PARK CIRCUS

Dr T. N. Ghosh, M.B., Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Branch of the Indian Medical Association of 44A, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Park Circus, wrote in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of August 24 :—

"In south-eastern Park Circus, except for the few cases of looting and assault which occurred on the morning of the 17th in spite of the genuine attempts on the part of the local Muslim youths to prevent such happenings, there were no serious incidents during all these days of horror.

"Influential Muslim residents of the locality, prominent among whom were Mr. S. Wajid Ali, Bar-at-Law,

Mr. Fazlul Karim and his two sons Mr. Ajmeri and Mr. Gholam Ghans and Mr. Gholam Quadir worked very hard for ensuring the safety of their Hindu and other non-Muslim neighbours. But for their efforts, hundreds of Hindu lives would have been lost. Regardless of their own personal safety, they showed commendable courage and tact in facing and pacifying an infuriated mob at a time when the situation was extremely tense. Mr. G. D. Birla also co-operated whole-heartedly in the maintenance of peace in the locality."

SUDAM SIL STREET

Mr. Madan Mohan Dhur, of 4, Sudam Sil Street, off Zakariah Street, wrote in the *Morning News* of August 28 :—

"I am residing at the above address since my birth. Immense thanks to the Muslim community of the place and specially to Messrs. Abdul Rahim Pir Mohammed and Khoda Bux (a biriwalla) who have done everything at the risk of their own lives to save all the Hindu and Oriya families of the locality including their ornaments and other valuables."

NOT A ONE-SIDE AFFAIR

The Staff Reporter of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wrote on August 28 :—

"... But beneath all this frenzy and riotous orgy I came to notice instances, too numerous to count, of nobility of soul as well.

"And let me gratefully acknowledge here that it was not a one-sided affair.

"I have it on the authority of a Hindu M.L.A. that a Hindu was battered to death because he offered shelter to a Muslim. I also know of similar instances, some of which could not yet be disclosed, where entire Muslim families were saved by the Hindu neighbours at considerable risk to themselves.

"I know of an instance when a Pir with his family and many of his followers, totalling more than 30 to 40, were saved by the Hindu neighbours in an area from which there was no escape.

"I know of 30 Muslim families being given shelter by a Bengali Hindu merchant in Gulu Ostagar Lane for three days and then safely handed over to the rescue parties.

"I know of entire Muslim families in bustees beyond Mirzapur Street being given shelter by the Hindus when the bustees were set on fire.

"I know of the great risk that an unknown Pir in Antonybagan Lane, a Bengali Muslim area, took in saving a Bengali Hindu youngman, a boarder in a mess in the locality."

SIKHS PROTECT MUSLIMS

Mr. Mumtaz A. Toor wrote in the "Statesman" on August 27 :—

"I will never forget the spirit of friendship and sympathy evinced by my Hindu neighbours in Dover Lane. The Sikhs, about whom little has been said except that they were riotous, proved to be

possessed with boundless human sympathy and gave selfless help. One Muslim could not be evacuated, so the Sikhs zealously guarded him and his family. They spread their cots around him and kept watch night after night, with loaded guns, until he could shift to a less affected area."

"The Pir failed to save another Hindu boy who was butchered by strangers to the locality, and concentrated all his energy in saving this young man who came from Sirajgunj. The story of the flight of this youngman from Antonybagan in the company of a Behari Muslim youngman, a permanent resident of the locality, is a thrilling story worth recounting. Wild rumours were set going that the Chatterjees, Das-Guptas, Sarkers and Nandis of Antonybagan Lane had been butchered, but they were not, and everyone of them was saved from the murderous strangers by the Bengali Muslims of the locality. That is a story which has yet to be written."

BANIAPUKHER HINDUS' GRATITUDE

The *Star of India* of August 23 reported *inter alia* that forty-three Hindu residents of Baniapukher Lane and Lower Circular Road Extension had, "by reason of the fact that during these days of riot, the Mahomedan inhabitants of the locality have at the risk of their lives guarded us and have given us the protection all along day and night," signed a declaration affirming their "faith and support for Pakistan which we have considered and still now consider as fair and just."

The signatories were:

1. Probbhat C. Ghosh, Solicitor, 23, Bena Pukher Lane.
2. Girigour Mohan Dey, 12, Beniapukher Lane.
3. Netai Charan Dey, 22, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
4. Nani Lal De, 13, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
5. B. K. Sadhukhan, 11/A, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
6. N. B. Sadhukhan, 10/A, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
7. Profulla Kumar Dey, 14, Beniapukher Lane.
8. R. B. Sadhu Khan, 10 B, Beniapukher Lane.
9. P. N. Biswas, 22, Beniapukher Lane.
10. Haradhan Banerji, 47/A, Beniapukher Lane.
11. Chitta Ranjan Michael, 8, Beniapukher Lane.
12. S. K. Das, 45, Beniapukher Lane.
13. R. N. Biswas, 5, Beniapukher Lane.
14. N. N. Halder, 41, Beniapukher Lane.
15. Manick Lal Roy, 11 B, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
16. Gour Ch. Dass, 53, Beniapukher Lane.
17. Tapadar, 23/A, Beniapukher Lane.
18. Bholanath Ballav, 27/1A, Beniapukher Lane.
19. B. Singh, 8, Beniapukher Lane.
20. Kanai Lal Dutt, 5, Beniapukher Lane.
21. Suresh Chandra Dey, 23/A, Beniapukher Lane.
22. Fatik Chandra Dutt, 23 A, Beniapukher Lane.
23. Prasanta Kumar Bhattacharji, 23, Beniapukher Lane, Calcutta.
24. Santi May Dutta, 23, Beniapukher Lane.
25. Ramjibati Sarkar, 23 A, Beniapukher Lane.
26. R. C. Dutt, 50/B, Beniapukher Lane.
27. K. Nath, 4, Beniapukher Lane.
28. T. C. Dutta, 6, Beniapukher Lane.
29. Kishore Chandra Paul, 9, Beniapukher Lane.
30. P. C. De, 23/A, Beniapukher Lane.
31. Jugole Kishore Auddy, 27, Beniapukher Lane.
32. K. N. Ballav, 27/1/C, Beniapukher Lane.
33. Panchanan Bullav, 27/1 B, Beniapukher Lane.
34. Ramdas Bhattacharji, 26, Beniapukher Lane.
35. Dulal Ch. Das, 22/1, Beniapukher Lane.
36. Dr. M. L. Das, 172/30, Lower Circular Road.
37. Loke Paul Ghosh, 172/34, Lower Circular Road.
38. Jitendra Nath Bhanja, 172/19, Lower Circular Road.
39. Adraifor Charan Nandi, 172/21, Lower Circular Road.
40. Kartick Chandra Mullick, 172/4, Lower Circular Road.
41. Sham Lal Kaul, 172/31, Lower Circular Road.
42. Raghunath De, 172/20, Lower Circular Road.
43. Phutic Chand Bardhan, 172/8, Lower Circular Road.

RABINDRANATH'S SISTER

SAVED BY CORPORATION COUNCILLOR

MD. YUSUF

How the 98-year old sister of Rabindranath Tagore, Srijukta Barnakumari Debi, who is the only surviving daughter of the Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, was rescued with her family through the efforts of Councillor Haji Mohammad Yusuf was gratefully acknowledged by the Poet's grandson, Mr. Prasenkumar Mukherjee in a letter published in the *Swadhinata* of August 28, 1946.

Below is given a translation of Mr. Mukherjee's letter:

"Srijukta Barnakumari Debi is my father's mother and the youngest daughter of Maharshi Debendranath Tagore. She was senior to her brother Rabindranath Tagore. At present her age is 98. She is the only one surviving of the Poet's brothers and sisters. She and a few other members of the family happened to be residing at 24B, Nur Ali Lane in the Entally area. Living in the adjoining premises was Councillor Haji Md. Yusuf. It would have in no way been possible for us to remain alive today but for Councillor Yusuf and Shaikh Salaudhin, Secretary of the Anjuman School, who is also the personal secretary of Councillor Yusuf. Besides ourselves, they have also rescued and protected the lives of about two to three thousand Hindus, braving acute displeasure and hostility of a multitude of Muslims. They lodged the rescued Hindus in the Anjuman School premises and Haji Sahib's own residence and arranged to feed them for four days. Since the moment the trouble started on the 16th these two gentlemen knew neither rest nor sleep. As to ourselves, we were taken to the Anjuman School on the 17th and to the Haji Sahib's residence on the 18th. Afterwards, with the help of these two gentlemen we were able to shift to a relative's place in Raja Nabakissen Street. Even the coachman who reached us there risked his life to do so. We are deeply grateful to all the persons who so nobly courted dangers to save us. Hundreds of Hindu families who resided in Nur Ali Lane, Phulbagan Lane, Ice Factory Lane, Cantopher lane and adjoining places will always remember with deep gratitude the noble efforts of Sheikh Salaudhin, Sarafat Hossain, Syed Sahib and (Councillor) Haji Sahib."

HINDUS SHELTER MUSLIMS

Mr. Samarendra Bhusan Mullick wrote in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of August 31:—

"The Hindus have sheltered Muslims in their houses and even in their families in Mujidbari Street, Hari Ghose Street, Hemenura Sen Street, Abhay Gula Road, Blackqure Square and other parts of the locality. They have helped them to reach other places in safety. We also know of cases in which Hindus trying to reach

WHEN OTHERS FOUGHT AND KILLED THEY TOILED AND SAVED

Corporation Ambulance Workers 'Heroic' Service

ELOQUENT was the praise of thousands of wounded citizens in the city hospitals for humane services rendered by the Calcutta Corporation Ambulance service. Risking their lives every minute of the time they carried on the work of rescue during the four days of terrible carnage and although denied police protection their humane work went on unperturbed by threats of blood-thirsty hooligans. It is an inspiring and stirring tale—a revealing account of the activities and efforts of a gallant band of 14 drivers, 3 telephone clerks and 28 khalasis during these critical days of Calcutta's city life.

The first S. O. S. call was received at their depot at 7-28 a.m. on the 16th August, from the vicinity of the Manicktola Bazar. An ambulance van was sent immediately to the spot. After this a steady rush of calls were responded to from the North Calcutta area with great promptitude. From 11 a.m. all on a sudden a very heavy rush of calls began to be felt from all over North Calcutta including Manicktola, Mechuabazar Street, Mukhtar Babu Street, Khudiram Basu Street, Bowbazar Street, Upper Chitpur Road, Zakaria Street, Grant Street, Wellesley Street and Chittaranjan Avenue and it became very difficult to cope with the business with only 14 ambulance vans. As time passed telephone calls were received at every minute interval and this state of things lasted throughout the 16th and 17th August. It was at 3 p.m. on the 16th that the first call from the South Calcutta was received. During these days the pressure of work was so heavy that the officials scarcely found time to

take their meals and to go to sleep at night. The situation continued to improve from the noon of the 18th, although definite improvement was not noticeable till the morning of the following day.

Speaking of the interference with their works the official said that having experienced some difficulties in proceeding to troubled spots they rang up the Lall Bazar Police Headquarters for protection. But although Police help had been made available to the services at Howrah it was refused in Calcutta. Cases of interference with ambulance work had been reported from Kalabagan Bustee, Sova Bazar, Upper Chitpur Road, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, Beadon Street, Central Avenue junction, Raja Dinendra Street, Uladanga Road, Baghbazar Street Cornwallis Street junction and several other places.

At Harrison Road, Circular Road junction a rowdy mob chased away the Ambulance staff as it was about to pick up the injured. Brickbats were thrown at the Ambulance at Beadon Street-Circular Road junction. On the 17th evening a mob in the Kalabagan bustee threatened the ambulance driver with a knife. In Circular Road-Keshab Street junction a rowdy mob attempted to snatch away injured patients from the ambulance car and only after much arguments they were made to desist from this attempt.

Regretting all the incidents of interference the official said that the services of the Ambulance Brigade demand that these should be extended to all the sick and injured irrespective of caste, creed or community. They on their part had never allowed any communal or sectarian consideration to tarnish their noble heritage of universal service.

(Continued from previous page.)

Muslims sheltered in their houses to the Thana, had to spend money and in the end not getting any help from the Thana had to seek other means to escort them to their desired places.

ANGLO-INDIAN GENEROSITY

Mr. R. R. Stracey, I.C.S., Chairman, Anglo-Indian Civic Union, Calcutta, wrote in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of August 31 :—

"Anglo-Indians sheltered thousands of Hindus and Muslims—mostly Hindus, because Anglo-Indians live mostly in Muslim localities—and later evacuated them to safety. They fed and nursed refugees in their houses at grave risk to themselves for days together. When other communities were paralysed by fear and glued to their houses, Anglo-Indians, through the Anglo-Indian Civic Union, supplied volunteers to refugee camps, nurses and stretcher-bearers to hospitals and workers for essential mail and postal services, removed corpses from gullies and shops and generally displayed a civic sense which appeared to have completely deserted the major communities for these days at any rate.

"This Union attended to innumerable calls for rescue and information of missing or inaccessible persons of both major communities, who found us a willing and valuable agency for assisting them in their distress."

PROTECTION TO A MOSQUE

Mr. Abdul Khaliq, who was protected during the recent riots by some Hindu neighbours, issued the following statement on September 4 :—

"I beg to acknowledge through the medium of the Press the generous shelter that my Hindu neighbours

gave me during the recent communal riot in protecting my mosque situated at 110, Amberst Street. But for their help, the mosque would have surely been desecrated on August 17

"Let me add, however, that my Hindu neighbours not only saved the mosque but saved as well the lives and property of every individual member of my family consisting of six girls and women including my aged mother and eight men including myself. We were helped to scale wall to enter my nearest neighbour's house where we were safely kept and protected when on the road itself mass assault was going on.

"It is again the food supplied by my neighbour taking which I and the members of my family could break the fast at night. I know that all my Hindu neighbours who helped me ran the risk of invasion by mobs but they faced it and never betrayed us.

"Among valuables and ornaments I took with me was the Holy Quoran of the mosque and let me gratefully acknowledge the fact that this Holy book was kept in safe custody by my neighbour while I could safely bring it back when mass frenzy was subdued

"Wishing never to see the repetition of the savagery that Calcutta has seen during the last few days. I can say that we Bengalees both Hindus and Muslims must live peacefully like good neighbours in our social life. And left to myself, I do not on any account want this long-begotten friendship and neighbourhood to be disturbed."

UNGRUDGING HELP

Mr. F. Ahmed of 41/1, Ramkanta Bose Street, North Calcutta gave the following statement to the *Hindusthan Standard* of September 4:—

"My family and relatives (the only Muslim family residing at No. 41/1, Ramkanta Bose Street off Bosepara Lane) are very grateful to Mr. Provash Chandra Mitter (Biche Mitter) Secretary, Aryan Club, Treasurer I.F.A. of 42B, Bosepara Lane, Baghbazar for his kind help and protection. I with my family members numbering 39 heads stayed at his residence for 8 days under his careful watch. Mr. Mitter supplied us with food and daily necessities. For this act of kindness we express our hearty thanks to him and his family. We also thank Mr. Dharendra N. Sen, Mr. K. Chatterjee and the Hindu neighbours of this locality for their ungrudging help."

SHELTER TO MUSLIMS

The following story was given to the *Hindusthan Standard* of September 4 by Prof. Phanindranath Bhattacharjee of Arpuli Lane, Central Calcutta.

"On August 17, when mob fury was raging with greatest violence on all sides, two Muslims dressed in *dhoti* and *shirt* managed to slip into our house with great difficulty. When they came, they could hardly speak, being overpowered by a sense of danger of their lives. I had just a nodding acquaintance with these two gentlemen who lived in Sitaram Ghosh Street. They were chased by Hindus in the morning and took shelter in the nearby godown of a Hindu gentleman. Finding that place insecure they left that place and ultimately came to our house in the noon and begged of us to give them shelter and save their lives. I at once took them to our inside rooms and spoke a few reassuring words. Meanwhile, Hindus of our locality got scent of the matter and threateningly demanded of us to hand over the Muslims to them. At this time tension was running high and all sorts of rumours were spreading like wild fire. With great difficulty I succeeded in persuading the crowd that had collected before our house to disperse. But while dispersing they threatened us that they would come again. In the evening we escorted the two Muslims to a Muslim Rescue Party."

HINDUS IN MUSSALMANPARA LANE

In a statement, published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of September 4, several Hindu residents of Mussalmanpara Lane and Hyat Khan Lane (near Sealdah) wrote:—

"Although we were quite safe within our locality which is predominantly a Muslim area during the last disturbances in the city, by virtue of the good feelings prevailing all along between the Muslims and the Hindus residing here, we were not free from the fear of raids by outside parties. In fact, infuriated mobs armed with deadly weapons tried to penetrate into our locality thrice during Friday the 16th and also on the 17th instant from all sides and it can be easily realised what would have been the fate of the handful of Hindus, as we are in this quarter, had the frenzied mob been able to get in. But the worst catastrophe was safely averted due to the timely and tactful handling of the situation even at the risk of their lives by our Muslim neighbours."

Representatives of the Hindus, residing at Mussalmanpara Lane, Hayat Khan Lane, Panchukhansama Lane, Holwells Lane, and Chakukhansa-

ma Lane, entertained representatives of Muslim residents of these areas at a tea party at 88, Mussalmanpara Lane on 1st September, 1946, and adopted the following resolution:—

"That a unanimous vote of grateful thanks be conveyed to their Muslim neighbours in general in appreciation of their valuable services during the days of Calcutta riots. They worked assiduously to keep their *mahallas* free from any breach of peace and supplied many needy families with essential necessities of life.

"That an emphatic protest be lodged against statements through the press or irresponsible rumours in certain circles about the state of affairs in these areas, which have been the cause for several families having left these areas willingly or unwillingly."

EDITOR OF "ASR-JADEED"

Gives His Life

While engaged in rescue work, Mr. Abdul Jabbar Wahidi, the well-known Muslim journalist of Calcutta, was killed by a rifle shot.

A special Fatcha prayer was offered for the repose of the soul of Maulana Abdul Jabbar Wahedi, Joint Secretary of the Calcutta League and Editor, *Daily Asr-e-Jadeed*, who was killed during the recent Calcutta riots, at an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta City Muslim League held on September 1 at 26, Zakaria Street under the presidency of Mr. S. A. Hamid.

HINDUS IN ENTALLY MIDDLE ROAD

Messrs. Preety Kumar Ganguly, Byom Kesh Ganguly, Kali Das Chatterjee, Dharendra Krishna Datta, P. C. Mukherji, P. O. Bose of Middle Road, Entally write in the course of a statement published in the *Star of India* of September 5 as follows:—

"We the Hindus and others cannot but record our sense of gratitude to the Muslim brethren residing at Middle Road, Entally, Convent Road, Chotu Baba Lane and Ganja Bagan for looking after us and saving our lives and property during the recent troubles in Calcutta. We felt and still feel as if nothing has happened here and we can say with all the emphasis, that if any official wants to pay a surprise visit in our localities he will simply be surprised to see the cordial relationship existing between the two communities and our usual activities.

"We beg further to add that we are so happy and peaceful here that we refused to be shifted from here when police came to our help to take us whether we desired to go on Sunday, August 18. We have also made our statement to this effect to the Police.

"We now appeal to both Hindu and Muslim brethren of the metropolis to emulate the example of our localities and forgive and forget the past and start a new life wherein peace, amity and fellow feeling may rule."

MUSLIM GENEROSITY

In the course of a letter, published in the *Swadhinata* of September 5, Messrs. Santi Kumar

Mitra, Probodh Chandra Das and Ramesh Chandra Barker, of Bagmari Road wrote :—

"Various reports have been published in different papers about the recent riotous situation in the Manicktolla and Bagmari areas, but we, the Hindus, who are residing in Bagmari, a locality which is predominantly Mohammedan, are surprised not to find in the newspapers the names of those Mohammedan gentlemen who have rendered us help and security during the days of fury, particularly the 16th, 17th and the 18th August. On those days Messrs. Hafer Mohammad, Isaac, Babu Mian and others saved our lives even risking their own. Many of them gave shelter to the Hindu families in their houses."

HOW A MUSLIM MUNSIEF WAS SAVED

Mr. N. Ahmed, Sub-Divisional Munsiff, Alipore, wrote in the course of a letter published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of September 12, 1946 :—

"I should like to record in writing the circumstances leading to the rescue of myself and my family from 23/7, Ray Street near Elgin Road on Sunday, the 18th August last so that it may get proper publicity."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS THANK THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Messrs. S. Mookerjee, C. L. Singh, N. K. Saha, and P. N. Halder wrote to the press :—

"We, Indian Christian residents of Boniapukur, Linton Street and Tanti Bagan area thank our Ward Councillors Messrs. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Haji Md. Yusuf, M.L.C., Md. Israil and Abdul Sattar and also the Muslim young men of this locality, for their co-operation, and in many instances protection, afforded to us during the last disturbances. We are grateful and feel confident that this feeling of friendship will remain permanent."

MUSLIM ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. E. Huq Choudhury wrote in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 17th September, 1946 :—

"I myself and on behalf of all the residents numbering 30, of premises No 279/3, Upper Circular Road (Garpar), a locality where Hindus predominate and where there is no other Muslim inhabitant express cordial thanks and gratitude to all of my Hindu neighbours in this area, especially to Mr. Bistu Ghose (Physical Culturist), Rai S. D. Mukherjee Bahadur, Messrs. A. C. Chatterjee, P. C. Chatterjee, H. C. Bhattacharjee, A. C. Deb Mullick, B.Sc., M.B., S. C. Deb Mullick, A. K. Chakravarty and K. Mukherjee, who not only took the leading part in saving our lives and properties but left no stone unturned to keep up in peace and happiness even when the Greater Calcutta was facing a brutal carnage. My large-hearted neighbours supplied us everything we needed. We are still here like sons of the same father. Our relatives and friends in Calcutta are practically surprised to see us alive."

A BRAVE MUSLIM CHAUFFEUR

Dr. Narayan Roy, 7, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta, wrote in the same issue of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* :—

"Wherever I go I am asked whether my driver who is a Mahomedan attempted to stab me or not."

"On Sunday, August 18, I managed to send my driver Osman and six other Mahomedans to a safer area in Bagmari."

"On Monday, the 19th August, when firing was brisk in the morning, I found him back again. I was

On Saturday, the 17th a large number of lower class non-Bengalee refugees took shelter in the locality and their attitude was threatening. Apprehending trouble I approached three of my neighbours, namely, Messrs. D. K. Biswas, A. B. Ganguly, I.C.S., and M. N. Chakravarty and they assured me all help. Mr. Ganguly even suggested that I should move into his house. He also offered to take me to the house of any friend of mine if I so wished; but I decided to stay on. Next morning at about 11 A.M., a mob of lower class non-Bengalees with few Bengali youngmen surrounded my house and tried to break open the doors and windows. Some of my Bengalee and Sikh neighbours as well as Mr. Mohan Lal Shah of 7, Roy Street came to my rescue and attempted to pacify the crowd. In the meantime the gentlemen, who had assured me of protection on the previous day, appeared on the scene with two cars one driven by Mr. M. N. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law of 16, Lansdowne Road, and other by Dr. S. Sarbadhikari of 5/1, Lower Circular Road. They got us out of the clutches of the mob and Mr. Banerjee and Dr. Sarbadhikari drove us to a friend's house in Park Circus. I am deeply grateful to all my Hindu neighbours and particularly to Mr. M. N. Banerjee and Dr. Sarbadhikari. I shudder to think what would have happened to us if they did not intervene in time."

shocked to see him and was on the verge of tears when I heard that he had come back to hand over the permit and the petrol coupons which were in his pocket."

MUSLIM BOYS SAVED AT KALIGHAT

Mr. K. C. Ray, Gosthipathy, 3, Nepal Bhattacharjee Street, Kalighat, wrote :—

"Two Muslim boys about 12 and 14 somehow detached from the procession were found loitering into the lanes adjacent to our house. The inmates of our house took pity at their tender age and gave them protection. One of them putting on 'shorts' was set free after necessary instructions and the other wearing a *lungi* was given shelter and food, offered trousers and then escorted to a safer place under cover of darkness, at great personal risk."

SAVED BY MUSLIMS

Mr. H. C. Banerjee wrote from 22/11/8, Canal East Road (Seth Bagan) :—

"Thanks are due to the "Seth Bagan Muslim Tanjim Board", organised by the leading Muslims of the locality (Ward No. 29) for its yeoman's service in the protection of both Hindus and Muslims of the locality. Even in the midst of the terrible situation, prevalent in the recent fratricidal war in Calcutta, the inhabitants of this area were quite safe and unagitated."

Mr. Sarojendu Basu wrote from 15, Chaku Khansama Lane :—

"During the communal riot the Muslim neighbours of our locality came out and told us "Don't get nervous, we are here. We must not allow anybody to enter our mahalla. So long we are alive you will be safe."

"They watched and guarded the locality whole day and night continuously for 4 days. We were supplied with ration bazar and milk (for babies)."

"We won't forget the kind help of Moulana Shahib (Moulana Saffulla) and his sons, Mr. S. M. Yakub, the First Deputy Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, and his son and nephew, Mr. Latiff, Mr. F. Rahaman and his brothers, Mr. Kabir and the other Muslim neighbours. We are ever grateful to them. I could leave my house on their supervision."

Mr. Phandura Nath Mitra, Head Assistant, Office of the Joint Controller of Rationing, 11-A, Free School Street, Calcutta, wrote :—

"I am grateful to an old Anglo-Indian lady (name unknown to me) who was instrumental in saving my life from a surging Mahomedan mob (numbering 800)—all armed in front of Watgunge mosque on the morning of 17th August, 1946, at about 9.45 a.m. at the risk of her family members.

"As willed by God Almighty, the patrol of the Watgunge Police Station happened to pass from Babu Pasar side within 10 minutes careered by Sergeant Karr who took all possible steps to allay the mob who was pressing the lady to hand me over and to see me safe at Watgunge Police Station."

EX-MAYOR ZAKARIA SAVES HINDU NEIGHBOUR

Swami Nikhilananda of Bangiya Palli Sangathan Sangha, speaking eulogistically of Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, ex-Mayor of Calcutta Corporation for saving his brother, Tarapada living in the Park Circus area wrote :—

"The ex-Mayor was firm in his principles when threatened with dire consequences for sheltering my brother. Not only did he withstand the machinations bravely in this case, refugees from far and near found in him the veritable saviour. All of them, without exception, were supplied with rations for subsistence.

"Subsequently, when I conveyed my gratefulness to him he promptly said, 'Thank God, for He is the Saviour.'"

Mr B. N. Ghosh wrote from 192-B, Linton Street :—

"On August 16 and 17 when loot, arson and murders were being freely committed in Calcutta, we, a few respectable Hindu inhabitants spent our days in great suspense as we were entirely surrounded by Muslims. However, the peaceful citizens of this locality, both Hindus and Muslims tried to restore peace among themselves and saved our lives from the impending calamity. Of course, outside *goondas* tried to create disturbances and made attacks upon some Hindu families but our united efforts to restore peace, particularly the honest and sincere efforts of our Muslim brethren of this locality enabled us to defend ourselves from their rowdism. Particularly, I congratulate Mr. Rahman, the O. C. of the Fire Station of this locality for his sincere and sympathetic assistance rendered to us during these critical days."

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Calcutta Has 150 Centres

There were about 36,500 persons, including women and children, in about 150 relief centres in Calcutta on the 21st September last, said Mr. T. K. Davies, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, Bengal, at a Press Conference at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on the 23rd September last.

It had been decided to establish within a few days a visiting and advisory committee for Government relief centres. The committee would include two members of the existing Central Relief Co-ordination Committee and four persons including two women, to be nominated by the Co-ordination Committee. The Director of Relief would be its chairman.

SAVED BY HINDUS

Mr. Subrali and others wrote from No. 127, Bow-bazar Street :—

"We, the Muslims were saved by our Hindu neighbours. Special mention may be made of Mr. Purna Ch. Chandra, who gave us shelter and escorted us to the Muchipara Thana with the help of Police. Through his kind intervention our Bustee also could not be burnt."

Mr. S. M. Quyoom and others wrote from 6, Canal West Road, Entally :—

"On August 17, when communal riots took a terrible turn and the lives of us, Muslim members,—who were at Beliaghata—a Hindu majority area, were in grave danger, Babu Punit Lal Singh of the locality came to our rescue and gave us shelter, food and all other necessities of life free of cost."

Messrs. Abdul Hadud and Abdur Rouf wrote from No. 5, Beadon Row :—

"We had been living here for many generations. This was predominantly a Hindu locality. Some rioters tried to attack us, but could not, because our kind-hearted Hindu neighbours saved us. He had to take shelter at 20-B, Nilmoni Mitter Street. The inmates, all Hindus not only offered food but escorted us to a safest place even at the risk of their lives. Also our house and Mosque were kept intact."

EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT

The educational policy of the Bengal Government was outlined by Mr. Saiyed Mauzzamuddin Husain, Minister of Education, in the Assembly at a recent sitting when he moved for a grant of Rs. 3,40,20,000 for Education—General. He also made a demand for Rs. 11,69,800 for Anglo-Indian and European education.

The Education Minister said that the demand which represented practically the estimate of expenditure calculated by the permanent officials of the Government before the inauguration of the Ministry, did not reflect its policy. He was extremely anxious to introduce compulsory free primary education, and he hoped to be able to do this in a few districts by January next year.

The estimated cost of compulsory primary education was Rs. 18,00,00,000, which was "wholly beyond the resources of the province."

On the question of increasing the pay of primary school teachers, the Minister said that the increases proposed to be given would be at least three times that shown in the budget and he might have to approach the House for a supplementary grant.

Arrangements had also been made for the training of teachers to improve the standard of primary education, as also for increasing the inspecting staff. To maintain an atmosphere of education in the rural areas, they proposed to establish libraries and adult education centres in different places.

The Ministry's idea was that the standard of secondary education should be improved by establishing one substantially aided high school for boys in every *thana* and one for girls in every sub-division. There should also be one technical high school in every subdivision to start with and eventually one in every *thana*. The Sibpore Engineering College was going to be expanded at a cost of about Rs. 33,00,000. The policy of the Government was to encourage the establishment of colleges in the rural areas, so that the benefits of higher education might be enjoyed by the poorer classes also.

The Minister also referred to the special facilities to be provided for the education of backward communities.

Calcutta's Blood-Bath

THE AFTERMATH OF THE ORDEAL

A RECORD OF INCIDENTS FROM 13TH SEPTEMBER TO 26TH SEPTEMBER

AFTER eight quiet days since the 5th September trouble broke out again when there were eight cases of stabbing in the different localities in North Calcutta on the 18th September last. The first two incidents occurred on Harrison Road between College Street and Chittaranjan Avenue junctions at about 11 a.m. Following this, there was great tension in the area, resulting in temporary suspension of the tram service on the Harrison road section. Shops were soon closed. The other incidents occurred later. Immediately after the first two incidents, the vigil kept by the police was intensified, particularly in the affected areas. Armed pickets were strengthened. Mobile patrols were also out.

Some 37 old offenders and goondas were arrested under the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act, bringing the total number of such arrests so far to 865.

Several cases of burglary committed during curfew hours in the Chowringhee, Park Street, Free School Street area had been reported to the Calcutta Police during the past few days.

Calcutta was quiet for the seven days following, no incident having been reported.

About 50 men were arrested on the 15th September, last in connection with the recent disturbances. They included some old offenders and goondas.

RIOTS ENQUIRY

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Chairman of a Representative Committee formed in Calcutta to collect facts regarding the Calcutta Riots to be placed before the Riots Inquiry Commission, in a statement issued to the Press on the 16th September invited the co-operation of the public and requested them to place the Committee in possession of authentic details regarding the occurrences.

Mr. Sarker and the other members of the Committee were reported to have sent a telegram to Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India, urging cancellation of the notice issued by Mr. Saddler, Secretary of the Commission, directing the filing of statements in advance, by the 16th September.

Sir Patrick Spens in the course of a Press statement issued in Calcutta on the 18th September said that he took a very serious view of attempts to interference with the procedure for obtaining statements of evidence directed by the notice issued by the Secretary of the Commission on the 11th and 16th September and desired that such interference should cease.

BENGAL COUNCIL

"FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER"

ADJOURNMENT MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT LOST

An adjournment motion in connection with the Calcutta Riots was defeated by 29 to 17 votes in the Bengal Council on the 17th September last, nine members, including six Europeans, one Anglo-Indian, and two nominated, having refrained from voting.

The motion sought to criticize the Bengal Government for their "failure to maintain law and order in Calcutta on August 16 and three successive days, resulting in riots of unparalleled savagery, casualties mounting to about 5,000 killed and 10,000 injured, and arson and looting of shops and houses involving loss of property worth crores of rupees."

Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress), who sponsored the motion, said it was not his Party's intention to make out who were the aggressors or who suffered most. Their point was whatever Government did their duty to the people under their charge irrespective of community or creed.

He contended that from speeches and statements made from time to time by responsible Muslim League leaders and from writings in the Muslim League Press, Muslim goondas were led to believe that the Bengal Government were at their back and that they were free to commit atrocities against the Hindus. In this they were not far wrong, as events subsequently showed.

Most of the supporters of the motion maintained that the Chief Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, failed to take any precaution against outbreak of violence on "Direct Action Day" and that police were effectively controlled to inactivity.

In his reply, the Chief Minister did not apportion blame as to which party was responsible for the carnage and left it to the Inquiry Commission. He refuted the statement that he had given directions to the police to remain inactive. "I was," he said, "undoubtedly in the Control Room. I was watching the situation, and the Commissioner of Police was dealing with the reports that were coming in. He was sending out parties to various places.

"I can tell you that appreciation of the situation should have come from my advisers and not from me. It was I who asked for military aid."

Members of the public were assured that every step would be taken to secure that statements of their evidence were used solely for the proper purposes of the Commission, and that those who submitted them would be fully protected.

The office of the Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Enquiry which had been temporarily located in the Writers' Buildings for want of suitable accommodation was announced to be very shortly shifted to Belvedere.

LOOTED PROPERTY

In order to keep out the general public and to prevent overcrowding and rush in the Indian Museum during the identification display of the looted property recovered by the Police during the riots the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, made a public announcement on the 20th September last that only complainants and other witnesses who would be in a position to identify (not exceeding two) would be admitted; admission would be strictly by cards which would be issued by the Officers-in-Charge of the local police stations on receipt of application from the complainant; each complainant must furnish a list of property stolen specifying the marks of identification, if any, before the admit card was issued to him.

PERMITS FOR MEDICALMEN

The Commissioner of Police also approved of the issue of permits by the Indian Medical Association to registered medical practitioners to enable them to be on the streets during the period of curfew when on urgent medical duties.

To enable persons who are likely to be in need of urgent medical attention, to summon their doctor during the period of curfew, the Commissioner of Police arranged that such persons on production of a medical certificate at the local Police Station would be given a permit to be utilized by the person summoning the doctor.

ON THE EVE OF THE POOJAH

On the 21st September last a considerable panic was caused in Garpar area, in North Calcutta, in the morning, when, it is reported, a big-sized country-made cracker was thrown on the first floor roof of a house in Raja Diendra Street.

The North Calcutta District Police had arrested 21 persons, on the previous day, for violating the Curfew order and also for violation of Section 144.

Up till the 21st September the police had arrested over 500 persons under this Act. 43 persons have been externed for a period of six months or one year either from Bengal or from Presidency area.

The police searched about 80 places in course of which they, it was stated, recovered some valuable properties believed to have been looted during the riot period and arrested two persons.

CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL

The same day, that is, the 22nd September, on which the morning newspapers carried an appeal by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, to both Hindus and Muslims on the eve of the Poojah festival, asking them to keep the peace and

BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES INQUIRY COMMISSION

Invested with Powers of a Civil Court.

The Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Inquiry Bill, 1946, was passed by the Bengal Council on the 20th September, with certain modifications.

The Bill vests the Commission with the powers of a civil court.

The Bill had been taken up for consideration on the 19th September last.

The territorial jurisdiction of the inquiry which originally covered the city and suburbs, has been extended to areas within the police stations of Metiabruz and Tollygunge and Howrah Municipality as well as Howrah Bridge, Ballygunge station, Behala, Majerhat, Tiljala, the railway stations of Belur and Bally and other contiguous places.

The clause relating to statements to be made by persons to the Commission, as amended, reads: Except in a prosecution for giving false evidence no statement made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission shall subject him to or be used against him in any civil or criminal proceedings provided that such a statement (a) is one which the Commission permits or requires to be made before it by such person and (b) is relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

Moving the Bill for consideration Mr. H. S. Surahwardy had said in the course of his speech that the business of the Commission would be conducted in a most impartial manner and without the slightest interference from anyone. The officers of the Commission would be absolutely independent of the Provincial Government, and all documents, evidence and statements would be a matter entirely for the Commission and would not be placed before any officer of the Provincial Government, unless the Commission so desired in the course of its work. The Bengal Government had no concern with them. All these would be in the custody and control of the Commission, and their disposal would be dependent on the orders of the Chief Justice of India.

expressing the hope that no disturbance would take place during the observance of the ceremonies,—

"If both Hindus and Muslims take a vow neither to provoke nor be provoked in case any mischief-monger takes advantage of the situation to offer provocations, if both are determined to see that on no account will they fight each other, there is no reason why there should be any breach of the peace."

in the afternoon great excitement was caused in Lalabagan area, North Calcutta, when a mob, 60 to 70 strong, armed with lathis, swords and daggers raided a house at the junction of the Ilazi Zakaria Lane and Raja Dinendra Street.

The mob broke open the front door of the house and attacked the inmates, seriously injuring three of them. One of the victims was thrown down from the roof of the three-storied house.

FRESH OUTBURST

Large-scale stabbing and assaults again broke out in Calcutta on the 28rd September last and by dusk the casualties in this fresh outburst of communal frenzy totalled 68.

Two of them died instantaneously and others were removed to different hospitals of the city and of them, 7 proved fatal.

The trouble first started at Sea'dah at about six in the morning and gradually spread along Circular

Road, Harrison Road, College Street, Bowbazar, Chitpur Road, Canning Street and Esplanade. The first incident happened over what in ordinary times is called a trifling thing, but it quickly set ablaze parts of North and Central Calcutta. This followed the withdrawal of military pickets from Sunday night from certain areas.

POLICE OPENS FIRE

Police opened fire at three places, at Chitpur-Harrison Road junction, Harrison Road-Chitpur Road junction and Bowbazar area. There was no casualty from these firings. Tear gas was also used several times at Chitpur-Harrison Road junction at about 6 p.m. to disperse a mob.

Bengal Assembly

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS AGAINST MINISTRY AND CHIEF MINISTER DEFEATED

Two no-confidence motions were moved in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 19th September last. One of these expressed want of confidence in the entire Council of Ministers and the other in Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Law and Order.

The first motion was based on the failure of Government to maintain Law and Order during Calcutta riots and in East Bengal. The second was directed against Mr. Suhrawardy for "the utter and the most reprehensible failure on the part of the Chief Minister to discharge his elementary duties as the Minister responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order."

The debate having taken place on two days, the 19th and the 20th September, the motions were put to vote on the second day.

The no-confidence motion against the Bengal Ministry was defeated by 131 votes to 87. The European Group, of which 20 out of 25 members were present, and the three Communist members remained neutral.

The no-confidence motion against Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge of Law and Order, was also lost by 130 votes to 85. Mr. Suhrawardy did not participate in the voting on that occasion.

Moving the first motion, Mr. Dharendra Nath Dutta, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, had demanded a trial of the Council of Ministers in an open and impartial court.

Introducing the second motion, Mr. Bimal Coomar Ghosh, a member of the Congress Party, had said "Public confidence will not be fully restored if Mr. Suhrawardy continues to be in charge of Law and Order."

Speaking on behalf of the Government party Mr. Abul Hashim, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, said that Mr. Suhrawardy rose to the "height of his genius, honesty, integrity, sense of justice and efficiency" during the recent riots in the city.

Mr. G. C. D. Wilks, Anglo-Indian representative, pleaded for a Coalition Government and said that should be brought about through negotiations and not through a defeat. The Communist Party spokesman expressed the same view.

Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister and Minister in charge of Law and Order, who spoke for an hour on the second day, declared that the Muslims were not prepared for the conflict. They had not the slightest indication that so much antagonism and hatred had been stored up against them.

RUMOURS AND PANIC

Wild rumours spread and panic gripped the whole of the affected area. Shops were closed and streets were deserted. Offices were closed a little earlier than usual.

Military pickets, which for the greater part had been withdrawn in the evening of the 22nd September, were recalled and posted at strategic points in the affected area. Police pickets were also strengthened and patrols intensified.

The Commissioner of Police, accompanied by some of the Deputy Commissioners, toured the disturbed district.

The Government's publicity vans were out, reminding the people of the existence of the ban on assembly in public of more than five men and on the carrying of weapons, including lathis.

PEACE COMMITTEES

Mr. K. F. Sobhan, Special Officer, Bengal Government, said at a Press Conference in Calcutta.

that 10 Peace Committees had been started in different localities and many more were in the process of formation. He added that there was a general demand for a Central Committee to be set up. The Government were also anxious to see such a central body functioning.

The Indian Red Cross had agreed to use its entire staff in organizing and helping Peace Committees in the city.

Some 4,602 persons, including 577 goondas and old offenders, were arrested up to the 21st September in connection with the Great Calcutta Killing.

The looted property recovered by the police was reported to be exhibited for identification at the Indian Museum in about a week's time.

NEED FOR MORE POLICE

During discussion of Police budget in the Bengal Assembly on the 23rd September last the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said that he was examining the Calcutta situation afresh. He thought that there should be more armed force and an increase in the personnel of the police force.

Referring to the incident which happened on the 22nd September last in Lalabagan area in North Calcutta, the Chief Minister said that the matter would certainly be taken into consideration by Government.

He added that during the riot such incidents had taken place when no police was available or no information had been conveyed to the authorities.

Initiating the discussion on the Budget by a cut, Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy (Congress) said that the police had completely failed to give protection to the life and property of people during the Calcutta riots.

ATTACKS ON TRAMS AND BUSES

Eighteen cases of stabbing and assaults occurred in Calcutta on the 24th September, five of these in Ameer Ali Avenue, Park Circus, where a mob armed with lathis and knives, stopped a tramcar and attacked the passengers.

This caused great excitement and the situation took a serious turn when a police sergeant arrived and opened fire dispersing the mob. One of the attackers was hit by bullet. Five of the tram passengers were stabbed. Three passengers were injured by brickbats.

In Tiljala area a bus was stoned by hooligans who attempted to pull down the driver. He managed to get away and drove fast but a passenger occupying a back seat, was stabbed.

One man was killed and another injured when an armed guard aboard a tramcar fired on a mob

which attacked the vehicle with brickbats and other missiles near the junction of Park Street and Syed Ameer Ali Avenue, Calcutta, on the 25th September last.

The incident leading to the armed guard in a tramcar firing occurred after a scuffle between two sections of passengers in a bus near the junction of Park Street and Syed Ameer Ali Avenue where a crowd soon collected. The bus and the tramcar were heavily stoned.

A Police party, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, North District, overtook the bus near the junction of Gariahat Road and Rash Behari Avenue. Six men travelling in the bus were arrested. Later, stones were also thrown at another bus passing along the same route.

BRICKBATS

Four men were set upon by a crowd near Chit-pore Bridge, Baglibazar and assaulted with brickbats.

Casualties for three days since the 23rd September totalled 11 dead and 74 injured.

Apart from these incidents, the city was otherwise quiet. The tram service functioned as usual except in the Park Circus section where it was temporarily suspended.

Military and police pickets remained on duty at strategic points.

STREET-STABBINGS

Seven men died and 19 were injured in stray assaults mostly stabbing in Calcutta on the 26th September last. The total casualties during the past four days were thus brought to 18 dead and 93 injured.

The attacks were mainly confined to the Chit-pore Road-Zakariah Street-Tarachand Dutt Street-Cotton Street-Pollock Street-Harrison Road-Chittaranjan Avenue and Kalabagan area. Two rounds were fired by the armed guard of a tramcar in Chit-pore Road to disperse an unruly mob. No one was, however, injured. Tear gas was also used by the police on one occasion in Chit-pore Road.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRUTALITY

PETITION MOVED IN COURT

Allegations of murder, robbery, arson and grievous hurt during the Great Calcutta Killing were made by Mr. Kartic Chandra Sen of 25, Buddhu Ontagar Lane, within the jurisdiction of Amherst Street Police station, in a petition moved on his behalf by Mr. Abani Dutt, Advocate (with Mr. Nuthbary Dutt, Pleader) before Mr. Ali Reza, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta against seven Moslems, on August 16 and August 17.

In the petition the complainant, among other things, pointed out that of the 37 members of his family, 3 were killed on spot, 3 dead in hospital and 13 still untraced.

The hearing was adjourned in view of police report, which the Deputy Commissioner, Detective Department, was requested to submit.

HOMELESS VICTIMS OF RIOT

A COLONY FOR BHANGIS AND MUCHIS

The Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Bengal Congress Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, at its meeting on the 21st September last decided to start a colony to settle the persons rendered homeless by the recent riots in Calcutta, particularly the Muchis and Bhangis, who had lost their homes and belongings. Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarker presided.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OF INDIFFERENCE

—MR. K. S. ROY

"If the present Ministry continues in power—I see no hope of its being disturbed—and if the Government pursues its present policy of indifference and inactivity, I apprehend that riots will not cease," said Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly, in a Press statement published on the 27th September last.

He added that, with the announcement of the next step in the Direct Action programme of the Muslim League, the riots might take a worse turn.

"The usual defence we hear from officials is that if Hindus and Muslims choose to fight, even ten armies cannot prevent bloodshed. This is a very cheap and most unconvincing plea. The man-in-the street, whether Hindu or Muslim, is peace-loving and does not want to fight. Mischief is always committed by political leaders who want to maintain themselves in power by rousing communal passions and inciting unruly elements to violence. But the number of these goondas and unruly elements is always limited, and not ten but even one army will be more than sufficient to force them to order.

"It is our firm belief that a great deal of tenderness governs the attitude of the police towards goondas, and it is this attitude that is responsible for the recrudescence of rioting and stabbing in Calcutta during the last few days. Only the other day passengers seated in a tramcar were stabbed before the very eyes of an armed guard sitting in the car and not a single shot was fired. The explanation offered was that the escort had no orders to shoot. This is a strange explanation and reduces armed escort to mockery and ridicule. Force in sufficient doses is never administered to check the rioters."

MURDEROUS ATTACKS SHOULD CEASE

—MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY'S APPEAL

The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, stated in the course of a Press statement published on the 27th September last:—

"I find that most unfortunately the blood-lust is mounting among Hindus and Muslims and stories of stray cases of assaults and stabbing are being reported. This evil, which is again rearing its head, must stop and stop now. I am making an earnest appeal to both and in the name of all that is holy I beg of them to listen to me.

"Then again you seem to be seriously affected by all kinds of rumours and you at once take action on these rumours.

"Government is determined to take very severe measure against the offenders. The police and military have been ordered to shoot irrespective of community, and we shall start imposing heavy fines on localities if this continues. These are no empty threat—for I am determined to see that this evil stops. I will not allow innocent Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims to be massacred.

"To the Muslims I make this appeal fervently and I beg to them to listen to me. You must stop all ideas of revenge. What is past is past. You can't bring back the past by continuing the fight. To the Hindus, I say that whether you really have any confidence in me or not, you must listen to my advice. Enough blood has been spilt and all must cry halt.

"It is not merely my duty, but I am desperately anxious to see that there is peace in the land, and these murderous attacks cease. This appeal is made in the fullest sincerity and I beg the people of Bengal to accept it in that spirit."

SIKH TRANSPORT WORKERS' MEETING

A general meeting of all the representative Sikh bodies, taxi owners, bus owners, drivers, conductors and cleaners, held in the Gurdwara Jagat Sudhar premises on the 20th September last under the auspices of the Punjab Nau-Jawan Sabha (Bengal) was stated to have viewed with alarm the daily attacks that were being made upon the Sikh drivers and conductors in spite of Bengal Government's assurance to restore peace and requested the Bengal Government to take adequate steps for the prevention of such incidents. It was also decided in the meeting that if no action was taken by 3rd October, the Sikhs would have no other alternative but to suspend motor transport service to defend their profession, property and life. In that case the entire responsibility

should rest upon the shoulder of the Bengal Government. A Council of Action was formed to control the situation and chalk out a programme.

FOR THE HOMELESS

"The Bengal Government propose to utilize some vacant military huts and to erect military-type huts with salvage materials in different parts of Calcutta for accommodation of people rendered homeless during the Calcutta Riots. Government have now a list of about 40 vacant plots, most of which they intend to secure for the purpose."

This information was given by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister of Finance, in the course of his speech in the Bengal Assembly on the 26th September.

Middle

Heavy Rain In Calcutta

Heaviest In 24 Years

CALCUTTA experienced the heaviest downpour in recent memory from Sunday morning to Monday evening, the 15th and the 16th September last.

Up to 8 a.m. on Monday morning the rainfall recorded at the Meteorological Office at Alipore, during the last 24 hours was 6.85 inches. But rains continued to fall heavily up to noon after which the severity relaxed, but up to evening of Monday three more inches were added, the exact figure of rainfall recorded up to Monday evening from Sunday morning being 10.11 inches.

The city's business life was disrupted. Attendance at offices was thin. The Legislative Council was adjourned at the request of the Chief Minister as very few members were present.

The meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to consider a resolution on the Calcutta Riots was not held on the scheduled day and postponed till Wednesday, the 18th September, at 4 p.m. as many members were absent. Several other public engagements likewise had to be cancelled.

Bankshall Street Police Courts were closed.

Business at the Stock Exchange was also affected, deliveries and clearing being suspended for the day.

The last time Calcutta experienced such heavy showers was in 1922 when during 24 hours 7.6 inches of rainfall was recorded.

The Meteorological authorities explained that this rainfall was associated with a deep depression that centred about Calcutta and this weather was likely to continue till Tuesday morning after which it was likely to improve gradually. The depression

was moving north-west. Heavy rainfall was recorded from Midnapore, 24 Parganas and Burdwan districts and south-eastern Bengal, Chittagong (about 2 inches), Chotanagpur and Jamshedpur. Other districts in south-west Bengal were having less.

The heaviest rainfall ever recorded for 24 hours in Calcutta occurred on September 20, 1900, when 14.53 inches were registered. The following are exceptionally high falls since that date :

July 28, 1905	... 7.23 inches
June 25, 1907	... 8.62 ..
June 18, 1908	... 11.95 ..
August 7, 1919	... 7.29 ..
August 7, 1920	... 8.54 ..
August 2, 1922	... 7.60 ..

Over 3,700 million gallons of rainwater fell in Calcutta during the 33 hours ended 6 p.m., on Monday, on the 16th September, when 10.57 inches was registered, the highest in 24 years. This, if accumulated in one place, would put the whole Maidan area under 10.5 feet of water.

The work at the Ballygunge pumping station was greatly hampered when its two steam pumps, which had been in use since Sunday morning with those specially designed for storm-water, were rendered inactive at noon on Monday by the flooding of the engine and boiler rooms.

Even 24 hours after the rain had stopped, the Lansdowne, Gariahat and other low-lying areas in South Calcutta remained under water, resulting in suspension of the tram service in the Ballygunge section.

(Continued on page 438)

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Sir Hassan Suhrawardy Passes Away

Calcutta Loses Well-Known Educationist And Medical Man

THE death occurred in the morning of the 18th September last at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, of Lt.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. He was 62.

A member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Dr. Suhrawardy was Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1939-44) and Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University (1930-34).

Born in one of the ancient Muslim families of Bengal and son of a renowned Arabic scholar, Maulana Obaidulla el Obaidy, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy rose from the post of a rural Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Bengal Government to the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Indian State Railways and later Chief Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway. He was appointed as Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy in 1935. For some time he was Honorary Consulting Surgeon, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta. Dean of Faculty of Medicine and Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the British Medical Association.

Besides his eminence in the medical field, Sir Hassan was also well-known for his services in the field of education and politics. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council from 1921-25 and was elected its Deputy President in 1923, and held the post as long as he was a member of that body. He was a member of the Public Services Commission (1937-39) and was later appointed Adviser to the Secretary of State for India in 1939. He was a sitting member of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Sir Hassan was intimately connected with Calcutta University, of which he was Vice-Chancellor from 1930-34. As President of the Board of Studies Arabic and Persian, President of the Board of Studies Medicine, Professor of Public Health and Hygiene and as a member of the Senate he rendered devoted services to the University. The Calcutta University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and the London University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He was Leader of the Indian Delegation of the British Empire University Congress in 1931. In 1937 he was given the O. B. E., in 1930, the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class and in 1932 he was Knighted. He was a Commander of the Order of St. John and held the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army and was the Commanding Officer, Second Battalion, Calcutta University Training Corps. As Founder-President of the Servants of Humanity Society he has done great philanthropic work.

He was a man of cool temper and liberal views. His urbanity of affectionate disposition and geniality of temper gathered round him innumerable friends.

Sir Hassan lately renounced his knighthood according to the decision made by the Muslim League in declaring Direct Action against the Interim Government formed without the participation by the Muslim League.

A reference to the death of Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy was made at the Bengal Assembly on the 18th September by the Speaker (Mr. Nurul Amin). As he was the Deputy President of the old

Council the House was adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Bengal Council was also adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Suhrawardy. A reference to his death was made by the President, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, and the House rose without transacting any business.

The offices of the University in all its departments remained closed on the 19th September as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, as ex-Vice-Chancellor and a sitting Member of the Syndicate.

—HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 437)

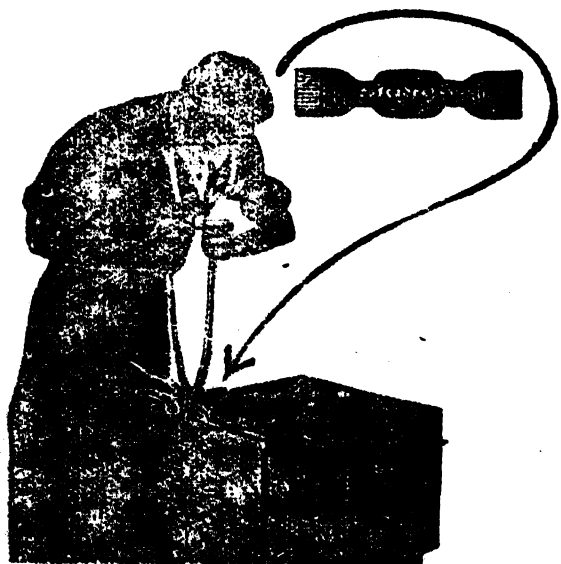
Only after about 40 hours' continuous work at the Palmer's Bridge pumping station, which has a capacity of about 80 million gallons per hour, was rainwater in North and Central Calcutta up to Theatre Road drained off.

Mominpur, Chetla and Topsia pumping stations, with a total capacity of about four million gallons per hour, also worked at full pressure.

Much of the floodwater was discharged into the Hooghly and Tolly's Nullah through the sewers.

The maximum temperature in Calcutta was 86 degrees and minimum 80 degrees.

The maximum humidity was 98 per cent. and minimum 86 per cent.



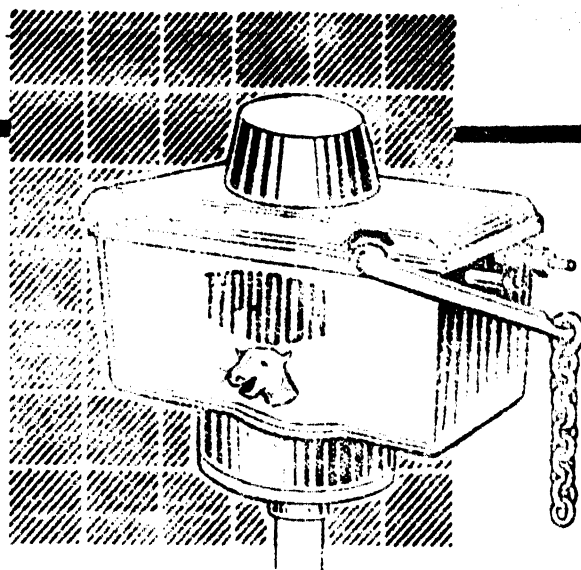
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We invite you to read the *Gazette* regularly and help to spread ideas on municipal subjects.

Health & Hygiene

Hospitals In Bengal

Measures For Increased Accommodation

THE measures already adopted or under consideration of Government to increase hospital accommodation in Bengal were referred to by Mr. Mohamed Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, when he spoke on "Hospitals in Bengal" at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club on September 17 last.

Under its post-war reconstruction scheme, he said, Government proposed to increase the number of beds in Calcutta and suburban hospitals from 4,092 to nearly 6,000, and in the districts from 6,895 to 29,944. The number of beds per mille of the population would thus be raised in the former case from about 1.00 to 1.5 and in the latter from 0.11 to 0.5. (The figure for England and Wales is 7.14 beds per 1,000 persons).

In Calcutta it was proposed to start very soon a temporary medical college and hospital with 1,000 beds on the site of the former U. S. Army Hospital near the Lake. In the mofussil, Government intended to retain on a semi-permanent basis the auxiliary hospitals, started during the famine with accommodation for over 20,000 persons.

To meet the deficiency in medical relief work caused by the absence of Government institutions for the treatment of infectious diseases, Government had

started a hospital for tubercular patients at Kanchrapara, pending construction of a permanent institution.

Other measures contemplated by Government to improve the standard of medical service in the province were the conversion of some medical schools in Calcutta and the districts into colleges; lowering the basic standard of education required from candidates for the nursing profession; and provision of shorter training courses for nurses in the language of the province. It was also intended to subsidize medical practitioners so as to encourage them to work in the mofussil instead of flocking to the city as at present. Encouragement of medical research work was also intended.

To overcome victimization of the poorer classes by unscrupulous medical practitioners Government had under consideration a scheme for appointment of a small panel of doctors whose certificates only would enable a patient to gain admission to the hospital at Kanchrapara. These doctors would not be allowed to take up private practice.

The Government of Bengal proposes shortly to call a conference of Public Health Ministers of provinces to work out a public health improvement plan on an all-India basis.

Health Services For Rural India

Sir Shafaat Ahmad's Plan Of Action

A CONFERENCE of the Provincial Health Ministers will be held in New Delhi on October 10, 11 and 12. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Member for Health, will preside.

It is understood the conference will consider the recommendations made by the Health Survey and Development Committee, among them being those relating to district health organization and the amalgamation of the preventive and curative health services.

Addressing the officers of the Department on his assumption of office Sir Shafaat Ahmad emphasized the need for providing health services in the rural areas as well as in the towns. While the towns should not be neglected, more should be done than in the past to bring the benefits of scientific progress to the rural areas. He pointed out that there was now a new conception of the duty of the State in health matters. Every Indian was entitled to good health and it was the duty of the State to provide those services and create those conditions in which good health could be attained and enjoyed.

It might take many years, he added, to attain this objective and limitations of financial resources could not be ignored; but he was confident that with a new spirit, enthusiasm and determination to create a better world, far more could be done in the future than in the past. They were fortunate in having available the valuable survey carried out by the Phore Committee and their recommendations would be a starting point for their work.

DRIVE AGAINST MALARIA

The need for first class Malaria Institutes in all the provinces of India, like the one in Delhi, was emphasised by Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Member for Health, when he paid a visit to the Malaria Institute of India on the 21st September last.

The Health Member was received by Major General Sir Gordon Covell, Director of the Institute.

Sir Shafaat made detailed enquiries about the results of the work done on D. D. T.—its efficacy, and the possibilities of its manufacture in India on a commercial basis.

The anti-malaria campaign in the urban areas of Delhi is carried on under the direct control and supervision of the Institute.

GRANT TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment of Rs. 8,000 as capital grant to the Zainal Abedin Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kalachara, District Hooghly. The grant, which is for the construction of buildings for the Centre, is subject to the conditions that pre-natal and post-natal work is carried out in a proper way, that a qualified Health Visitor is maintained for the Centre, that the records of the Centre are maintained in standard forms as are now being used in clinics run by the Bengal Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, that activities of the Centre are open to Government inspection and that the recurring cost and the balance of the capital cost of the Centre are raised from local sources.



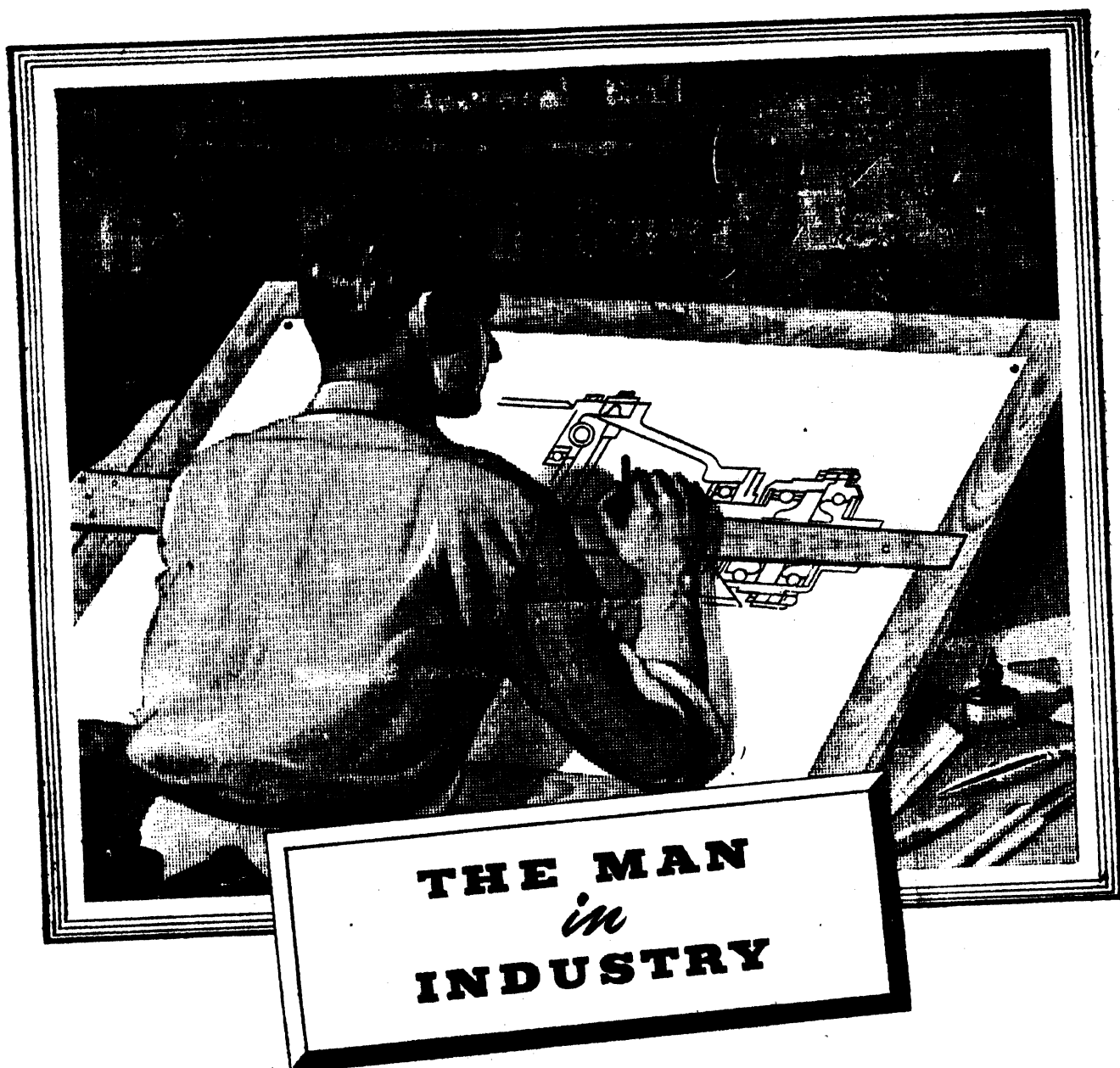
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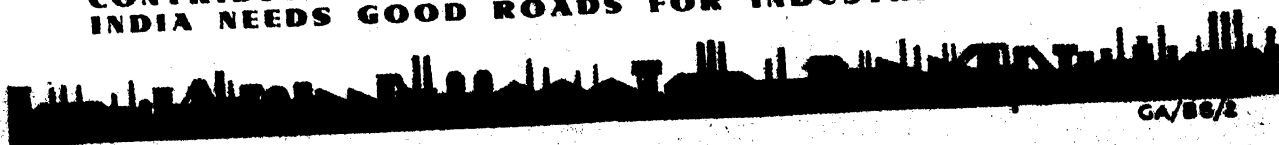
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INDIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS



Engineering & Architecture

Calcutta Will Share The Fate Of Gour

The Way To Revive The Hooghly

SOME 400 years ago, the Hooghly, better known as the Bhagirathi, was the western mouth of the Ganges, and it flowed under the walls of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal, and there is historical evidence to show that the Ganges started abandoning its channel *via* Gour about 1494, and finally left it about 1565, as a result of which the capital was shifted from Gour, which is now in ruins." Thus observed Mr. K. B. Roy at a recent discussion on the river Hooghly at the Royal Asiatic Society (Bengal).

Dwelling on the changes in the course of the Ganges, Mr. Roy said:—"The flow of the Ganges

fleet, including a ship of 64 guns, for the bombardment of Chandernagar, but from 1906 dredging had to be introduced to keep the Hooghly, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, navigable for ships, and in 1946 there is a proposal to construct a ship canal to avoid this reach.

Mr. Roy warned that if this deterioration is allowed to continue, a time must come when Calcutta will share the same fate as Gour, the reason being the same in both cases, the abandonment by the Ganges water of the channel past the city.

Mr. Roy then explained how at the several railway bridges, the flowing channel of a river is guided and fixed, so that it always flows through the bridge opening. In the same way, a pair of guide banks, on the Ganges, just upstream of the offtake of the Hooghly, will fix a flow close past the offtake. As the offtake of the Hooghly will then remain open, there will be a continuous flow through it, which will gradually improve its channel, make it navigable, so that no dredging will be necessary and no Ship Canal need be constructed.

The cost of a pair of Guide Banks and other works for the rejuvenation of the Hooghly, is estimated by Mr. Roy to be about Rs. 5 crores, a small fraction of the cost of the Barrage, which is estimated to cost roughly Rs. 100 crores.

CONGESTION IN CALCUTTA

HOW THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO BRING RELIEF

Mr. Mohamuned Ali, Finance Minister, during question time in the Bengal Assembly on 26th September last explained the measures proposed by the Government to relieve congestion in Calcutta and industrial areas by construction of cheap houses.

Replying to Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee (Congress) the Finance Minister said there was dearth of accommodation in Calcutta, the population having risen from 1,123,790 in 1931 to 2,070,619 in 1941. Because of shortage and excessive price of building materials very few houses were being constructed in the city. Control of bricks had now been lifted. The Government of India had been moved to lift petrol-rationing so as to make transport cheaper and to counter hoarding by checking stocks of steel, especially section steel.

Proposals for rehousing of bustee-dwellers, industrial labourers, and middleclass people were under examination of Government. The scheme included: erection of quarters for industrial labour by employers with Government assistance; building of workers' tenements in the city; establishment of suburbs and satellite towns; and renovation of existing dwellings by landlords. The agencies to be employed would be Government, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Calcutta Corporation, and private enterprise.

water through the Hooghly is now insignificant, compared to the discharge before the diversion, owing to which there has been progressive deterioration of its channel. The diversion of the Damodar outfall above Calcutta, by depriving the Hooghly of the scouring action of its flood water, also increased the silting, as a result of which the Saraswati and the Jomna are dead.

There has been increased silting in the Hooghly. In 1797, Admiral Watson had taken his

LUCKNOW'S HOUSING PROBLEM

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF LIVING SPACE

Housing tops the list among the "essential articles" which are in short supply in Lucknow, writes a correspondent of the *Statesman*. In the waiting list of 4,000 applicants, which shows signs of growing bigger every day, are included a Minister, five Parliamentary Secretaries, Deputy President, of the Legislative Council, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, several M.L.A's, Additional Commissioner, Lucknow Division, and 200 other Gazetted officers. They have been waiting for months for their share of residential accommodation in the city, according to an official spokesman.

Lucknow's pre-war population of 375,000 has increased to 550,000, but there has been practically no addition to residential buildings. In common with other cities in India, new Government offices are responsible for making the shortage acute. The position will shortly worsen owing to the influx of additional winter population.

Three thousand new houses are an urgent necessity, according to the official spokesman. If the Government undertook to build some of the accommodation required by their employees and encouraged private builders, with grant of permits for materials and transport, a solution might be found.

He admitted that Government had no immediate plans to improve the situation. A pre-war scheme to build a supplementary Council House to accommodate a number of Government officers and another series of Councillor's flats where Members of the Legislature could be housed, had made no progress.

Calcutta News & Views

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR 1947

The following dates have been fixed for different examinations of the Calcutta University in 1947:—

I.A. and I.Sc.—March 12.

Matriculation.—April, 15.

B.A. and B.Sc.—April 22.

L.T. and B.T.—May 13.

B.Com.—May 19.

The B.L. Examinations for 1946 which were to be held in December will now be held on and from Monday, January 16, 1947.

DELHI—CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

Commencing October 1, the present Indian National Airways daily Delhi—Calcutta—Delhi service will be duplicated. The services will leave both termini both in the early morning and at lunch time.

This measure has been necessitated by the recent very high demand for accommodation.

The second service will continue to serve the intermediate cities of Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Aircraft will leave Delhi at 6 a.m. and 1 p.m. arriving at Calcutta at 11-45 a.m., and 6-45 p.m. respectively. Delhi-bound planes will leave Calcutta at 7 a.m. and 1-15 p.m. and arrive at Delhi at 1 p.m. and 7-5 p.m. respectively.

This is believed to be the first twice daily service to be operated in Asia over a route of this length.

Including these two Delhi-Calcutta services, Indian National Airways are now operating a total of seven services in Northern India.

DEATH OF MR. PRABODH MAHALANOBIS

Mr. Probodh Chandra Mahalanobis passed away at the age of 77 on the 25th September after a long illness in his family residence at 210, Cornwallis Street. Second son of Gura Charan Mahalanobis, one of the early leaders of the Brahmo Samaj, who came from East Bengal to Calcutta nearly a century ago, Probodh Chandra was brought up amidst the revolutionary social and political movements in Bengal in the latter part of the nineteenth century. He took to a business career early in his life and practically initiated the manufacture of sports goods in the country and several years ago held a leading position as the head of the well-known firm of Carr and Mahalanobis. He was actively associated with "Raja" Subodh Chandra Mallik and others in starting the Field and Academy Club which brought together a large group of youngmen who a little later took a leading part in the Swadeshi Movement. Probodh Chandra was a prominent member of the Bande Mataram Sampradaya of Calcutta 40 years ago, and attended the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress as a Bengal delegate. He was an active member of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj and was its Treasurer and also the Secretary of the Congregation and Secretary of the Sivnath Sastri Memorial Committee for many years.

He leaves behind him his eldest Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis and two sons, the eldest of whom is Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis who was to have left for America on the 28th September but postponed his departure on account of his father's death.

RAMESHWAR BANERJEE'S DEATH

At the sitting of the Bengal Assembly on the 23rd September last in connection with the discussion of the Police Budget, Mr. Subawardy informed the House that the Government did not propose to reopen the question regarding Coroner's verdict regarding the death of Rameshwar Banerjee in November last. The jury's verdict was to the effect that the death was caused by police firing.

Section 93 regime consulted the Government Legal Adviser on the verdict of the Jury and the opinion was that verdict was perverse and against the weight of evidence. The then Government decided that no action should be taken on the verdict of the jury against the police.

MUSLIM PATRONAGE TO SANSKRIT LEARNING

At a meeting held sometime ago at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dr. J. B. Chaudhuri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta, pleaded for a complete change in our attitude towards the question of Hindu-Muslim relation during Muslim rule in India. "It is very regrettable," he pointed out, "that in our study of the history of Muslim rule in India we are apt to emphasise only the alleged spirit of bitter antagonism and hatred between the Hindus and Muslims, but do not care ordinarily to take into account the more predominant spirit of fraternity, tolerance and mutual co-operation that prevailed throughout. It is high time, he pointed out, to change this dogmatic attitude and revise our notions in the light of truths, revealed through careful researches into the history of Medieval India."

Dr. Chaudhuri dwelt mainly on two points: (a) Muslim patronage of Sanskrit Learning; (b) Muslim contribution to Sanskrit Literature. Many Muslim rulers of India, he said, did their utmost to propagate Sanskrit Learning and Culture by liberally patronising many Sanskrit scholars in their courts, by personally supervising authoritative translations of great Sanskrit works and by every means at their disposal.

Further, many Muslim scholars themselves enriched Sanskrit Literature by contributing to its various branches, and the names of Daraul Khan, Sayesta Khan, Dara Bukho (Sukho), Adbur Rahman Khan will for ever remain engraved in letters of gold in the history of Sanskrit Literature in Medieval India.

"SWADHINATA" OFFICE SEARCHED

The Special Branch of the Calcutta police recently raided the Bengal Provincial Head Quarters of the Communist Party of India and the office of its newspaper *Swadhinata*. The district party offices of Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas were also searched.

GIFT TO A CALCUTTA HOSPITAL

For the purchase of 1,000 milligrammes of radium, the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Cancer Hospital has received a gift of Rs. 60,000 from Rai Bahadur R. P. Saha. The gift is in memory of his mother.

HAJ PILGRIMS LEAVE CALCUTTA

Over 1,300 Muslims left Calcutta by the 14th September last for Mecca on Haj pilgrimage. Among them are some 100 men of about 85 years of age.

The pilgrims, a large proportion of whom came from Assam, were received by members of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee who arranged for their accommodation.

Another batch of 1,300 pilgrims also left Calcutta by special train for Karachi, from where they would leave for Mecca.

MORE HOLIDAYS FOR CALCUTTA WORKERS

More than 200,000 Calcutta industrial workers will have a compulsory 10 days' holiday next month—from October 4—13. All the jute mills and some of the large engineering works will close down during this period.

The decision to give these holidays has followed a recent interpretation by the Central Government of the 'Holidays with Pay amendment which was voted into the Factories Act during the recent budget session in New Delhi.

The terms of the Act were that all workers were entitled to 10 days' holiday with pay on the completion of a year's service and it was understood that 1946 would be the year in which the 'year's service' qualifying period would be completed.

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SEALDAH WORKS—14, CANAL WEST ROAD

Civic News From Far And Near

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD

A crisis is brewing in the affairs of the municipal boards in the U. P., writes the correspondent of the *Statesman*. It has developed following the stepping-up in the demand for more pay and dearness allowances for the staff, backed by strikes and threats of strikes.

The citizen, too, is getting increasingly clamant for more and better civic amenities while registering his protest against any suggestion for the enhancement of taxes. The boards have reached the end of their tether and are toying with the idea of handing over charge to Government.

In Lucknow, a deadlock has almost been reached. There is little hope of any financial aid from Government to meet the mounting expenditure. This gloomy disclosure was made by the Chairman at a recent meeting of the Board. The Minister of Local Self-Government had told him bluntly, he said, that if the citizens wanted better roads, more water and other amenities, they must be prepared to pay increased taxes. Warning the members that the Board must find new sources of income if it was to avert a crisis the Chairman suggested an increase in house water and terminal taxes, and also a levy of what he called a "profession tax" on doctors, lawyers and University teachers.

There was opposition to the proposals from almost all sections of the House. Ratepayers, they said, were bitterly complaining of the poor return they received for the taxes they paid, and they would resist any attempt to add to their burden. Declaring that Government must come to the rescue of the Board, these members pointedly asked the Chairman if he was prepared to call in police or military aid to collect the new taxes. One of them went so far as to suggest that the Board should resign as a protest against the "callous attitude of Government." Despite the warning of the Chairman that it would be a waste of time, the House decided that a four-man deputation should meet the Minister of Local Self-Government, and make a final bid to persuade the Ministry to sanction adequate grants for the Board.

INTERIM CORPORATION OF RANGOON

At a meeting of the Interim Corporation of Rangoon held on the 11th September last Mr. U So Nyun, Commissioner, replying to questions by Sardar Bahadur Dr. R. S. Dugal, said the Corporation's war damage claims, roughly estimated at Rs 7½ crores, was based on the pre-war cost of materials and equipment.

He added that no detailed estimate of the cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Rangoon could be made by the Corporation at present, and this would not probably be available until all war-damage claims had been investigated by the Burma War Damage Commission. A rough estimate made by the Corporation for preparations from Japan was approximately Rs. 48½ crores.

Stating that the present resources of the Corporation were inadequate for undertaking any major reconstruction or rehabilitation work the Commissioner said, he understood that Government was advancing Rs. 162 lakhs for this purpose for 1946-47 and 1947-48, but this amount fell far short of the estimated cost.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS IN GERMANY

Provincial returns for municipal elections in the British, Russian, and French zones of Germany so far show independent candidates leading in the British Zone. Christian Democrats in the French Zone and the Socialist Unity Party in the Russian Zone.

British Zone—The latest position of parties, given by the British News Service in Germany is:—

Independents:—3,339 seats; 947,751 votes.

Social Democrats:—2,628; 470,062.

Christian Democrats:—1,992; 372,134.

Centre Party:—343; 41,061.

Free Democrats:—226; (?)

Communist:—90; 16,018.

Conservatives:—9; 771.

More than 85 per cent of the electorate are estimated to have voted.

The independents were leading in the Hanover administrative district, with 1,169 seats. In Düsseldorf, in the industrial Ruhr, Christian Democrats were leading with 792.

French Zone—First semi-official results from the French Zone showed the Christian Democratic Union leading. Although interest in the election was only slight, about 85 per cent of the electorate voted. The results, reported so far from 38 electoral districts, were:—

Christian Democrats:—519,165 votes.

Social Democrats:—245,000.

Communist:—87,844

German People's Party:—47,613.

REWA MUNICIPAL REFORM

The Rewa State will shortly have municipal boards consisting wholly of elected members returned on the basis of adult franchise and joint electorate with no reservation of seats.

The boards will elect their own chairmen. Preliminary work regarding preparation of electoral rolls has already commenced and the first election under the new constitution is likely to be held in the first week of October.

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J. A. PARKS,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta,
The 25th June, 1946.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
28th September, 1946.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 634 against 626 and 660 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 30. The general death-rate of the week was 12.62 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th September, 1946, was 544 against 520 and 563 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from cholera against nil and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 49 and 82 respectively against 50 and 104 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.36 per mille per annum.

There were 14 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.04.

There were 80 deaths from respiratory diseases against 96 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 33 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 90 against 106 and 106 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 13 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 14.40 per mille.

There was no imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

(II)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
5th October, 1946.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 660 against 634 and 626 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 16. The general death-rate of the week was 13.13 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th October, 1946, was 561 against 544 and 520 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 7 and nil in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 36 and 107 respectively against 49 and 82 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.75 per mille per annum.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.41.

There were 74 deaths from respiratory diseases against 80 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 99 against 90 and 106 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 13 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 15.84 per mille.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 3 in the previous week.

(III)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
12th October, 1946.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 721 against 660 and 634 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 30. The general death-rate of the week was 14.14 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th October, 1946, was 609 against 561 and 544 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 5 and 7 in the two preceding weeks. There was nil death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 44 and 118 respectively against 36 and 107 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.8 per mille per annum.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.77.

There were 112 deaths from respiratory diseases against 74 in the previous week.

There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis against 51 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 112 against 99 and 90 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 14 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.92 per mille.

There were nil imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

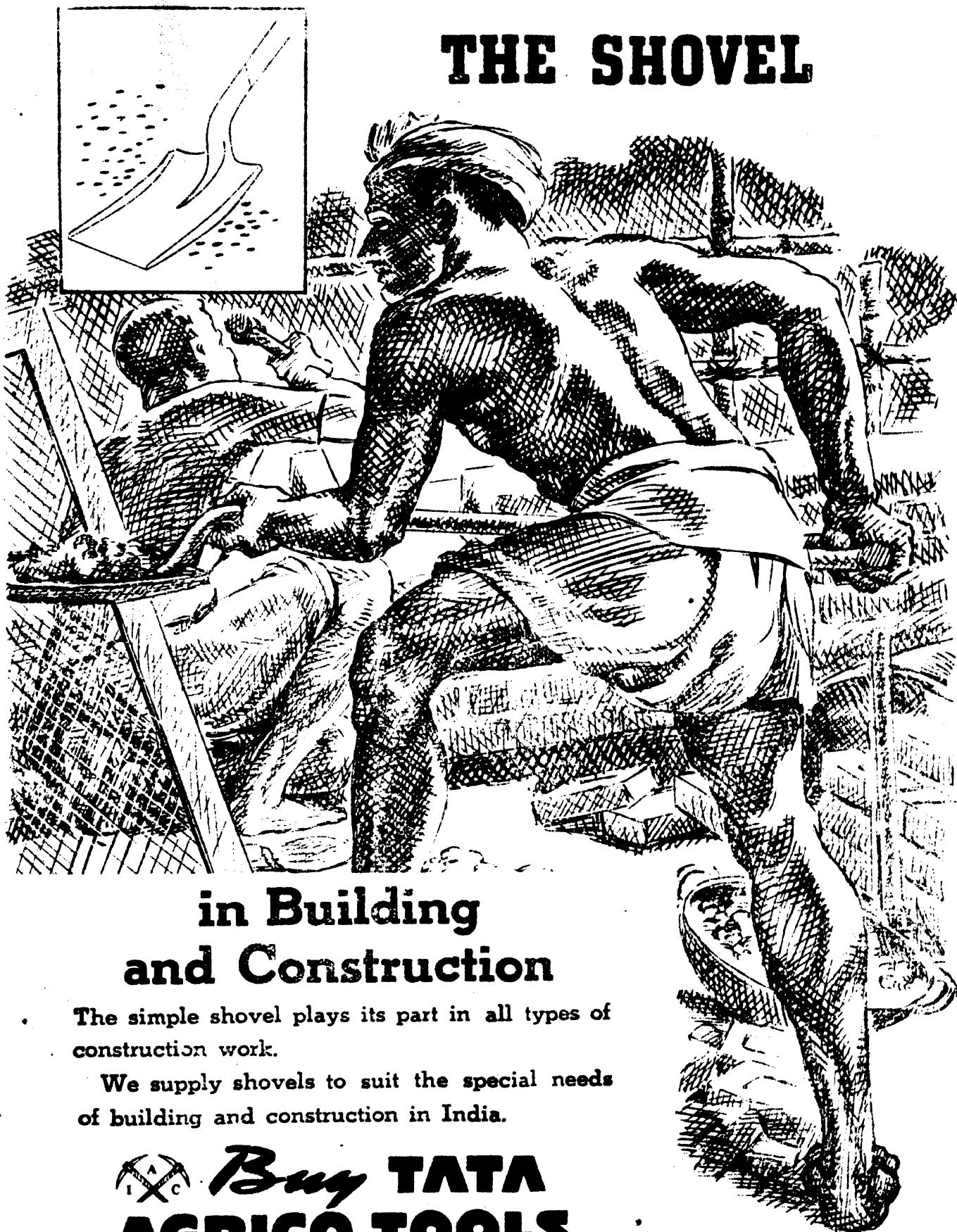
LUDHIANA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

An aftermath of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Ludhiana in November last in connection with the Central Assembly elections was discussed by the Ludhiana Municipal Committee.

The Ludhiana Municipal Committee had on the occasion of Pandit Nehru's visit, incurred expenses amounting to rupees twenty-two and annas eight in watering and cleansing the Municipal ground, where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had addressed a public meeting.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana has refused to sanction this maintaining that the expenditure was obviously unauthorised and should be recovered from S. Arjansingh Kalsi, the then Executive Officer of Ludhiana Municipality under whose orders the expenses were incurred.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Kirkuk, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

D. HAM.
Manager

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Sharda Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Manek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch) Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Panaji, Poona, Poonja City, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathiawar).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,97,67,1000.
Capital Paid Up	...	Rs. 1,48,84,660.
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,88,83,550.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla
General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Largest Indian Joint Stock Bank.

Established—1911.

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, Fort Bombay.

OVER 320 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital	...	Ra. 5,25,00,000
Issued Capital	...	Ra. 5,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Ra. 2,61,58,725
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Ra. 3,05,23,100
Deposit as at 31-12-45	...	Ra. 1,05,23,64,400

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Olive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—133, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road and Hatkhola—75, Sovu Bazar Street.

No. 2.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

Subscribed Capital	...	4 crores
Paid up Capital	...	2 crores
Reserve fund	...	17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and Abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burrabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

Moffussil Branches:—Dacca, Ranigunge, Asansol, Deoghar, Giridih, and Gauhati and branches in all important cities in India.

Chairman:— Actg. Manager:— General Manager:—
G. D. BIRLA R. B. SHAH B. T. THAKUR

Phone. Cal. 3375, 3376 and 3377.

AT ALL TIMES

BANK OF COMMERCE

IS A GOOD PLACE FOR SAVINGS

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Beliaghata, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO BE LET

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It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed. "Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of Disinfectants during the year 1946-47.

(2) Shifting the refuse Platform at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency area.

Tender for 1 will be opened on 30th October and for 2 on 15th November, 1946. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above will remain open for acceptance for 3 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th October, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. II Engineer's Department
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 29th October, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

27. Repairs to Carters' quarters in Manicktola Gowkhana in Ward No. 29.—Rs. 658, dated 21st September, 1946, (1 month).

28. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Gurudas Dutta Garden Lane in Ward 29.—Rs. 474, dated 14th October, 1946, (1 month).

29. Repairs to Manicktola Office Store at 109, Narikeldanga Main Road, Ward No. 29 (portion).—Rs. 354, dated 14th October, 1946, (1 month).

30. Repairs to Methar Barrack, South Block in Kankurgachi Road in Ward 29.—Rs. 950, dated 14th October, 1946, (1½ months).

31. Repairs to Animal Stall (West) in Manicktola Gowkhana in Ward No. 29.—Rs. 934, dated 5th August, 1946, (1½ months).

32. Repairs to Ultadanga Dispensary in Ward No. 29.—Rs. 683, dated 6th August, 1946, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 18th October, 1946.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

163. Repairs to the Crematorium Building (new) at Tapsia.—Rs. 915, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

164. Repairs to flank at Deodar Street in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 460, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

165. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Dilkhusa Street in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 678, dated 9th September, 1946, (1 month).

166. Repairing and relaying kerb and channel stones in Chattoo Babu Lane in Ward No. 19.—Rs. 587, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

167. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement between premises Nos. 105 and 105/10A Karaya Road in ward No. 21.—Rs. 156, dated 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

168. Repairs to surface drain at Bamanpara Lane in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 281, dated 9th September, 1946, (2 weeks).

169. Repairs to bathing platform at Chingrihatta Road and New Tangra Road in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 500, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

170. Repairs to bathing platforms in Ward No. 19.—Rs. 325, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

171. Repairs to 6 in. S. W. pipe sewer in the road joining Ananda Palit Road and Middle Road, Entally.—Rs. 904, dated 9th September, (1 month).

172. Repairs to the fencing alongside Municipal Railway line from Matpukur towards Chingrihatta.—Rs. 690, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

173. Repairs to bathing platform at Alimuddin Street in Ward No. 14.—Rs. 268, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

174. Repairs to culvert opposite 11, Seal Lane in Ward 18.—Rs. 298, dated 9th September, 1946, (3 weeks).

175. Repairs to Bhaties at Lansdowne Dhobikhana.—Rs. 951, dated 15th October, 1946, (1 month).

176. Construction of gully-pit opposite Park Court, 2, Syed Ameer Ali Avenue in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 324, dated 15th October, 1946, (3 weeks).

177. Supplying earth at Tiljala Cemetery to raise the low land on the eastern side in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 865, dated 15th October, 1946, (3 weeks).

178. Supplying and stacking unscreened building rubbish at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 543, dated 15th October, 1946, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 15th October, 1946.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

179. Repairs to Pail Depot at Hughes Road in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 362, dated 22nd October, 1946, (1 month).

180. Construction of lamphole opposite 7A, Ahiripukur Road in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 226, dated 22nd October, 1946 (15 days).

181. Construction of lamphole opposite 15A, Palit Street in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 188, dated 22nd October, 1946, (10 days).

182. Repairs to Rawdon Square in Ward No. 15.—Rs. 866, dated 22nd October, 1946, (3 weeks).

183. Repairs to Auckland Square in Ward No. 17.—Rs. 951, dated 22nd October, 1946, (3 weeks).

184. Repairs to Allan Garden in Ward No. 16.—Rs. 947, dated 22nd October, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 22nd October, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Purna Chatterji & Sm. Durga Bala Debi for self and as guardian of Probhat, Prokash and Prodosh Chandra Chatterji, minors for transfer of their rights and interests in respect of Stalls Nos. 13, 14, and 15, in Flower Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Messrs. Chandri Prosad Mulick and Aditya Prosad Paul. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from dated hereof.

ABUL QASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 15th August, 1946.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE BB 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to B	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 46-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.				E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	O. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.						
" 170-172								

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

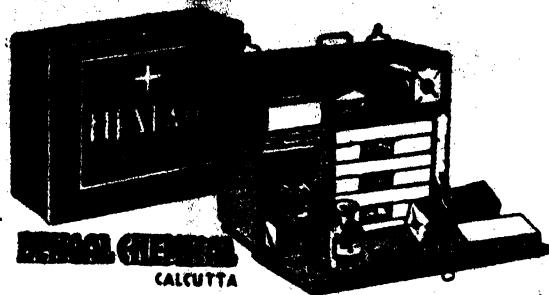
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 7-8 each		Potato—		
E 3 & 5	" 7-8 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 15 "	As. 5 each	Potato
S 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves

* The stalls are temporarily occupied by the goods dealers shifted from the two damaged portions.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.
4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

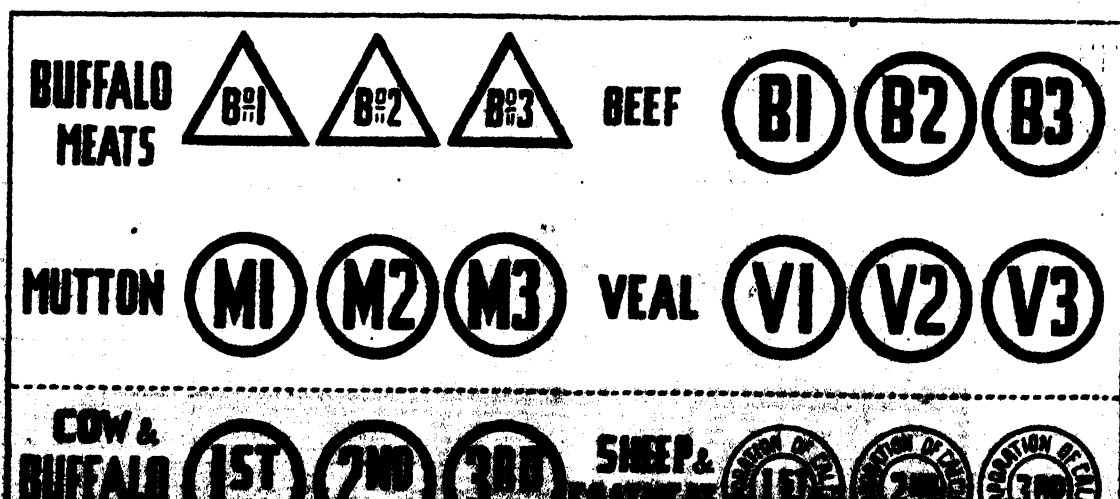
A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Beef	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Dry "	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Poultry	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fish	...	...	...	—	—	As it was

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 28th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Breast per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Curry Beef	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	Head each	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Fillet & undercut per seer	2 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	Leg per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Knump per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	Loin ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rib	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	Shoulder ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Round ..	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	LAMB.				
Sticks ..	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	4 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0	3 12 0		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 14 0			MUTTON				
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0							
Orbits each	0 14 0	1 8 0							
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0							
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0							
Tongue each	1 12 0	2 8 0							
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0							
Liver per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0							
Beef Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0							
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE									
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 0 0								
Smoked Ham ..	2 0 0								
Back Bacon ..	2 0 0								
Sticky Bacon ..	1 12 0								
Pork Sausages ..	1 2 0	1 8 0							
Pork ..	1 4 0	1 12 0							

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 2 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Pomfrets per seer				
Bellied Ham per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Bhetkee ..	4 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Papadams per 100	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 12 0
Cooktail Sausages ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	Dry Prawns per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 4 0
Bologna ..	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0					
Compressed Pork	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 4 0					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CHALK & CO. LTD.
CALCUTTA



LEADING SPRING **THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.**
MANUFACTURER OF
WATER PUMPS INDIA
84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Phone Cal 5175

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Caullflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oapon	7 0 0	8 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 8 0	3 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 7 6		Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 8 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 14 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0		Do. American		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David		
each	2 10 0	2 14 0	Cucumber per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (special) each	3 4 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	2 2 0	Ginger "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Goose "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	2 8 0
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 2 0	Turmeric "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 12 0	2 8 0
Turkey Cock "	20 0 0	25 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	18 0 0	*Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.			Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
heavy lots	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
Do. (Dressed)	2 8 0	2 10 0	*Leek per lb.			Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 6 6	Country Apples per doz.	2 0 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			Lettuce per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Gooseberry per seer		
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 14 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nashik 1 lb.	2 4 0	2 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 4 0	2 6 0	Leek (Country) each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.		
GAME.			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Guinea fowl "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Country red "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Portridge "			*Parasip per seer	0 14 0		Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Peahen "	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz	1 4 0	2 0 0
Plovers each			Do. Hazaribagh "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each		
Quail "			Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Simla "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Khurbane "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
Snipes "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Snake Coil "	0 5 6	0 6 6	Kesur China per seer		
*Teal (large) "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Lime patty per score	0 14 0	1 4 0
Teal (cotton) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Do. Darjeeling "			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Wild Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Country do.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Lichees per 100 (Monsaff-		
Sand Grouse each			Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	pur)		
Wild Duck (special) each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Country)		
			Do. (Old) Nainital "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Locket per score		
BIRDS.			Do. (New) Small "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Madras (Controlled)			M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Do. (Hen) "	20 0 0	22 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	*Do. Shillong (Contd.)	0 12 0		Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)		
			*Rhubarb per lb.			Mangoes Aliano per doz.		
*VEGETABLES.			Pulhu. (Patil) per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Radish English per bundle			Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0		Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
*Beetroot Darjeeling per			Squash per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Fasile		
lb.		0 5 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Golapkhach		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
*Do. French Darjeeling		0 8 6	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Begamfull		
Do. Butter per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Kanchan		
Srinjal " seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "	2 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Bombay		
Cabbage each	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Shillong "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 9	Tamarind (Green) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Do. Darjeeling lb.		0 4 0	*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mangosteen per doz.		
Do. (Ranchi)	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mulberry per score		
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 0 0	4 0 0
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 5 6	each	0 6 0	0 7 0	Poons "	2 0 0	3 12 0
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay "	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			Red " per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
			Tarat per seer	0 6 6	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 2-4	1 0 0	
			Kankrole per seer	0 14 0	1 0 8	Do. Madras per doz.	2 4 0	2 8 0
						Do. Nagpur 5-1	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 6-8	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

All present Peas, Onions, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alubokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Chilgoosha per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 0 0		Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Currents Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sofata 8-10 ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	1 2 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	4 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
(Mantain Champa Bunch ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 14 0	1 2 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Sapore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	2 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Khurma per seer ...		
Pineapple (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...	4 0 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul " ...			Do. 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	4 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...		
" Kandahar ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apples 4-8 ...			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Pumalo Fresh per lb. ...			DRY FRUITS			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo S. W. per tid (8lb.) ...	22 0 0		Apples Ring per lb. ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Calasia do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Israeli (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. per packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0			
Do. S. Africa per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*H. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	1 0 0	Chem.				" 3	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 8	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 453)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk —	2 14 6	
Mango Juice „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin —	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Household No. 2 and all other varieties per seer	Selling Price	Control Price	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Bombay „ ...		2 8 0	Patent flour No. 1 per seer		0 6 0			
Dinapur „ ...		4 12 0	Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...			*COAL AND COKE		Selling Price
Butter for cake per seer			Californian flour No. 2 per seer		Control Price	*Domestic Coke (retail) per md. ...	1 6 0	
Cow's Ghee „ ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	Country flour per seer			*Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
Butter Ghee „ ...	4 1 0		*Atta Red (Chaundashi) Do. White per seer ...		0 8 6	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Ag Mark Ghee „ ...			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			Wheat „ „ ...		0 8 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 6
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Wholemeal (Flour) „ „ ...		0 0 0			to 1 0 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Suji „ „ ...		0 8 0	Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FISH.							to 0 8 0	
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		0 6 0	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Plum Cake „ „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Ontla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer	0 6 6		X'mas Cake (Almond) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer	0 4 0		Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0				Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 8 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 0 0
Hilsa (Padma) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 lb. tin ...		1 1 0	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Crab per lot of 4	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 0 0	English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Mango fish with rose			5 lb. tin ...		4 13 6	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. without rose			10 lb. tin ...		9 0 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR		Control Price	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	Gur per seer		0 5 6	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Butter fish per seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer		0 9 6			
Pomfret per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			PEAR FRANKS BISCUITS.		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 10 0	Crystal (best)			Glaxo „ „		
Do. (Bagda) per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain white) „ „			Assorted Creams „ „		
Do. (Large) „ „	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain Bengal) „ „			Golden Puffs „ „		
Lobster „ „	2 0 0	2 8 0				Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...		
Sea fish „ „	2 8 0	2 8 0	*DAL Etc.		Control Price	Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Other fish „ „	3 0 0	3 8 0	Kalai per seer		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Rock Salmon (whole) „ „	4 8 0	5 0 0	Arabar „ „		0 12 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
Do. (fillet) „ „	2 12 0	3 0 0	Chola „ „		0 10 0			
Mackerel „ „	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor „ „		0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Gujal (Entire) „ „	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khasari „ „		0 9 0	Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Shrimp per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mung (Bhaja) „ „		0 14 0	Polsons „ „	2 10 0	
Ladies finger „ „						Champion „ „	2 6 0	
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.								Plus Sales Tax.
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*Cocogem—			BRITANNIA		
Hot dog bread each	0 1 0		9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Cheese „ „	1 6 0	2 6 0
Dinner Roll „ „	0 1 0		2 lb. „ „	2 9 6		Gem „ „		
Cheese Bandal „ „	0 8 0	0 8 6	6 lb. „ „	7 7 6		Gem Iced „ „		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Cocconut Oil per seer	1 5 0	Selling Price	Ginger Nut 2 lb. „ „		
Do. Edam „ „	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil „ „			Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ „	1 5 6	
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) „ „			Maria „ „		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		„ „ Ag. Mark „ „	1 5 0		Milk „ „		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. } Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Mixed (Household) „ „	1 5 0	
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Nice „ „		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3				
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9				
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1	0 8 0	Controlled rates.			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2	0 2 9				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 10		per tin	1 20	
Himki	1 12 8	3 2 9	Red do. do.	2 40		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre	1 8 6	1 12 3	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 00		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	0 18 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 40	1 50
Thin Arrowroot "	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water "	1 12 8	3 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 40		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 00		Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 8 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		per tin	1 10	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken	1 60		per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			oz. tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 20		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Sweetened Condensed	0 18 0		Cinnamon "	1 00		per pkt.	2 80	3 60
Milk—			Ginger "	1 00		King George Chocolate,		
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 00		1 lb. per tin		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 20		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 20		tle		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 20		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Morlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 8 0		ISRAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
Do.			Mountain Bouquet			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 00		con per lb.	2 40	
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		Oatmeal (Austrian)		
Morton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
lb.			Red Spot "	1 7 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Gold Dust "	1 10 6		Roll'd Oats (Canadian)		
			Star Dust "	1 80		per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled	Prices	LOOSE TEA			Frugnell's King Coco-		
Churchill Cigar 25 only	10 8 0		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 40		nut Hair Oil	1 20	4 80
Three Castles tin of 50			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Cobra Boot Polish,	0 40	0 90
Dorcaske per packet	0 2 0		Assam per lb.	1 12 0		*Chamois Leather large	1 90	
Beimur per pkt.		0 40	DUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
*Captain Navyout per pk.	0 6 0		Darjeeling and Assam			*Kno's Fruit Salt		1 0 7
" (Magnum)	0 6 0	2 0 0	Dust per lb.	1 00	1 80	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 40	3 10 9
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 50	2 60	*Elerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Cocoon 1 lb packet	2 40		*Zam-Buk	1 80	
Do. "Planters" per	4 40		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 20	
50			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Oriental Balm	1 20	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 20	1 40	*Sloan's Liniment	1 60	1 14 0
rettes per tin		2 12 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "			*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
Fanning Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	1 80	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
per packet	2 00		Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 80		roach Extermina-		
Black & White tin of 50	2 12 0		Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 8		tor 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
Draven A tin of 50	2 80		Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Oz. "	1 00	
Daputan tin of 50	2 00		Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oz. "	2 40	
Churchill Special Cigar	10 8 0		Panama	1 00		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 00	
Wisdom Java Dawson per			Pepper			Do. 7 lb. "	24 00	
100 Cigar	8 80		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 00	1 80	Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 120	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 40		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 00	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Ginzo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-Y, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. P. 2901) Rangpoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street Rangpoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah S'n.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent, for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls or rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Out-Fish 15, 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
Meat (G. K.) 3 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Fatal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Allgarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Mustard Oil "		1 2 6	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Bollea			Cocconut Oil "		1 4 6	Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 6	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	3 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata) ...			Hills	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 6	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bheski		
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bell) (control)		0 8 0	Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure		0 6 8	Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Bona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Manital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 16 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Kharl)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 0 0		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kasha)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arhar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 2 0	2 4 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 9 0	0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contd.	1 5 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Cocoa Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 14 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		4 12 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Rhaduwa do.		5 0 0	Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer	3 0 0	8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			l'asta "	0 0 0		*Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab.	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 6	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—32	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Maango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
Gur (Bholi)		0 6 6	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 5 6	Fatal (Desi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Fatal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Naulta)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 10 0		Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 2 0	0 4 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each			(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Pena "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "		3 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0	3 0 0			
			Bheski	2 1 0	2 1 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish		2 5 0			

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukal			Rice		
Do. 2nd "	2 8 0		Do. Septa			Dinajpori Khatri Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	2 8 0		Do. Kalicut			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Pati Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 4 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 5 0	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay "	0 4 0	0 8 6	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital "	0 10 0		Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Madras "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Kabul	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse "		
Country "			Pears 6-12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each					
Patni Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)			SUGAR, ETC.		
seer			Do. Country each			Crystall Sugar per seer		
Do. Disi per seer	0 10 0		Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java "		
Do. Hilly "	0 9 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut Oil "		
Cabbage "			Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil "		
Caulliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0	Salt per seer		
Pears Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer					
Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Multan per seer			Flour "		
Do. Deshi "			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta "		
Beans "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee "		
Squash "			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato "			Do. Sultana "			Ghandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 0 0				
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6-12			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal "		0 10 0
Do. Quetta 4-8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Arhar "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Kalai "		
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Khesari "	0 8 0	0 10 6
Apricot "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon			Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Batavia each			Musembi 6-12	1 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (khari)		0 10 6
Bel fruit each			Walnut per seer			Mator "		0 10 6
Cocoanut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled "	2 0 0		Chana Dal "	0 10 0	
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground "					
Chilghosa "			Sharifa "			TEA.		
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Do. Bagdad "			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Naik			Bombay "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta "			Aligarh "	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	2 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur "	2 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna "	2 8 0	3 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi		2 0 0	Darbhanga "			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani "			Masafferpur			Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mosafferpur per			Bhaina Ghee	4 6 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkes per Sr.	2 8 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul "			Prawns "	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam			Hilsa "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Patnai per seer			Rohi	2 0 0		Bulk		
Kancho-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Small fish			" Bulk		
Khunk Ali per seer			Chetal			Monkey Brand per tin		
Kafata			Crab per pair			Elephant Brand per bot.		
Mango (Loon Bandel)			Koi penscer			(White)	0 8 0	Centre
			Singhee per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		Medals p
			Magoor per seer (small)			(Red)		
			Do. (large)			Snowflake per tin		
			Gaida			Soft Coke per md		1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

Telephone:—Calcutta 4632

Telegram:—REWARD, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pena per seer	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujeer Do.	0 80	
Shlong	3 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	2 40	2 120	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	3 00	2 40	score			Wheat	0 80	
Bhangaur	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Bhetki	3 00	2 80	Sweet Potatoes "	0 80	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 100	
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Hilaa	2 120	3 00	New Potato	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	5 00	6 00	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Parsey	1 00	2 80	Mangoes 2-4			Mustard Oil per seer		
Crab each	0 20	0 80	Grapes	6 00		(Rationed)	1 16	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 60	2 80
Mutton		2 80	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 60	Gur per seer	0 120	0 140
EGGS.			Beal each	0 50	0 100	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 30	2 80	Dates per packet	2 80	8 00	Arahar per seer	0 60	0 100
Fowl's eggs	2 30	2 80	Almond " seer	1 00		Chana "	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor "	0 80	0 120
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2-3	0 80	0 100	Bhanga "	0 60	
Brijal	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per			Khasaree "	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. (Martaban) per			Kalai "	0 70	
Caulliflower each	0 80	1 00	dox.	0 120	1 00	Biuli "	0 110	
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 140	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	" (Fried) per seer	0 70	
Ginger per seer		0 80	Pomegranate per seer			Mattor "	0 30	
Garlic		0 120	Apples			Salt		
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Green Cocconut	0 80	0 40	COKE & COAL.		
Onion		0 60	Lichi			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		BUTTER.			Coal " (Control)	1 60	
Potato (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	Fuel	2 80	
			Madras			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 00				
			Milk	0 120				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pena per seer	2 00	2 40	Garlic per seer	1 00	1 00	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly	0 120	1 00	Sujeer per seer	0 80	
Shlong	2 40	2 80	Onion	0 80	0 40	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 60	
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 120	1 40	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 80	
Bagda	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 60	Wheat		
Bhangaur	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Doshi	0 100	0 120	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki		3 00	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 100	
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 40	" " "B"	0 60	
Hilaa	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	0 40	0 60	" " "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	4 00	5 00	Raddish	0 60	0 60	Patnai per seer		
Parsey	2 00	2 80	Squash	0 140		Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora) "		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 120	1 80	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton	2 00	2 80	White	0 60	0 100	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	2 00	2 80	Tomato-Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 120		Do. (Country)	1 00	1 80	md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Doshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer			Golap Bori		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 120	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Bedana per seer			Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score		2 30	Beal each	0 16	0 40	Gur		
Fowl's Eggs		2 30	Dates per seer	8 00		Cocconut oil	1 50	
VEGETABLES			Grapes	0 120	1 00	" (Contd.)		
Bean (French) per seer		0 80	Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Arahar per seer	0 80	0 100
(Controlled)	0 50	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 60	Chana	0 60	0 70
Brijal	0 80	0 100	Do. (Martaban) "	0 80	0 120	Khari Masoor	0 70	0 80
Cabbage			Papaya per seer	1 40	1 80	Khasaree	0 50	0 60
Caulliflower (English) "	0 80	0 60	Pomegranates per seer			Kalai	0 60	0 70
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 80	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 80	0 40	Biuli	0 70	0 80
(Lakrai) Controlled	0 80	0 60	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 00	Mug Katch	0 80	0 100
Cucumber per score	0 140	0 160	Orange per score	1 40	2 00	Do. (Sona)	0 100	0 120
Ginger per seer	0 220		Mangoes 2-6	1 00		Mattor	0 70	0 80
			BUTTER			Salt	0 80	
			Butter per seer	2 00	4 00	Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 30	
			Do. Bhadwa			Holmes's Barley		
			Do. Sree	4 140		Jelly	0 140	1 00
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 50		Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk (Controlled)			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 60	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4—6	1 0 0	—
Goat and Kid " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 6 0	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon " "	—	—	FRUITS.			Dinapur " "	—	4 8 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	6 8 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 8 0	—
Fena per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 2 0	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 2	—
Shong	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	3 0 0	Pomegranate " "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta " "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sujea " "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Nilas	—	—	Grape " "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	4 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	5 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbura " "	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tes per lb.	1 6 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " "	—	—	Lokote " "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Ohana	0 6 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree " "	0 6 0	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari)	0 8 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Bona)	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Salt	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Coal per md.	1 0 0	—
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 14 0	—	Walnut " "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	1 0 0	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Natal) " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—	Lily,	—	—
Palbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
116-30	Rs. Aa. P.			Rs. Aa. P.	
36A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by authority.
36A Chandney	0 5 0 "		36-36	0 5 0 "	
36B "	0 6 0 "		36 A	0 5 0 "	
37 "	0 7 0 "		Stall No. 36	0 10 0 Daily	
37 "	0 8 0 "				
127	0 7 0 Daily				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 456)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	0 3 0	Egg
						" 9	0 3 0	Do
						" 10	0 3 0	Do
						" 18	0 3 0	Do
						" 19	0 3 0	Do
						" 22	0 3 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" 35	0 4 0	Do
						" 41-42	0 3 0 each	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)					
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	36	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	37	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	30 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Do.			
			42		Kerosene Oil.			
			43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			45	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
46B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	46	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N. 23	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			47	25 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 5 6	Do
			48	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 72-73	0 11 0	Do
			49	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			50	25 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			51	20 0 0	Do.			
			52	20 0 0	Do.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	53	20 0 0	Do.			
			54	20 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 3-9	2 8 0 each	Milk
				(Daily)				
			Poultry.					
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.	Suet 3 & 6	0 4 0	Suet
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 5 0	Do
			" 43-46	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 47-50	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 51-54	7 8 0	Do.			
			" 55-58	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 59-62	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 63-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-70	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 71-74	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-86	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 87-90	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 91-94	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 95-98	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 99-102	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 103-106	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 107-110	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-118	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 119-122	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 123-126	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 127-130	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 131-134	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 135-138	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 139-142	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-158	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 159-162	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 163-166	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-178	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-190	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-210	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Coconut								
Range 16	0 4 0	Coconut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET
Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per cr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer Madras		0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 5 0	
Pons per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Controlled)		1 0 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	3 8 0	3 0 0	Nanital per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES		
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 6	(Contd.)
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 6	
Baghda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 6 0	"	(Con.)	
Bhanguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhotki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Hilea	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			(Ration Shop)		
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	0 7 0
Fowl's eggs		2 8 0	Almond "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Bluli "	0 9 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 9 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Cauliflower each			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
*Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Coal		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras "			BARLEY POWDER.		
Pons (Ranchi)	0 10 0		Ghee Lakhee			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.		
*Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Barley Pearl 1 "		
*Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Do. 2 "		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Corn Flower 1 "		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1			Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

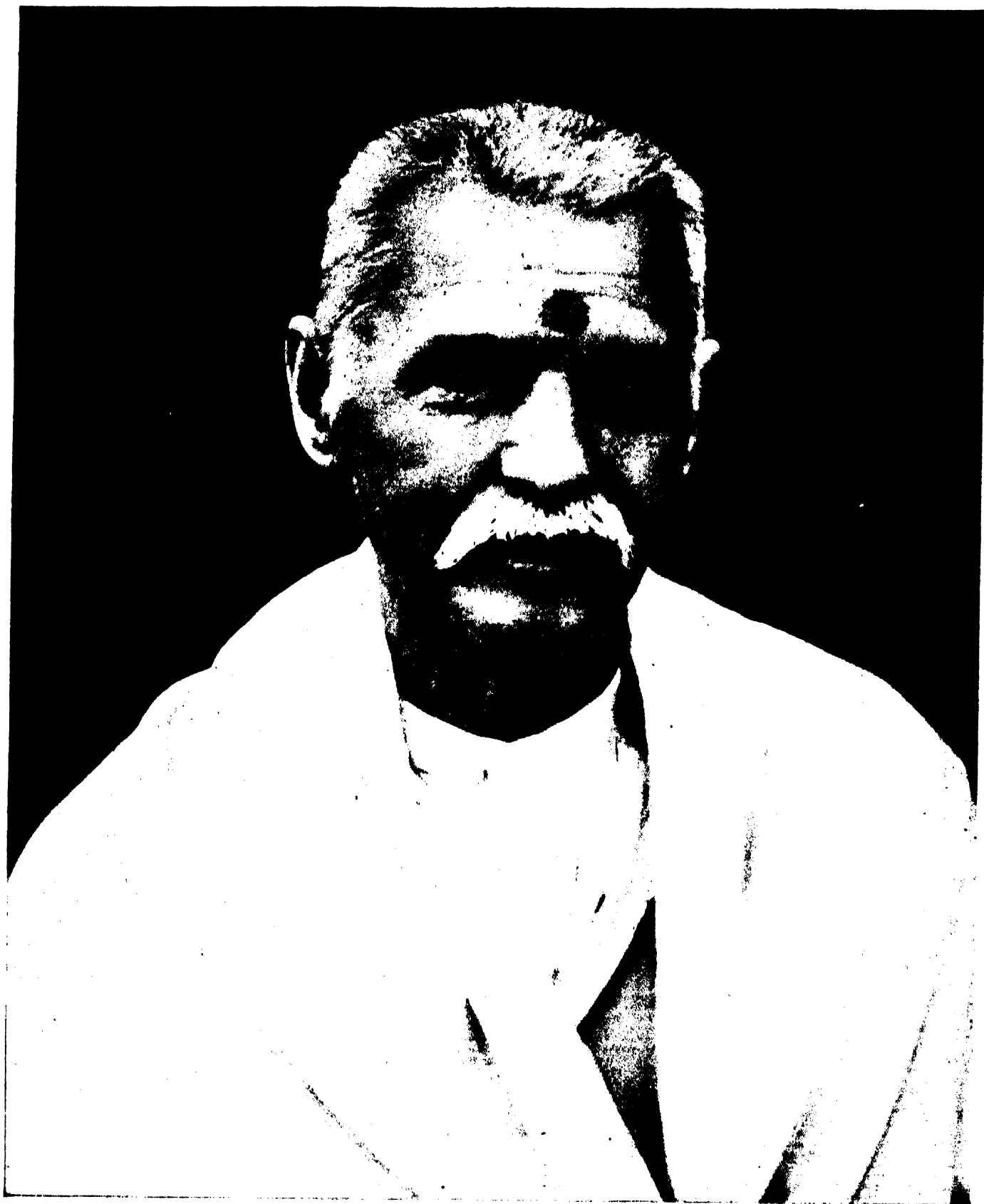
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1—2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ottman's stores	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	Cl. V.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney					
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	"



PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA

Statesman'' photo

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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EDITORIAL

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA

THE passing away of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, at the age of 85, at a time when India most needed his wise guidance, has created a void that is hardly to be filled in for years to come. His death has removed a great servant of the nation from his chosen field of work.

AN erudite scholar, a born educationist and journalist with a facile pen, a lawyer of great forensic skill, a consummate orator moving vast audiences, a citizen with an intense civic sense, a social and religious reformer with a burning desire to see his community achieving all-round progress, a life-long Congressman, patriot and nation-builder, Pandit Malaviya lived his long life fully and usefully and stands before his countrymen as a majestic personality without a peer in his sphere of activities.

PANDIT Malaviya joined the Congress when he was only twenty-five and served this great national institution for over half a century with uninterrupted devotion and selflessness. Occasions, however, arose in the course of this long career of patriotic service, when he had to face crises with a rare courage of conviction and fearlessness that invited for him not only arrests and detention by Government but also the coldness of his worthy colleagues in the Congress camp. He had to defy the Government when occasion demanded it and to break away from the popular policy of the Congress when he thought its pursuit would harm the country's cause. This fearlessness and courage of conviction was the most noteworthy trait of Panditji's character.

THOUGH a pious Brahmin, leading a strict and chiselled orthodox life the Pandit's personality was a happy blend of conservatism born of intense love for ancient culture and dynamism born of ardent zeal for all-round reform. In this his life was a model for those who want to see their country go forward and yet do not wish to see it lose its firm foothold on the bedrock of its ancient culture and civilization.

LIKE Gandhiji Panditji was a staunch advocate of non-violence and ahimsa as the corner-stone of Hindu culture and religion but he differed with Gandhiji in that Panditji permitted the use of violence, which Gandhiji does not, in the exercise of the individual's right of self-defence. He accepted the non-co-operation policy of the Congress, but he strenuously stood by the use of the legislatures for the advancement of the cause of independence, uniting the moderation of the liberal with the extremism of the revolutionary.

PANDIT Madan Mohan was a nationalist to the marrow of his bones. He detested all talk of Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj. His dream was that of a joint Raj of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and others where no community would feel submerged by another. He stood for United India Raj for equal opportunities for all.

PANDITJI was a great architect and builder. The Benares Hindu University, the very embodiment of the soul of ancient India in union with all that stands for progress of the modern age is an ineffaceable monument to his constructive genius. Posterity will bow before this great figure with awe and reverence.

WE join with our countrymen and citizens of Calcutta in paying our respectful homage to the sacred memory of the Grand Old Man whose loss is irreparable at this critical juncture of India's political history.

The Week In The Corporation

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

CORPORATION RESOLVES TO ERECT A MARBLE STATUE

"That a Marble Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his full military uniform as the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army be erected on the gyratory island at the junction of Ochterloney Road and Government Place East that is the circular island at the south-west corner of the Curzon Park and the Mayor be requested to raise donations for the purpose and to obtain the necessary permission from the authorities concerned."

THIS is the full text of the resolution adopted by the Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 20th November last. The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee presided.

Councillors Jogindra Lal Saha and Purnendu Sekhar Basu had tabled the motion in March last.

SUGGESTION TO RENAME CALCUTTA AS "SUBHASNAGORE"

The House also adopted the following motion, tabled in March last by the same Councillors as in above:—

"That a full size portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in full military uniform as the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army be prepared and hung up in the Council Chamber of the Corporation and funds be provided for the purpose and the Mayor be requested to make necessary arrangements for the preparation of the portrait."

Consideration of another resolution, sponsored by Councillor Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, suggesting renaming of Calcutta as "Subhasnagore" was

postponed. The motion had been tabled in May last.

The Corporation Law Officer's opinion in this respect was as follows: "I do not think the name of the city comes within the purview of the Corporation which, the Statute says, 'shall be by the name of Corporation of Calcutta.'" The Law Officer's opinion was asked for when the matter first came up before the House on the 22nd May last.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that they wanted a postponement of consideration of the motion, because they thought the opinion given by the Corporation's Law Officer in the matter was not right. They wanted to have legal opinion in the matter from a competent authority, Councillor Ray Chaudhuri added.

Augmentation Of Water Supply

Corporation Approves A New Scheme Prepared By An Expert Committee

ON the recommendations of the Water Supply Committee the House at its meeting held on the 20th November approved a scheme for augmenting the water supply, both filtered and unfiltered, of the city, as embodied in the interim report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal with certain modifications.

The recommendations made by the Government Committee include different items of work, roughly costing Rs. 1 crore and 96 lakhs, on the execution of which, it is expected, the Corporation will be able to increase its supply of filtered water from roughly 72 million gallons per day to 130 million gallons per day, and also to supply more unfiltered water over the whole of the city.

THE SCHEME TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS

The House expressed the view that the scheme for augmentation of the filtered water supply up to 140 million gallons per day together with the estimate of cost, as drawn up by the Executive Engineer, Water Works, should be considered by the Government before they came to any final decision in the matter.

The Corporation agreed with the Government Expert Committee that the dual system of water supply, filtered and unfiltered, in the city should be

abolished and that this should be their object in the long-term scheme.

The new scheme for augmentation of water supply aims at providing a continuous supply of 122,000,000 to 132,000,000 gallons of filtered water daily against the present 72,000,000 to 75,000,000 gallons.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE

The Expert Committee was composed of Mr. P. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, Public Health Depart-

ment, Bengal (Chairman); Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation; Mr. W. Prosser, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Mr. K. Subramanyan, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

The scheme, to be completed in three years, provides for a continuous supply of filtered water leading to the ultimate abolition of the dangerous dual water supply.

The committee suggested construction of a rapid gravity filter plant having a capacity of 48 million gallons per day. Improvement in the existing filters at Patna, installation of certain new machinery, remodelling of the present arrangements for purification of water, laying of an additional 54-inch main from Pulta to Tallah and conversion of the existing 42-inch gravity main to a pressure main.

The proposed distribution arrangements in the city proper include provision of a pumping station at the junction of Dhurumtolla Street and Lower Circular Road to increase the pressure in zone mains in south-central and south Calcutta.

To prevent wastage the committee suggested that all domestic reservoirs should be provided with ball valves and street standposts be replaced by street tanks specially in *bustees* and other areas inhabited by the poorer classes of people.

For the improvement of unfiltered water supply the committee suggested the extension of the existing jetty at the Mullickghat Pumping Station to lead

the suction pipe to the deep water channel and replacement of certain existing machinery.

An independent source of supply was recommended for the Manicktolla area as an experimental measure.

COUNCILLOR J. N. SMART

Councillor J. N. Smart, moving an amendment, said that as there were certain fundamental differences of principle between the scheme suggested by the Government Committee and that proposed by the Corporation Executive Engineer, Water Works, both the schemes should be submitted for final decision to a consulting engineer of the highest standing and having practical experience of water supply practice in a major capital city of Europe or America.

It was misleading, Councillor Smart said, that the committee was called an "expert committee," for it had no experts on water-supply among its members. The only engineer connected with the schemes who could be called an "expert" was the Corporation's present Executive Engineer, Water Works. Stressing the magnitude of the problem, he said that Calcutta probably ranked as the sixth largest city in the world today and that someone whose knowledge and experience of this branch of engineering was not lower than that of the Chief Engineer, London Metropolitan Water Board, should be called into consultation.

Councillor Smart's amendment was, however, lost.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS ENSURING ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER

The Committee of Engineers, appointed by Government to examine into the ways and means of augmentation of the city's water-supply, feels that the following works should be executed under short-term policy to ensure adequate supply and more equitable distribution of unfiltered and filtered water in the city:—

Unfiltered Water-supply

- (1) The intake jetty at Mullick Ghat Pumping Station is to be extended by 108 to 132 ft.
- (2) To maintain a deepwater channel near the intake at Mullick Ghat—the river on this side should be dredged regularly.
- (3) The two small units of pumping plants to be replaced by two big units having capacity of .625 m.g. per hour each.
- (4) The three big units of pumping plants which have worn out badly should be replaced.
- (5) Filtered water should be used for cooling the bearings and necessary pressure filter should be installed to supply the required volume of filtered water.
- (6) Venturimeter should be installed on the main to measure the flow of water actually pumped.
- (7) Three units of the existing pumps at Watgunge to be replaced with 3 pumps each having capacity of .312 m.g. per hour.
- (8) The old and inadequate charging pumps at Watgunge to be replaced with more suitable ones.
- (9) The pressure to be maintained at 120 ft. under all circumstances at Watgunge.
- (10) Distribution system to be remodelled as mentioned in the report.
- (11) To prevent air locking air valves to be installed in the distribution system.

(12) To facilitate washing out of silt scour valves to be provided at suitable places.

(13) To prevent wastage unauthorised cattle sheds to be abolished and ground hydrants should be locked.

(14) The ultimate object being abolition of dual supply, unfiltered water should not be extended into Manicktola or Cossipore.

(15) In Manicktola an independent source of supply for all purposes from tube-wells should be tried as an experiment.

Filtered Water Supply

(1) A continuous supply of 122 to 132 m. gallons per day is the objective.

(2) A variable intake at Pulta on the Hooghly should be provided in place of fixed intake as obtains now.

(3) Additional 54 in. suction pipe to be laid from the intake jetty to the low lift pumping station.

(4) Additional low lift pump of 2.6 m.g. per hour to be provided.

(5) (a) Alum dosing and alum mixing arrangement to be improved.

(b) Alum dosing arrangement to be provided for pucca settling tanks.

(6) Settling tanks and desludging arrangements to be remodelled.

(7) The existing filter beds (slow sand filters) to be replenished with coarse sand having effective size .25 to .3 m.m.

(8) Arrangement to be made for flushing the dead ends of the supply pipes to filter beds.

(Continued on next page bottom)

Riots And Corporation Finances

Every Effort Is Being Made To Realize Arrears

—Says Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee

COUNCILLOR Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri made a reference to how the disturbances in the city also affected the financial position of the Corporation at the meeting, the first after the Pujah recess, held on Wednesday, the 23rd October last.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri, while giving the House a disquieting account of the state of affairs in the Corporation, particularly about its finances, said that he had ascertained from the Collector that during the September quarter only Rs. 38,62,127 had been collected as against Rs. 51,67,407 during the corresponding period last year. Collection by License Department was also very meagre and the markets were not properly functioning. With the revenue that they had been thus earning it would not be possible to pay their staff for more than a month or so. If that state of affairs continued the Corporation would cease to function.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri added that complaints had been received from the staff of the various departments that unless sufficient protection was given to them they were expressing unwillingness to come to work. The Bengal Ministry had failed miserably to restore peace. They had given assurances but nothing tangible had been done. Under the circumstances the staff would not function properly unless immediate steps were taken to ensure safety to them.

SAFEGUARDING LIVES OF EMPLOYEES

The Mayor had on the 18th September last made an appeal for restoration of peace and he promised to work for it. Councillor Ray Chaudhuri wanted to know what steps the Mayor had taken to safeguard the lives of their employees.

Unless adequate steps were taken and unless the Ministry came to their rescue or resigned, Councillor Ray Chaudhuri proceeded, he did not see any way out of the trouble. He criticized the dual role of the Bengal Ministers and said that unless this was given up, conditions would not improve.

Appealing to the Mayor to rise to the occasion he remarked :—

"We agreed to work in harmony in spite of our political differences but where are the ways and methods to keep the Corporation working in harmony? You must come out true to your statement. You must unveil yourself."

Referring to the mutual suspicion that was prevailing among the employees of the two communities Councillor Ray Chaudhuri said that if this was allowed to continue they were not expected to work efficiently.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY

In reply the Mayor Mr. S. M. Usman said that he was doing his level best in different capacities and also as a member of the Peace Committee to bring about peace and harmony in the city. But there were many factors working which were beyond the control of any Mayor of the Corporation. The city was in trouble and the whole province was in the midst of disturbances. There were deep causes for them which were neither local nor provincial. He did not know how far the provincial leaders had control over this.

The Mayor said :—

"But nevertheless whatever influence I command, whatever power I have, I am utilizing that power and that influence to bring back peace in the city and often I have tried to do this at the danger of my life." In that connection he referred to his visit at Sealdah Station the previous day.

The Mayor requested the different party leaders to sit together and devise ways and means to keep the Corporation running. He assured that he himself would do everything possible for that. Military aid would be sought and if they failed to secure this they would declare it to the citizens to whom they were responsible.

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli said that although the Government had been approached to post pickets in the Corporation Buildings, nothing had been done.

(Continued from the previous page)

(9) To augment the water-supply—one Rapid Gravity filter plant having capacity of 48 m.g. per day to be constructed.

(10) Two additional electric pumps each having capacity of 1.74 m.g. per hour to be provided.

(11) The existing generators to be scrapped and power for auxiliary plants to be obtained from Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation both at Pulta and Tallah.

(12) Softening plant boiler feed to be provided.

(13) Coal siding should be provided.

(14) 42 in. C. I. gravity main to be converted to pressure main.

(15) Additional 54 in. main from Pulta to Tallah to be laid and provided with venturimeter.

(16) A 54 in. connection from the New to the Old underground reservoir at Tallah to be effected.

(17) The four obsolete steam engines known as High and Low duty to be replaced by 3 electrical units each having capacity of 1.5 m.g. per hour.

(18) All Zone mains to be metered.

(19) Softening plant to be installed for boiler feed at Tallah.

(20) Better facilities to be provided for coal handling at Tallah.

(21) Distribution system to be remodelled as suggested in the report.

(22) One Central boosting station to be provided to increase the pressure in zone mains III and IV and to ensure a pressure of 40 ft. at the consumer's main at the farthest end of the city.

(23) To prevent wastage all domestic reservoirs to be recovered and provided with ball valves.

(24) Street standposts to be replaced with street tanks—especially in bustee and other areas of low economic level.

(25) Separate depreciation funds to be started for works.

Councillor J. N. Smart asked how many of the Corporation servants had been attacked, killed or wounded.

The Mayor said he had no information.

COUNCILLOR BURNS' SUGGESTION

Referring to a report, which was published in a certain newspaper the day before, about the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Corporation Councillor W. A. Burns at the meeting held on Wednesday, the 20th November, suggested that before approaching the Government for further grants they should take all possible steps to realize the taxes. He suggested that Ward Councillors could help the Corporation officials in discharging their duties in that respect.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that in those days he thought that Councillors could not take the responsibility for the safety of the Corporation officials.

CITY CORPORATION FINANCES

COLLECTION LIKELY TO DROP BY RS. 43 LAKHS

The financial position of the Calcutta Corporation is causing grave anxiety to the municipal authorities.

It is feared that, as a result of the Great Calcutta Killing and subsequent disturbances, there is likely to be a shortage of about Rs. 45,00,000 in the collection during the current financial year. In addition to this, a deficit of Rs. 10,00,000 is apprehended under the budget head—Sale of Lands.

"If some arrangement is not made at once," says Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, in a note on the subject, "the day-to-day administration of the Corporation including the meeting of statutory obligations and payment of staff may come to a standstill.

"The deficit," he points out, "is due to factors over which the Corporation had no control and there seems to be no other way open to them than to approach the Government for an immediate advance of Rs. 40,00,000 for carrying on the day-to-day administration. Immediate steps will have to be taken to avoid a breakdown.

"The condition prevailing in the city was reflected in the Corporation collections. The Collector was in deficit of about Rs. 165 lakhs at the end of the second quarter of the current financial year as compared with the collections for the same period last year.

"It will not be wise to expect that during the next 4½ months the collections would reach the normal standard of previous year as many houses have become vacant and *bustees* and other properties have been destroyed during the disturbances. The Collector apprehends that there would be a further fall of Rs. 15,00,000 in collection in the remaining quarters, which will make the total deficit exceed Rs. 30,00,000.

"The License Officer's collection as on November 13 was less by about Rs. 1,38,000 than that for the corresponding period last year. The total deficit, it is apprehended, would be about Rs. 4,00,000. This is because a very large number of shops and business houses have either suspended business or have completely disappeared as a result of the disturbances.

"The worst affected market is the College Street Market. Sir Stuart Hogg Market comes next. The former is likely to show a deficit of not less than Rs. 2,00,000 and the latter about Rs. 3,00,000."

[The above report appeared in the 'Statesman' of the 10th November last.]

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Nares Nath Mookerjee, who was in the chair, said that the Finance Standing Committee had been going through the matter and all possible steps were being taken.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman, Finance Standing Committee, said that it was patent to every one that owing to serious disturbances it was not possible for them to collect their rates and taxes as they did in normal times. But he could assure the House that every effort was being made by the executive at the direction of the Finance Committee to realise the arrears.

Wednesday: 20th November

SINKING OF TUBE-WELL

The House passed a resolution expressing its willingness to take over the tube-wells sunk by Government during the war provided they were not required to pay any price. Should the tube-wells be handed over to them, the Corporation were agreeable to undertake their maintenance costing Rs. 47,160 annually.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT

A Committee of six Councillors was appointed to inspect cinema and theatre houses and places of public resort.

PROTECTION TO CONSERVANCY WORKERS

Councillor Md. Ismail rising on a matter of public importance, said that the Corporation did not get adequate military protection for its conservancy workers to remove garbage from streets from October

NETAJI BOSE

STORY OF HIS DEATH

After a thorough investigation conducted in Tokyo at the request of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, to establish the precise details of the circumstances surrounding his reported death, the Public Relations office of the Malayan Union issued a *communiqué* from Signapore on the 21st October last. This *communiqué* stated that it was established beyond doubt that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the leader of the Indian National Army had died in 1945.

The investigation revealed that a Japanese heavy "ally" bomber, after taking off from Taihoku (Formosa) airtrip en route to Tokyo suddenly exploded, the port engine breaking off from the plane which went into a spin and crashed. The petrol tanks exploded on impact with the ground. Killed instantly were three engineers, one wireless operator, a Japanese Major and Lt. Gen. Shidei.

Those seriously wounded were the pilot, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and a Japanese Major.

Less seriously injured were Habibur Rahman, personal aide to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and Lt. Col. Saki.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was immediately removed to a nearby emergency dressing station and was then taken in an army truck still conscious to the nearest army hospital.

Lt. Col. Hiroji, attached to the Formosa Japanese army headquarters military police, confirmed calling at the hospital where he saw Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who, he said, was then sinking fast.

Sub-Lt. (medical) Tsurata Toyshi, doctor at the Taihoku Military Hospital, confirmed that Mr. Bose sank into a coma and died.

The body was cremated, he added.

29 to November 1. He wanted the Corporation to write to the Government, saying that necessary military protection should be provided for the workers.

REFUGEES IN CORPORATION SCHOOLS

Councillor Md. Ismail also asked the Executive to see to it that refugees who had taken shelter in Corporation school premises were not asked to leave those centres till normal life was restored in the city.

Mr. Naresli Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor, who presided, said that the difficulty was that schools had got to function, specially in areas where there was no trouble. They could not close the schools and turn them into refugee camps.

Saturday: 16th November

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Prof. Arun Chandra Sen was appointed an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal for two years from the 18th November at a special meeting of the Corporation held on Saturday, the 16th November.

Second son of the late Rai Dr. Dinesh Chandra Sen Bahadur, Prof. Sen served Scottish Church College as a Professor of History for 23 years. Prof. Sen was arrested during the last war and detained in various jails in the Punjab.

Wednesday: 18th November

CONDOLENCES

The House at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 18th November, condoled the death of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the meeting adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased without transacting any business.

The Corporation also condoled the death of Mr. Ramrickdas Haralalka, a resident of Bhowanipur,

Mr. Bhawani Charan Law, the well-known artist of Bengal, and Mr. Hemendra Nath Guha Roy.

Wednesday: 30th October

WANT OF QUORAM

The meeting of the Corporation, fixed for Wednesday, the 30th October, was abandoned for want of a quorum. Both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor were absent.

Wednesday: 23rd October

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 23rd October, condoled the deaths of Mr. Raj Kumar Basu, a sitting Councillor of the Corporation and Sir Syed Nasim Ali, Acting Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court and adjourned the meeting without transacting any business.

OVER 40,000 CASUALTIES IN CALCUTTA RIOTS

Sir Henry Twynam, the retiring Governor of the Central Provinces, who arrived at Liverpool in October told "Reuter" that it had been estimated that the Calcutta riots had caused more than 40,000 casualties rather than 4,000 officially stated.

"It is within my knowledge that at least 4,000 dead were counted in the streets of Calcutta and I believe more than that number was thrown into the Hooghly river," he said.

He also said that he was not optimistic about an early settlement of the Indian problem.

"The aims of Muslims and Hindus are so divergent that any possibility of agreement is removed," he added.

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Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

The Nation Mourns His Loss

PANDIT Madan Mohan Malaviya, ex-President, Indian National Congress, breathed his last at Benares in the afternoon of the 12th November last. He was 85.

Malaviyaji had been attacked with malarial fever ten days ago. On the second day of illness he was senseless for some time and when he regained consciousness he enquired about the latest position of the communal riots in the country. His health, it was learnt, had been declining ever since the Noakhali riots. He was seen moved to tears on many occasions when the newspaper accounts of the riots were being read over to him. He spent many sleepless nights and used to make anxious enquiries about the situation in Noakhali from all those who met him.

Several mercantile firms in Calcutta, British and Indian, and the offices of the National and Indian Chambers of Commerce and a number of educational institutions and shops were closed on the 13th November last as a mark respect to the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The last remains of Panditji were cremated the following morning.

A CONGRESSMAN TILL THE LAST

Pandit Malaviya joined the Indian National Congress in 1886. Since then till the time of his death he was a member of the Congress. He was elected President of the Congress in 1909, 1918, 1932 and 1939.

Malaviyaji was an ardent champion of the Swadeshi movement for the last half a century. He advocated the use of indigenous goods but was opposed to the movement of boycott of foreign goods.

HINDU UNIVERSITY

Faith and enthusiasm in the spread of sound education led him to prepare his comprehensive scheme for the establishment of the Benares University. He approached the Indian Princes, high officials, and rich merchants to finance his project. About a crore of rupees he soon collected. He then approached the Government of India who agreed to acquire the plot of land where the University is situated. The University began to function from the year 1919 but it was finally opened by 1921. Panditji was the Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1919 to 1939 and Rector since 1939 till the last day of his life.

PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES

Innumerable instances may be cited of his charitable acts, his social and philanthropic activities. Here is one, when Panditji was the Vice-Chairman of Allahabad Municipality.

When plague first broke out in Allahabad the Collector of the district asked Panditji to help him in taking steps to prevent the disease from spreading. Panditji did not hesitate for a moment and he plugged himself into that arduous task. At that time he thought that the *bustee* system was one of the reasons for spreading infectious diseases in the towns. With a view to remove this insanitary condition of housing Panditji in the U. P. Legislative Council urged the Government to encourage the building of model *bustees* by the Government and the establishment of a sort of model town at Lukerganj in the suburb of Allahabad with its excellent rows of houses was the result of his strong

advocacy. He also tried his level best for the opening up of congested areas in the larger cities of his province. Panditji was a member of the Sanitary Conference held at Nainital by the U. P. Government.

LAST BENGAL FAMINE

Whenever any calamity visited any part of India, the agony of human sufferings moved him. During the last Bengal famine he was almost confined to his sick bed. Yet he did not fail to issue an appeal and exert his influence to collect funds for the amelioration of distress.

CONDOLENCE BY CORPORATION

As a mark of respect to the memory of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting fixed for the 13th November last without transacting any business.

The resolution recording the Corporation's "deep sense of sorrow and loss at the demise of Pandit Malaviya, a great patriot and an illustrious leader" was moved by Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor, from the Chair and passed, all standing.

EARLY LIFE

Pandit Malaviya was born in the ancestral house at Allahabad on the 25th December, 1861. He received his early education in two Sanskrit Pathshalas, namely, Dharma Jnanopadesh Sabha and Vidya Dharma Vardhini Sabha. He was then admitted to an English school. He passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1879 from the Allahabad Zilla School and then joined Muir Central College. He passed the F.A. Examination in 1881 and got the B.A. degree in 1884. He joined the M.A. class but discontinued studies before taking degree. He obtained the L.L.B. degree after seven years.

In 1887 he joined the *Hindusthan* and edited that paper for two and a half years with conspicuous ability. It was due to his untiring efforts that the *Leader* came to be published from Allahabad. He also started a Hindi weekly, called the *Abhyudaya*, which is still in existence.

HIS STAND ON COMMUNAL QUESTIONS

Although he was very closely connected with the Congress, and his services to the Congress and the country were widely recognized Pandit Malaviya will be remembered for his stand against the Congress policy on several occasions.

In 1929 when the members who had been returned to the Legislatures of India on Congress tickets were asked to leave their respective seats, Pandit Malaviya who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly did not resign his seat.

Again, when the Communal Award was announced and the All-India Congress Committee at its Patna session in 1934 thought it best to adopt a resolution neither accepting nor rejecting the Award, Pandit Malaviya protested against the decision of the Congress and resigned membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board and formed the Congress Nationalist Party to educate the people about the baneful effects of the Communal Award.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

He vehemently protested against the introduction of separate electorates. Mahatma Gandhi began his epic fast protesting against provision of separate electorate for the Scheduled Castes. Panditji took the initiative and a conference was called at Poona where Mahatmaji was fasting. After five days the historic Poona Pact was signed and the Scheduled Castes were brought back to the Hindu fold.

At the special session of the Congress in Calcutta in 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent non-co-operation resolution was moved and carried, Pandit Malaviya with Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal opposed the resolution.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY

In the month of April, 1926 Pandit Malaviya with the help of Dr. Annie Besant formed the Indian National Party to work inside the Legislature. Again in 1927 shuffling and reshuffling of political parties were going on. Before the Congress met at Gauhati an Independent Congress Party was formed with Panditji and Lala Lajpat Rai at its head. When the Simon Commission came to India almost every section of Indians boycotted the Commission. In 1931 the Congress participated in the Second Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi alone officially represented the Congress, Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu ably supporting him.

During the year 1931-33 the Congress was not permitted by the Government to hold its open session as it was declared an unlawful body. All the members of the Working Committee were behind prison bars. Panditji could not brook this insult to the nation and he decided to hold an open session of the Congress at Delhi. Delegates from all parts of India were pouring in and Panditji started for Delhi to preside over the Congress session but he was arrested on the way. The open session was held near the Clock Tower under the presidency of Mr. Ranchodlal of Karachi. The police made a *lathi* charge on the delegates and dispersed the assembly. Again in 1933 the same thing happened. The Congress session was arranged to be held in Calcutta and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney started for Calcutta but they were arrested at Asansol and put in detention for over a week.

TRIBUTES

"The passing away of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be regarded as a great calamity in every Indian home"—*Sarat Chandra Bose.*

"The establishment of the Benares Hindu University is a monument of his organising ability. His interest in the

PANDIT MALAVIYA: A TRIBUTE

[By K. L. RAJAGOPAL RAO, M.A.]

Indian Audit & Accounts Service]

PANDIT Malaviya, the very embodiment of Hindu Culture and Religion, breathed his last and people were thus reminded what he stood for.

His astonishing energy, untiring zeal, his marvellous gift of oratory, his abiding faith in Hinduism and strong spirit of Nationalism—marked him out at once, head and shoulders above the multitude, an accredited leader of the National movement of modern India.

THE GREAT GIANT

I still vividly remember, how in those old College days of mine, the whole of Madras turned out, hours ahead of the scheduled time, in the blistering sun in Triplicane Beach, to hear India's unrivalled silver-tongued Malaviyaji when he visited the Southern Capital, in connection with an appeal for funds for an object dearest to his heart—the Benares Hindu University. The tall, impressive white-robed figure, slowly began to make one of his characteristic speeches, at first like the Ganges at its origin in Gangotri, then went on and on for well-nigh four hours at a stretch—majestically again like that mighty river, holding spell-bound the huge throng of hearers forming a veritable sea of heads, who appeared to have lost count of Time and only wished that the intellectual treat would last for ever. He took the audience with him back to those spacious times of the India of the Rishis, to contemplate for a while on the sublime doctrines of the Gita and the Upanishads and the Beauty of our ancient Hindu Culture and Religion, and pleaded in unforgettable language, for enshrining these in however small a measure—in the living embodiment of a University of its own. That is MALAVIYA—the great Giant in a generation prolific of Giants when renascent Nationalist India was in its birth-pangs.

Well, it will never do for us to praise our great and good men and then forget them afterwards. It is high time, that we all, from different parts of India, combined together, to fittingly commemorate the memory of this great Indian Leader when it is yet green, in a manner worthy of the man and his ideals, if not for anything else at least to serve as an inspiration for generations to come. Infinity has a certain purpose in throwing on us leaders like them to guide us as beaconlight. To perpetuate his ideals the memorial may take the shape of an All-India Institution for Relief and Housing the Destitute and the Forlorn of Hindu Society—victims of civil commotions and the Famines which are rocking our country from one end to the other, so as to serve as a nucleus for shaping and training these human derelicts into useful citizens of the future.

welfare of his country continued up to the last. The nation mourns his loss"—*Acharyya Kripalani.*

"One of India's noblest sons has passed away. In his erudition in education, politics and Hindu religion and rites, he was without an equal. There is no doubt that the Bengal tragedy quickened his end"—*Syama Prasad Mukherjee.*

Calcutta's Blood-Bath**The Aftermath Of The Ordeal****A Record Of Incidents From 27th Sept. To 21st Nov.**

ONE, who surveys the course of the riots in the city, will discover that the Calcutta riots during the period between the middle of August and the middle of November experienced quite a number of ups and downs. After those unforgettable days of horror in August last, the virulence gradually came down and reached the normal, then there was a flare-up on the 5th September. The next seven days were undisturbed, so to say. Again, on the 13th, a number of incidents occurred. The disturbed situation continued till the 1st October, though the intensity of the disturbances gradually declined. During the days of Pujahs elaborate police and military arrangements having been made, the number of incidents was very small. During the first thirteen days of October the city was not much shaken even for a day. About that time Howrah saw a few flares-up. But October 14 brought in troubles. Towards the afternoon a quarrel arose about the identity of a woman evacuee from Noakhali at Sealdah. The quarrel soon turned into a scuffle with brick-bats, followed by police firing. Soon the fire spread out and from day to day repetitions of fresh incidents continued. The highest death-roll for a single day since the horrible days of August was registered on October 27.

Several new features of the riots could be marked during the days of October. Police men and Officers were reported to have been killed or injured. Increased police and military pickets were used and they were reported to have opened fire upon the riotous mobs on many an occasion. After October 27 the number of incidents and also casualties gradually decreased. On October 29 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Calcutta. On October 31 the Viceroy came. On November 1 the Government of Bengal announced that stricter measures would be enforced in order to restore peace in the city. The following day the Commissioner of Police levied collective fines upon the residents of certain localities where the incidents had previously occurred. On November 3 the four Interim Government members, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali, Sardar Patel and Mr. Nishtar came to visit the city and they issued a joint appeal. The Defence Member, Sardar Baldev Singh, also reached Calcutta.

It was surely the presence of so many leaders of India in the city and the expressed determination of the Provincial Government to deal with the riots with a strong hand that strongly influenced to bring the situation to normal again. Let us believe that good sense has prevailed upon both the Hindu and the Muslim citizens of Calcutta and there will be no recrudescence of riots.

TENSION IN THE CITY GREATLY EASED.

During the last week of September, from the 28th to the 30th, the total casualties stood at 88 dead and 152 injured.

Eight men were killed and 28 injured in Calcutta on the 27th September last, all the victims, with the exception of four, having been stabbed. Of these four, one was killed and one injured by military firing, and two sustained injuries from brickbats.

These incidents occurred in widely separated localities, the victims in most cases being unwary pedestrians who were proceeding to their places of business.

September 28

Five men were killed and 20 others injured, one from police firing, in Calcutta on the 28th September.

The police searched some pedestrians in Clive Street and Old China Bazar Street and arrested nine for being in possession of knives and other lethal weapons. A taxi-driver, from whose cab a spear-

head was recovered, was also taken into custody.

The tram services on Chitpore and Gariahat sections remained suspended.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

"I still maintain that for some reason or other even now effective force is not being used against the goondas in spite of repeated assurances by the Chief Minister", said Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Opposition, giving his appraisal of the present situation in Calcutta and East Bengal in the Bengal Assembly before the House was prorogued.

Agreeing with the Opposition Leader, the European Party leader, Mr. D. Gladding remarked: "The police in Calcutta appear not to be doing their job as they should do". He suggested an "immediate, indiscriminate round-up of the goondas that still seem to be at large."

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said that now no incident was allowed to go unnoticed and the police took immediate steps.

"I appeal to all responsible citizens, Hindus and Muslims alike, particularly to those who have been doing such stalwart work as members of Peace Committees, to exercise their influence for maintaining peace and confidence", said Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, in the course of his radio broadcast.

September 29

Two men were killed and eight others injured in stray assaults in Calcutta on the 29th September. One man was killed when the police fired on an unruly mob.

The members of Bengal Bus Syndicate and Calcutta Taxi Association at a joint meeting held at the office of the Syndicate decided "to suspend their services with effect from October 3 till the Government and the public realise their duties and responsibilities towards the lives and properties of transport workers who are rendering an essential service to all the citizens of Calcutta alike without any distinction of caste, creed or colour."

September 30

Two men died and nine others were injured in Calcutta on the 30th September. Among the injured were five involved in a clash between two groups of coolies in eastern Calcutta, where a tea stall was looted. About 20 persons were arrested by police in this connection.

Police opened fire on a riotous mob in north Calcutta as a result of which two persons were injured.

During the first week of October, from the 1st to the 7th, the casualties totalled 18 killed and 44 injured.

Except for six isolated incidents in which eight men were injured, Calcutta was quiet on the 1st October.

All the incidents occurred in the south-eastern, western, central and eastern parts of the city. Except in the Chitpore and Gariahat-Park Circus sections, the tram service functioned on all other routes. Buses plied as usual.

Shops were opened in larger numbers and some of the shopping centres were busy with people making last-minute purchases in connection with the Pujahs.

October 2

There were four incidents in the city on the 2nd October, the first day of the Pujahs. Two men were assaulted, one fatally, in Central Calcutta. A body was found in a field in a southern suburb of the city. The other incident occurred in north Calcutta, when the police fired on a crowd of rioters. Nobody was injured.

More shops were opened and crowded with Pujah buyers.

As a result of a meeting between the Chief Minister, the Commissioner of Police, and representatives of motor transport workers, the men decided to maintain the services (bus and taxi) and not to precipitate a strike.

PROTECTION TO TRANSPORT WORKERS

The Commissioner of Police assured the men that Government would take steps to protect the lives of workers and passengers and also the vehicles.

At a joint meeting of Sikh taxi and bus-owners, drivers, conductors and cleaners on the 26th September a resolution had been passed threatening to go on strike from the day following unless adequate measures were taken by Government to prevent assaults on bus drivers and conductors.

The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. Suhrawardy, in a statement said "The Pujahs have begun and will continue for a few days. I am deeply grateful to the people of Calcutta and of the province that nothing untoward had occurred up to now, and that the incidents in Calcutta have declined and the tension has been greatly eased".

The Troops were carrying out extensive patrols both by day and by night and were so disposed that they were ready at all times to take action if required in support of the police.

October 3

Three men died and 15 others were injured in stray incidents in Calcutta on the 3rd October, the

MUSLIMS SHOULD NOT DISTRUST SIKHS

"I am deeply disturbed to find that the suspicion and distrust amongst Muslims against Sikhs still continues. I still hear rumours circulated from time to time and in various localities that the Sikhs are congregating in certain places for the purpose of attacking Muslims. Each one of these reports has been investigated and has been found to be false.

"Not one Muslim 'mohalla' has been attacked by the Sikhs thus far, and yet the rumours still go on.

"I have been in constant touch with the Sikh leaders and I am absolutely convinced regarding their 'bona fides' and the attempts that they are making to keep themselves neutral and not to be involved in any kind of a dispute. More than that, during the riots they have saved as many as 5,000 Muslims from dangerous areas and carried these Muslims to safe places. Surely they deserve something better from the Muslims than this suspicion and distrust and hostility against them."

—H. S. SUHRAWARDY

in the course of his statement issued to the Press on the 1st November, 1946.

second day of the Pujahs. Of these six received knife injuries.

In the eastern part of the city, a bus was attacked in which three men were stabbed and five others injured.

October 4

One case of assault was reported in Calcutta on the 4th October, the third day of the Pujahs.

A man walking along a thoroughfare in Central Calcutta was attacked by a hooligan and stabbed. Five arrests were made in this connection.

The body of an unidentified man, bearing marks of knife injuries, was found floating in a tank in the central part of the city early in the morning. The man had apparently been murdered during the night.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Peace Committees, Mr. Sobhan, who had been making tours in the affected areas in the city and suburbs with leading members of both communities, said that the situation had now considerably improved. The response from people in the affected areas in the matter of restoration of peace had been encouraging, he added.

October 5

Two men were killed and five injured in Calcutta on the 5th October, the last day of the Pujahs. There were three cases of stabbing in the vicinity of Chowringhee of which one proved fatal. Another fatal case of stabbing occurred in the south-east suburbs. These incidents were not in any way connected with the Durga Pujah immersion ceremony which passed off peacefully.

October 6

Four bodies were recovered by the police from sewers in the Belliaghata-Tangra-Entally area in the morning of the 6th October and a body of a man, wrapped in a gunny sack, was found in a street in North Calcutta. He had apparently been killed during the night.

The recovery of these bodies was followed by several cases of assault in the former area in quick succession. In two hours eight men were stabbed—three fatally—and three others assaulted with lathis and brickbats. There was a pitched battle between two hostile crowds which used brickbats and other missiles. The police made a lathi charge on them and they dispersed. Nobody was injured.

October 7

Some incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 7th October last.

The body of a man was recovered from a canal in eastern Calcutta early in the morning. The man had apparently been murdered the previous night. Thirteen arrests were made in this connection.

Two men were stabbed, one in East and other in North Calcutta. In East Calcutta, another man was assaulted and robbed of his money.

In another incident an unsuccessful attempt was made to attack a hackney carriage in the central part of the city.

A case of arson was also reported, a vacant house in central Calcutta being set on fire.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY MOTIONS

Three adjournment motions on the communal violence in Calcutta were reported to have been tabled so far for the autumn session of the Central Assembly. The movers were the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Mr. S. S. Sanyal and Mr. Satya-priya Banerjee.

The Bengal Government issued certain instructions in furtherance of the scheme in connection with rehabilitation grants to certain classes of riot victims, who had suffered in their business or occupations.

During the second week of October, from the 8th casualties amounted to 8 dead and some injured.

With the exception of an attack on a bus in the northern part of Calcutta, there was no incident in the city on the 8th October. The bus was stoned and the driver injured.

The situation in Howrah worsened; a number of incidents were reported.

October 9

One man was killed and three others were injured in stray assaults in Calcutta on the 9th October. The incidents occurred in the Bowbazar, Beniapukur, Jorasanko and Belliaghata areas. Three of the men had knife injuries, one proving fatal. The fourth suffered from lathi blows.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

Representatives of Calcutta merchants met in the Mayor's room in the Central Municipal Building and decided to approach the Bengal Government for extending the date for filling applications for compensation for losses suffered during the

MAN CANNOT KILL ANYONE

"Man is born to die. Death is the natural corollary to physical birth. It is the soul alone that is immortal. So whether God sent them a natural death or whether they were killed by the assassin's knife, they must go smiling to their end.

"Man cannot really kill anyone. That power rests in God's hands. If they realise this there will not be knives and sticks sent all over the place, as they are to-day. All should pray to God to rid this of the present trial and give them the strength to live and die without killing."

—MAHATMA GANDHI,

while addressing his prayer audience at New Delhi in September last.

Great Calcutta Killing from October 15 to November 15. The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, presided.

October 10

Several places in the city were raided by the Detective Department of Calcutta Police for the recovery of property looted during the Great Calcutta Killing. One man was arrested.

Except for a few minor incidents, Calcutta was quiet on the 10th October.

Except in the Gariahat section the tram service functioned on all routes, including Chitpore where it was run under armed police escort.

There was a flare-up again in Howrah on that day.

Some 20 more *goondas* and old offenders were arrested in Calcutta bringing the total number of such men rounded up so far to about 750.

October 11

Only three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 11th October.

In the morning a body in a decomposed state was picked up by the police from the Tiljala area.

Mr. K. F. Sobhan, Peace Commissioner, Calcutta, who had been making extensive tours all over the city, issued a statement praising members of the peace committees for their efforts in bringing about peace and amity.

October 12

One person was stabbed in North Calcutta in the afternoon of the 12th October. A dead body was found in the Tiljala area.

Calcutta was otherwise quiet throughout the day.

7,000 CASES

A large number of officers of the Bengal Police Force were reported drafted to assist the officers of the Calcutta Police force in making investigations into a crop of about 7,000 cases that have been started in connection with the recent Calcutta disturbances.

The number of accused persons in all these cases exceed 6,000 excluding those who had been rounded up as bad characters.

October 13

Three stray incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 13th October. In two of these, two men received knife injuries, one in Central and the other in North Calcutta. The third incident of assault occurred in the eastern part of the city.

The tram service in the Chitpore and Wellesley-Gariahat sections was suspended as armed police protection was not available. The service in other sections functioned as usual.

SCHOOL FURTHER CLOSED

A resolution to the effect that schools should remain closed until the 27th October or such other date as may be recommended by the University, was adopted at a conference of the heads of non-Government high schools in Calcutta and the suburbs.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation directed that all Corporation free primary schools which were scheduled to reopen on the 14th October, would remain closed for a further period of one week.

October 14

Except for a few minor incidents the city was quiet on the 14th October.

There was an exchange of brickbats between two parties in Entally area. The police arrived on the spot and succeeded in bringing the situation under control. Fourteen arrests were made. One person was assaulted by *lathi* in Beliaghata area.

During the third week of October, from the 15th to the 21st casualties numbered 6 dead and 80 injured.

Two minor incidents of assault were reported on the 15th October in which two persons received slight injuries.

These incidents occurred near the Corporation Street and in the Burrabazar area. Calcutta was otherwise quiet throughout the day.

A police constable in plain clothes attached to Jorasanko Thana, was stabbed in Kalabagan area. He later succumbed to the injury. Eleven arrests were made in this connection.

Reports of arson were received from Manicktola area.

October 16

One person was stabbed in Colootolah area and another in Kalabagan area towards the evening of the 16th October.

Two persons while driving cattle in a street in North Calcutta were surrounded by some persons, who snatched away their cattle. One person received slight injuries in this incident.

Except in Chitpore and Gariahat sections, the tram service functioned as on previous days.

October 17—19

The city was almost quiet throughout the two days, the 17th and the 18th October.

A body was found in a gunny bag in the night of the 18th October in a lane in north Calcutta.

One man was killed and four others injured in Calcutta on the 19th October. Of the injured, two suffered from knife injuries, one from *lathi* blows, and the other from acid burns. The fatal case, also caused by knife injuries as well as another incident, occurred in the Upper Circular Road area. The other three incidents were reported from the northern and central sections of the city.

A case of suspected arson was reported from central Calcutta at midnight.

LOOTED PROPERTY ON DISPLAY

Six halls and four rooms of the Indian Museum, Chowringhee, which are being utilized for the identification display of property looted during the Great Calcutta Killing and recovered by the police since, were opened to complainants when some 47 persons, accompanied by two witnesses each, visited the Museum. About 85 items of property were reported to have been identified.

October 20

One man was killed in the only incident reported in Calcutta on the 20th October. The victim was stabbed in the Dhurumtola area in the evening and was brought dead to the hospital.

One man was killed and another injured when the police fired on two hostile mobs outside Sealdah Station in the afternoon of the 21st October.

DISPUTE OVER IDENTITY

A dispute arose between two rival relief organizations over the identity of two women refugees from Noakhali, which led to police firing with the result that one man was killed and another injured.

Shortly after this six persons were injured in incidents occurring in quick succession in the Bowbazar, Chittaranjan Avenue, Mechuaabazar and Upper Circular Road areas. Of the injured, four suffered from knife injuries. The remaining two including a Deputy Commissioner of Police, were hit with brickbats.

There was a stray case of stabbing, which proved fatal, in the Beliaghata area after dusk. In another incident which occurred in Dhurumtola Street area, a man received knife injuries.

Brickbats and acid were thrown at some vehicles in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Upper Circular Road areas. In the incidents 11 men received injuries.

Nine arrests were made after one of the stabbing incidents.

For the ten days, from 22nd October to 31st October, casualty figures were 125 killed and more than 576 injured.

Over a dozen cases of stabbing, three of these fatal, occurred in Calcutta till the evening of the 22nd October. Several others were injured as a result of stone-throwing.

The stabbing incidents in Calcutta, were in Kalabagan Bustee Post Office area, Harrison Road-College Street junction, Wellington Square-Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Rajabagan and Entally areas.

A tram-passenger was attacked in North Calcutta. 14 arrests were made in connection with the incident in Harrison Road-College Street junction and three in connection with that in Kalabagan Bustee area.

IN SEALDAH STATION AREA AGAIN

Three were injured with brickbats in Sealdah-Bowbazar area. In Sealdah Station area there was an exchange of stone-throwing between two parties over the question of identity of a girl refugee. Several arrests were made.

CITY'S NORMAL LIFE BECOMES GRAVELY DISTURBED AGAIN

TWELVE persons died in incidents in Calcutta and suburbs—four of them from gunshot injuries, and about 25 others were injured in stabbing incidents till the evening of the 25th October. The situation in the city had gradually worsened since the 21st October.

A bomb-attack on a police-truck, resulting in the death of two men and injury to another two, was one of many incidents.

DEAD BODY UNEARTHED

The police, acting on information, went to a vacant plot of land in the Wellington Street area, where after digging operations a dead body was unearthed. Resulting from this, several men were arrested and made to board the truck. As it was leaving the place, a hand-made bomb was thrown into the vehicle. The missile burst, killing two of the arrested men and injuring two constables. The police officers in the lorry fired on the crowd and

There were three deaths in Howrah, one as a result of gunshot wound and two others from knife injuries.

October 23

A police station in north-east Calcutta was raided in broad daylight on the 23rd October by an angry mob, 400 to 500 strong, who succeeded in taking away all the 15 persons from police custody arrested in connection with an incident in which a bus was set on fire and acid was thrown on the passengers, injuring 38 of them.

The mob was later "persuaded" by high Police officials arriving at the spot in receipt of the news to hand over the rescued offenders.

A dead body contained in a gunny bag was found in a push cart in Central Avenue in the morning.

Several cases of stabbing and stone-throwing also took place in the city.

October 24

Twenty-three isolated incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 24th October in which four men were killed and 70 injured.

The fatal cases which occurred in Beliaghata, Upper Circular Road, Dhurumtolla Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas, were caused by knife-injuries.

ACID BURNS

Of the injured, 56 received acid burns, 30 of them being attacked while travelling in a bus along Upper Circular Road. Thirteen persons were also similarly injured in the same road, nine in the Park Circus area, two in the Tiljala area, and one in Manicktolla Street and another in Bowbazar Street.

Twelve persons sustained knife-injuries, the cases being reported from Belgatchia, Wellington Street, Chitpore Road, Paikpara, Minzapur Street, Boniapur, Zacharia Street and Bowbazar Street areas.

One man received lathi blows in the Baghbazar area and another was hit by brickbats in the Bowbazar area.

The police fired two rounds to disperse a hostile crowd in the Ballygunge area. There were no casualties.

about eight men were injured. Further arrests were made.

The police were again the object of attack in the Machuaabazar area. Here a mob closed in on a picket, snatching a rifle from one of the armed constables. The picket thereupon made a bayonet charge and three men were injured.

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED

Three police officers, including the officer-in-charge of the Cossipore thana, received injuries in the disturbances which occurred in that area in the night.

In a street in north Calcutta, a military type lorry and a taxi came into collision. This led to an attack with brickbats on the taxi by a number of men, a woman occupant of the taxi being stabbed.

In other incidents in the northern, eastern and central parts of the city, six men were killed and 49 injured. Of the injured, 18 received stab-wounds.

Seventeen men were burnt by acid when a lorry in which they were travelling was attacked in the Belgatchia area. Acid was also thrown on processionists taking part in the immersion ceremony associated with Kasi Puja. In connection with one of these incidents, the police opened fire, injuring several persons. Thirteen men had wounds caused by bricks, and one had a gunshot wound, inflicted when an unknown person fired at him.

Hooligans boarded a tram car and stabbed several passengers. The armed guard in the tram-car did not open fire.

TRANSPORT SERVICE SUSPENDED

In view of the trouble, tram service in Shambazar, Upper Circular Road, Bowbazar and Chitpur sections, was suspended for the day, after having operated for some time in the morning.

A 24-hour notice was given by the motor transport workers of the city to the Government, asking for "concrete assurances" of protection.

October 26

Eighteen persons were killed and over 60 injured as results of stabbing, police firing, assaults and clashes between rival parties on the 26th October.

The police had to open fire on about a dozen occasions.

A police constable was removed to hospital from Beadon Square area with stab wounds.

Tram services remained suspended on certain sections while buses were off the streets all over the city.

MOB VIOLENCE IN COSSIPORE

Trouble began early in the morning, when a body was found in the central part of the city.

About the same time, there was an outburst of mob violence in Cossipore area. A gang of hooligans set fire to and destroyed a *bustee* rendering about 500 people homeless. The police fired, killing one man and injuring 12. Another mob attacked shops, several of which were burnt. Eight men were killed and 15 injured. Four of the dead and 12 of the injured had gunshot wounds as a result of police firing. Three police officers received injuries.

Crowds in the Paikpara area attacked shops later in the day, setting several of them ablaze. Police fired, killing one of the hooligans. In the same area, three boatmen were killed and one injured in stray assaults. In another incident in the same area, four persons were stabbed, two of them fatally.

A house was set on fire in the central parts of the city and two persons in its vicinity were stabbed. Police fired, but no one was injured.

There was a great commotion in the Mirzapore-Harrison Road area and the police fired injuring two persons.

NOSE CHOPPED OFF

A man with his nose chopped off was removed to hospital from central Calcutta.

A clash occurred between some coolies and boatmen near Strand Road area, several persons receiving minor injuries.

Reports of clashes between rival groups in north Calcutta and suburbs, necessitating police firing several times, and the setting of houses on fire were received till late at night, the latest being reported from north-eastern Calcutta. As a result of police firing,

several persons were killed and wounded. One man with a gun was arrested by the military.

The majority of the stabbing incidents were reported from the north and central parts of the city.

STONE-THROWING AT TRAMS

There were some instances of stone throwing at trams as a result of which services in certain sections in both south and north Calcutta were suspended about 9 a.m.

After three hours, the services were resumed, but had to be discontinued again for some time after a tramcar had been set on fire in south Calcutta. In certain sections in north Calcutta, trams functioned with armed escorts.

Military police patrolled the whole city throughout the day. Armed pickets at strategic points were also strengthened. Armed guards and tanks toured the affected areas at regular intervals.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS

Lt.-Gen. F. R. R. Bucher, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, visited southern Calcutta in the morning. At a Press Conference Gen. Bucher declared that there would be no diminution in military precautions until conditions improved. As long as the present tension prevailed, troops would be fully used in Calcutta. He added that it was the object of the military authorities to restore peace in the city as soon as possible.

As a number of lorries and other vehicles not designed or intended for carrying passengers were found to have been concerned in the disturbances, the conveyance of persons in such vehicles without a written permit from the Commissioner of Police was prohibited under Section 144 CrPC. Such conveyance would be allowed only under special permits.

Six persons were killed in Howrah.

October 27

Nineteen men were killed and 91 injured in Calcutta on the 27th October. On several occasions, the police fired on riotous mobs, some of the dead and injured receiving gunshot wounds. Knife injuries and *lathi* blows mainly accounted for the other casualties.

The Fire Brigade attended 86 arson cases, the last case occurring about midnight. *Bustees* and shops were the main targets.

On two occasions, acid was thrown on military trucks with troops in North Calcutta.

Reports of clashes between hostile crowds were received from a few places. Grave tension prevailed in the disturbed areas. Shops were closed and the streets practically deserted.

ACID THROWING GOES ON

The first acid throwing incident of the day occurred early in the morning in North Calcutta, as a result of which three persons were burnt.

At about 2 a.m. several cases of arson took place in the same area. The police fired, killing three men and injuring one. There were several cases of severe stoning, also in the morning, in a *bustee* area, necessitating the firing of three rounds by the police.

A hand bomb was thrown at a lorry in East Calcutta. One man was injured.

The other incidents were reported mainly from the northern city areas, but the central and southern districts were also affected.

A large number of families, particularly women and children, was evacuated from dangerous areas to safer zones.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' MEETING

At a general meeting of motor transport workers and owners the results of the negotiations between representatives of the Sikh Defence Committee and the Commissioner of Police were considered.

A resolution was passed urging that the "verbal assurances" given by the Commissioner of Police on some of the major demands be given effect to immediately and a public declaration in that behalf be made so that "the fear and diffidence among the general public as well as transport workers may be allayed and the workers may be able to resume service."

The Bus and Taxi strike continued.

October 28

Twenty-three persons were killed and 165 others injured in incidents in the city on the 28th October.

The casualties included 44 gunshot, 37 stabbing and 84 acid burn and other injury cases. The Indian National Ambulance Corps picked up 35 cases and removed 1,876 persons from disturbed localities.

The disturbed areas, the bulletin adds, were Kidderpore, Paikpara, Ultadanga, Beliaghata, Tangra, Entally and Narkeldanga.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

The police opened fire on several occasions in Calcutta, resulting in some casualties. Sixty-three fire calls were received by Calcutta Fire Brigade during a period of nearly 20 hours beginning from the midnight of the 27th October last.

More than 68 cases of arson were dealt with by the Fire Brigade, especially in the northern sector, and in Howrah. The biggest fire occurred in the north-eastern part of the city, involving about 50 Government country boats intended for the transport of food to places up-country.

Other targets of arson were *bustees*, shops and stores. One of the places attacked was a furniture store in the central part of the city.

A CASE OF ABDUCTION

Attack on a private house in North Calcutta and a case of abduction were also reported. Five persons were carried away by hooligans in Manicktolla area. There were altogether 68 cases of arson. Looting, acid-throwing and stabbing formed other features of hooliganism.

The dislocation of the train services affected the city's food supply. Fish was not available in some of the markets. Vegetables were in short supply and sold at more than double the prices prevailing three days earlier.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bengal said:—"Further military reinforcements have been deployed in Calcutta,—H.Q. of the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade and two battalions (3/2, Punjab and 3rd Jats)."

In Howrah there were 13 cases of stabbing. Eight of the injured persons later died in hospital.

TROOPS ON PATROL DUTY

The military Authorities in Calcutta took a serious view of the cases of acid-throwing in the last

two days at troops on patrol duty in the City, particularly in North Calcutta. Troops had orders to use their weapons without reserve in self-protection if any further incidents of a similar nature occurred.

It was emphasised that troops were out at all hours of the day and night on patrol duty for protection of the citizens and they would not tolerate any such cowardly attacks.

October 29

Large-scale arson, organized attack on houses clashes between hostile crowds, stabbing, throwing of crackers and acid and kidnapping were the features of disturbances in Calcutta on the 29th October. The police opened fire on several occasions. Casualties till 6 p.m. were 21 dead and about 60 injured.

The main trouble spots were Ultadanga area and some parts of Manicktolla in north-east Calcutta, where burning of houses continued throughout the day and hundreds of local residents, mostly women and children had to be shifted to safer zones. From Monday midnight till 6 p.m. on Tuesday the fire brigade responded to about 47 calls. The places where fire was set to houses by hooligans were Bagmari, Entally Kidderpore, Beliaghata, Ultadanga, Park Circus and some localities in central Calcutta. *Bustees* appeared to be the main target.

POLICE FIRINGS

A mob about 500 strong set fire to several houses in Kakurgachi area, the police opened fire injuring only one.

The police opened fire on several occasions. On one occasion the police opened fire on two hostile crowds engaged in fighting with crackers. 15 persons were injured in this incident. As a result of another police firing three persons were killed in one house in Beliaghata area.

Three cases of kidnapping were reported. In one instance, it was alleged, a boy was handed over by two police constables to some men of a particular community in Manicktolla area. The boy was, however, later rescued by the military.

ARMYMEN STABBED

Three army men were stabbed on Upper Circular Road near Ultadanga Main Road crossing. Being attacked by a mob they had opened fire, but when their ammunitions were exhausted they were overpowered and stabbed. They were removed to the military hospital.

By an order of the Commissioner of Police the hours of curfew were extended in the police stations of Watgunge and Entally to be in force between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.

October 30

Eight men were killed and 14 injured in assaults in Calcutta on the 30th October. Most of the dead and injured were victims of stabbing. The incidents occurred, as on previous days, in North, North-East, East and South-West Calcutta. Two bodies were found in gunny bags; another four were recovered from different places.

Large-scale arson, organised attack on houses, clashes between hostile crowds, throwing of crackers and looting continued as on previous days.

Bus and taxi strike continued. Excepting in one or two sections the trams did not ply in other routes.

Police fired to disperse a crowd bent on hooliganism in South-East Calcutta. A man was wounded and several others were reported to have been arrested.

GOVERNOR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

The Governor, Sir Frederick Burrows, visited the affected areas in the early afternoon. He inspected arrangements for pickets and patrols. Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Commissioner of Police, accompanied the Governor.

The incidents included a bomb attack on a police picket. An armed constable was injured. There was another instance of bomb throwing in the north-eastern part of the city.

On receipt of information police raided a *bustee* in North Calcutta and recovered 50 live cartridges, daggers and 30 bottles containing acid and arrested 20 persons in this connection. In the same area another person was arrested for possessing 2 knives.

In Ahmerst Street area one lorry carrying 40 passengers without permit was arrested by the police. While the police arrested these persons, there was a terrific explosion of a big cracker.

October 31

Ten persons were killed, seven of these as a result of military firing, in incidents in Calcutta on the 31st October. One dead body was recovered from

a manhole in South-East Calcutta. Two persons were reported missing. Three other deaths were due to stabbing. Over 90 persons were injured by knife attacks, one being a peon in the employ of a newspaper. Ten men received acid burns.

CASES OF ARSON

The Fire Brigade dealt with 17 cases of arson. In one instance a two-storied building in Entally area was involved and there was considerable damage to property. One room with furniture and other articles was completely gutted. In other cases mostly *bustees* in the area of Chitpore, Beliaghata, Entally, Kidderpore and Howrah police stations were set on fire.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, arrived in Calcutta at about 2-30 p.m. from Delhi by air to study communal affairs in Calcutta and the districts.

EASIER CONDITIONS

Conditions in Calcutta appeared to be easier, although tension persisted. Tram services were resumed on almost all routes. Altogether 24 incidents were reported from parts of Central, East and South-West Calcutta.

Complete suspension of public transport services, trade, business and factories in Calcutta and its neighbourhood with certain exceptions, from November 4 to November 13, unless the authorities took steps to restore normal conditions in Calcutta in the meantime, was recommended by a Conference of several prominent citizens of Calcutta held in the evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE

GOVERNMENT are determined not to allow this situation to continue and intend to take even more stringent measures to maintain the improvement of the situation that has now been achieved and to bring about a total cessation of the crimes and disturbances that have been perpetrated in the past few months."

Thus stated a *Press Note* published in the newspapers of the city on the 1st November.

TO PUT DOWN DISORDER

"Appeals made by the Governor and by the Chief Minister to all communities to refrain from all forms of coercion and violence have not brought about a cessation of the disturbances and the only course left open to Government is to intensify the measures they have taken and are taking to put down disorder and to restore peace.

"For this purpose and this purpose only, Government have decided to make even greater use of the curfew order, to enforce still more rigorously the order banning assemblies, meetings etc., and the carrying of arms and other weapons and to enhance the penalties that may be imposed on persons found guilty of crimes of violence.

"Orders imposing collective fines on the offending community, whatever it may be, in areas in which disturbances take place have already been passed in instances and it is the intention of Government to levy heavier fines in areas where disturbances persist.

"They also intend to appoint in such areas persons of both communities as special constables for the maintenance of Law and Order and the protection of property.

SOME STEPS

"As examples of the steps taken and about to be taken, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) The unlawful possession and/or use of acid, the unlawful carrying of a dagger or other dangerous weapon will be made punishable with imprisonment, with or without fine in addition, and the offence will be made non-bailable.

(2) The drastic provisions of the law regarding unlawful possession and/or use of explosive substances will be enforced.

(3) Breaches of a curfew order will be made punishable with imprisonment up to one year.

(4) The offence of looting will be made preventible by every possible means, even to the causing of death.

(5) All police officers of and above the rank of head constables and havildar will be empowered to declare an assembly unlawful and to disperse unlawful assemblies by use of force, including shooting, if necessary.

(6) The powers of arrest and detention of suspicious characters conferred by Section 18 of

the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance, 1946, will be freely used, whenever necessary, to prevent disturbances and to ensure the public safety."

During the first week of November, from the 1st to the 7th the number of casualties was 5 dead and 28 injured.

Thirteen cases of arson and two isolated cases of knife attacks were reported in Calcutta on the 1st November.

The cases of arson occurred in south and north east suburbs, mostly in vacant houses and bustees.

Three persons sustained acid burn injuries in an incident in Bowbazar police station area. A cracker exploded on a road in North Calcutta. No one was injured.

MOTOR SERVICES RESUME

Bus and taxi services in Calcutta resumed according to a decision taken at a meeting of motor transport workers in the city held the day before, which resolved on such resumption "in view of the assurances given to them by the police and military authorities that armed police and military pickets, convoys and soldiers will be provided for the protection of vehicles, workers and passengers."

November 2

Seven incidents were reported on the 2nd November, in which one man was killed and four were injured.

In one of the incidents, an empty school bus was set on fire, while in another, a cracker was thrown at a private motor car. No one was injured. Three bullock carts, carrying betel nuts, were looted. There were several cases of arson, deserted houses being the targets of attack.

COLLECTIVE FINES ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Collective Fines Ordinance 1942, as continued in operation by the Bengal Civic Guards and Collective Fines Continuance Ordinance 1946, imposed collective fines by a notification dated November 1, 1946, on certain areas in Calcutta.

He, under the powers conferred on him by sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942, exempted certain sections of the inhabitants.

November 3

Eight incidents were reported on the 3rd November in which 10 men, including two police constables, were injured. In one of the incidents a hand bomb was thrown at a police picket, resulting in injuries to two constables and three passers-by.

Three cases of stray assault were reported from central, northern and eastern Calcutta.

The Fire Brigade attended two small fires, believed to be cases of arson.

APPEAL FOR PEACE

An earnest appeal to the public to stop further violence and assist in the restoration of peace in the city was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Patel, and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, in a joint statement issued in Calcutta on Sunday, the 8th November. They said in the course of the statement:

"We do not wish to say anything at this stage about controversial matters, for the situation is difficult and delicate and a wrong word may complicate it still further. It is our duty, as it is of all others, to do the utmost that lies in us, to put an end not only to immediate perils but also to the basic causes which have given rise to them. We shall endeavour to do this to the best of our ability.

"Meanwhile, we venture to make an urgent and earnest appeal to all our countrymen, not only in Calcutta and Bengal, but all over India. Much has happened in the recent past which has degraded Indian humanity and shamed us before others.

"We plead, therefore, most earnestly for a cessation of this violence and for a return to the methods of peace."

November 4

Nine incidents were reported on the 4th November. They included five cases of stray assault in central, eastern, southern and south-western parts of the city. In another instance, a bustee in the south-western part was attacked by a mob which dispersed on the arrival of the police. A body was found in east Calcutta. Three fires, believed to be cases of arson, were put out by the Fire Brigade.

In Howrah, two stray assaults were reported, resulting in one death. A body was picked up by the police.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member in the new Central Government, who was in Calcutta, called on Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepore Ashram.

The proposed 10-day general suspension of business by Hindus, due to begin on the 4th November, was postponed.

November 5

Bakr-Id passed off peacefully in Calcutta and suburbs on the 5th November. Elaborate police and military arrangements were made on the occasion. Only two incidents were reported on that day.

In the first instance, three men were injured in south-western part of the city, while in the other a cracker was thrown at a lorry.

In Howrah, however, two persons received knife injuries and one gunshot wounds, all the three cases proving fatal. Two boys received acid burns.

TROOPS MAY USE WEAPONS

The sounding of any kind of hooters and sirens within the limits of Calcutta by vessels on the Hooghly, except for navigational purposes, has been prohibited by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under section 144, CrPC, until further notice.

A Press Note issued by the Army Headquarters, Bengal and Poona Area, stated that the public idea that the troops would not use weapons was entirely enormous. This idea had probably been due to the fact on several occasions the troops endeavoured to reconcile the conflicting elements.

Six incidents were reported on the 6th November.

In West Calcutta there was explosion of two crackers but nobody was injured. In the same area a buffalo cart carrying hide was looted.

CASES OF ARSON AND LOOT

Two cases of arson were reported from Manicktalla and Kidderpore areas. In Beliaghata area in the evening there was a small quarrel over shifting of some furniture from a vacant house. The constable on duty dispersed the people by firing one shot.

There was normal bus and tram traffic and markets were all open.

In Howrah two persons received knife injuries. One dead body was found near Howrah bridge. 23 arrests were made.

The Government of Bengal announced their decision to enlarge the scope of the scheme, already in operation, to assist by means of rehabilitation grants persons of small means, residing in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood, who have been adversely affected in business and employment by the riots which occurred in August.

RIOT GRANTS

No grants in excess of Rs. 1,000 would, however, be made to any one person or family unit.

The police arrested 54 goondas and offenders.

A hand-made bomb was thrown into a room in the residential quarter of the officer-in-charge of a police station in the northern part of the city towards the night. No one was injured. Crackers were thrown the same night at several other places in north Calcutta.

November 7

Except for two minor incidents, Calcutta was quiet on the 7th November. The people moved about more freely and a larger number of shops opened.

In the first incident, a man was assaulted in the central part of the city, while the second was a case of arson, a vacant tin shed being set alight in the south-western part.

Two decomposed bodies were found by the police—one near a pumping station in South Calcutta, and another in the North Canal area.

No incident was reported from Howrah.

During the second week of November, from the 8th to the 14th casualties totalled 4 dead and 14 injured.

November 8

Calcutta passed a somewhat quiet day on the 8th November.

Two decomposed bodies were found by the police, one in a gunny bag in an eastern part of the city, and the other in a silt-pit in a pumping station in the south.

15 small residential tin huts and a cane godown in the eastern part of the city were set on fire.

FURTHER FINES IMPOSED

The imposition of further collective fines in certain Calcutta areas by the Commissioner of Police was announced.

A total of Rs. 1,42,500 was imposed on 42 areas by these orders. Rs. 78,000 was imposed on Hindu inhabitants of twenty areas, Rs. 37,500 on Muslim inhabitants of 15 areas and Rs. 27,000 on both Hindu and Muslim inhabitants of 7 areas.

November 9

Three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 9th November.

In one case, a man was assaulted in the northern part of the city. Two hostile crowds immediately collected and exchanged missiles. The police posted there fired five shots and the crowds dispersed. No one was injured.

EXPLOSION OF A CRACKER

In the second case a cracker exploded in a shop in central Calcutta as a result of which four persons were injured; while, in the third instance, a private car carrying some cash from the Civil Supplies Stores in east Calcutta was attacked by persons carrying firearms.

The constable escorting the car received gunshot injuries after his own rifle had been snatched away. The rifle was subsequently recovered from a house a little distance from the place of occurrence. Some arrests were made.

November 10

Apart from seven small fires, believed to be cases of arson, Calcutta was quiet on the 10th November.

Bustees, buildings and bullock carts were set on fire in the northern, central and southern parts of the city. The Fire Brigade, however, dealt with the outbreaks immediately and there was not much damage in any of these cases.

The duration of the curfew hours was shortened in some of the less disturbed areas.

November 11

One man was killed, one reported missing and three others injured in four incidents in Calcutta on the 11th November. A lorry had been found abandoned near its garage in East Calcutta with bloodstains on it. On investigation, a body said to be that of the driver, was found in the same area. The other occupant of the truck could not be traced.

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OPEN

In the early hours of the morning, a man and a boy of 18 were taken to hospital from South and North Calcutta.

In the fourth incident which occurred in the evening, a man was assaulted in the northern part of the city.

Several educational institutions in Calcutta opened for the first time since the horrible days of August last.

November 12

Some 25 persons were arrested on the 12th November as a sequel to an incident in which stones and bottles were thrown at passers-by and police pickets from the roof of a house in the northern part of the city.

Only one case of stray assault was reported also from North Calcutta.

The military were found helping in the clearing of accumulated refuse from main streets and basars.

REHABILITATION GRANTS

The Government announced the expansion of the scope of the scheme for distribution of rehabilitation grants to the riot-affected victims beyond the jurisdiction of 24 Police stations of Calcutta and the Police stations of Matiaburz (24-Parganas), Bantra, Golabari Kotwali, Malipanchghora and Sibpur (Howrah District).

November 13

Three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 13th November. Two men were injured in stray assaults. The Fire Brigade attended an outbreak, believed to be a case of arson, in deserted flats of a two-storied building in the eastern part of the city.

Howrah was quiet.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, imposed further collective fines amounting to Rs. 1,35,500 on the inhabitants of 56 areas in the city.

November 14

Four minor incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 14th November.

In one of them, the driver of a hackney carriage was attacked by a group of men in North Calcutta. He managed to escape and reported the matter to the police, who arrested three men from the locality where the attack had taken place.

One man was injured in the evening in a stray assault in the central part of the city.

The Fire Brigade attended two small fires, believed to be cases of arson, in East Calcutta.

LOOTED PROPERTY RECOVERED

Lorry-loads of property worth several thousands of rupees, said to have been looted during the last Calcutta riots, were recovered by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police as the result of a raid.

In course of a search in a bustee in north-eastern suburbs the police seized some crackers, spears and cloths. Half a dozen arrests were made in this connection.

During the third week of November, from the 15th November to the 21st, the total number of casualties was 3 dead and 8 injured.

Some hooligans threw acid at a bus plying along a street in Jorasanko Police Station area on the 15th November. Five passengers sustained injuries.

Another incident occurred in the same area late at night. A threatening crowd collected near a newspaper office and hurled brickbats. The police fired one round to disperse the crowd. No one was injured. Two crackers burst in one part of the area.

Two dead bodies were found, one inside a gunny bag in a hackney carriage in Park Street Police Station area and the other in a canal within the jurisdiction of Manicktola Police Station.

November 16

Calcutta was quiet on the 16th November except for four minor cases of arson when some deserted houses in northern and southern localities were set on fire. Two crackers exploded on the roof of a house in the central part of the city.

MORE PROHIBITIONS

On account of the continuance of Section 144 CrPC the Commissioner of Police advised the public not to carry with them any penknives.

Carrying, collecting or preparing of stones, brickbats or other articles, intended to be used as missiles or any instrument or means of casting or impelling missiles in any place in the town or suburb of Calcutta for 11 months from November 15 next to October 14, 1947, were prohibited by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta in the course of an announcement.

November 17—18

Three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 17th November.

In one case, a man was assaulted in the southern part of the city. Sixteen arrests were made. In another incident, a vacant house was set on fire in an eastern locality. A cracker was stated to have burst in the same area with a loud explosion. No one was injured.

Except for three cases, one of assault, the second of stone-throwing at a bus and the third of stabbing, Calcutta passed a quiet day on the 18th November. Both the incidents took place in the northern part of the city.

EXCITEMENT IN LALBAZAR

Some excitement prevailed near Police headquarters in Lalbazar about midday. A man, who had given information to the police leading to the arrest of another for the possession of looted property, called at the headquarters when an attempt was made to assault him. The assailant was caught by the armed guards.

Towards the evening a person with stab injuries was removed to a hospital from the north-western part of the city.

November 19—21

Apart from four minor incidents Calcutta was quiet on the 19th November. In the first incident, a bus was attacked in the northern part of the city. The vehicle was slightly damaged but no one was injured. There was a fire in a tin shed, believed to be a case of arson, in southern Calcutta. At about midnight a person was assaulted in north-western part of Calcutta.

A body was found floating in a tank in the north-eastern part of the city.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, announced the imposition of further collective fines amounting to Rs. 75,000 on the inhabitants of 81 localities in the city.

No reports were received of any incident in Calcutta and Howrah on the 20th and 21st November.

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Mahatma Gandhi In Calcutta

"Fighting Will Do No Good To Calcutta, Bengal, India Or The World"

MAHATMA Gandhi arrived in Calcutta in the evening of the 29th October from Delhi on his way to East Bengal to visit the riot-affected areas.

To avoid crowds at Howrah station, Gandhiji alighted at Lillooah where, too, he was received by a large crowd, who greeted Gandhiji with cries of 'Jai Hind' and 'Bande Mataram.'

From Lillooah Gandhiji was motored to Sodepur.

At the prayer meeting Mahatma Gandhi said that he would be in Calcutta only for sometime and then proceed to Noakhali. God would indicate to him the next step.

At about 3 p.m. on the 30th October Gandhiji, accompanied by his secretary, motored to Government House where he met the Governor. His meeting with Sir Frederick Burrows lasted nearly two hours.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, met Gandhiji at Sodepur and had a long discussion with him.

Bengal leaders, including Dr. Prafulla Ch. Ghosh, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen and Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterjee came to Sodepur Ashram and had prolonged conference with Gandhiji. They placed a first-hand report of the entire situation in Calcutta as also in East Bengal.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Addressing the prayer meeting at Sodepur on the 31st October, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was sorry to tell the audience that he would not be leaving for Noakhali the next day as he had intended to. The Prime Minister had sent him word that the train could not be arranged for Noakhali.

They had been, he said, fighting amongst themselves like wild beasts. He was told that both the communities were getting tired of it. The fighting would do no good to Calcutta, Bengal, India or the world.

From them he wanted only this help that they should pray with him that the mutual slaughter might stop and the two communities might really become one at heart. Whether India was to become divided or to remain one whole could not be decided by force. It had to be done through mutual understanding.

WAITING ON GOD

On the 1st November he told the people who had assembled at the prayer meeting that he would be detained in Calcutta for sometime more.

The whole of India was faced with a difficult situation, that of Bengal was still more so. What was their duty in the circumstances? The 'Gita' had told them that if they only waited on God they would know the way.

Addressing a gathering on the 3rd November, at the end of the prayer, Gandhiji said that the Prime Minister of Bengal had asked him to delay his departure for Noakhali till after the Bakr-Id, and the speaker had agreed to do so. His presence in the city might be helpful for peace. He had come to Bengal to serve the Muslims as well as the Hindus and others. From his earliest childhood he had learnt to dislike what was wrong, and never the wrong-doer. Therefore, if the Muslims had done any wrong, they still remained his friends.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his secretary, paid a return visit to Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Bengal Premier, in the afternoon of the 5th November.

MEETS LEAGUE MEMBERS

Gandhiji discussed the present situation in Bengal with several prominent Muslim leaders whom Mr. Suhrawardy had specially invited for the purpose. There was a discussion at the meeting as to how peace could be restored in Bengal. The question of formation of a central peace committee for the province was discussed.

Mr. Suhrawardy presented Gandhiji with an English translation of the 'Qoran'.

Gandhiji met there Khwaja Nazimuddin, Messrs. Mohammed Ali, Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mouzzemuddin Hossain and Abdul Goffran, Ministers of the Bengal Government, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, Mr. Abul Hashem, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Dr. A. M. Malik, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. K. Shahabuddin and Mr. K. F. Sobhan, who was on special duty in connection with promotion of communal harmony and peace.

At the end of the prayer held in the evening Gandhiji told the audience that preparations for his visit to Noakhali had been completed and, God willing, he would be leaving on the day following, that is, the 6th November. He did not know what he would do in Noakhali but he was going there with the faith that the people of Noakhali wanted him.

AID OF THE MILITARY

He also said to the audience that if they continued quarrelling with each other independence would vanish in the air. That would firmly implant the third Power in India, be it the British or any other. India was a vast country and rich in minerals, metals and spices. There was nothing in the world that India did not possess. If they kept on quarrelling, any of the big Powers of the world would feel tempted to come and save India from the Indians and at the same time exploit her rich resources.

By suppressing riots with the aid of the military they would be suppressing India's freedom and yet what had Panditji to do if the Congress had lost control over the people? The better way, of course, was to give up the reigns of Government, if the people were not amenable to discipline and reason.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta met Gandhiji in the afternoon.

Miss Muriel Lister, London hostess of Gandhiji, returned to Sodepur after her tour in the disturbed areas of Bengal.

VICEROY AND INTERIM GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ARRIVE

HIS Excellency Lord Wavell arrived in Calcutta from New Delhi by air in the afternoon of the 31st October last. At the airport His Excellency was received by the Governor of Bengal and his personal staff and Air Commodore Keene.

Immediately on arrival His Excellency granted interview to Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy; Lt.-Gen. Bucher; Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy; Mr. S. G. Taylor, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. H. S. Stevens; Mr. P. D. Martin and Sir C. W. Gurner, Relief Commissioner.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Central Government, Sardar Patel, Home Member, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Communications Member, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air on the 2nd November to study the communal situation in Bengal.

The four Members met His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House in the evening after His Excellency had just returned from his tour of East Bengal. The meeting lasted 20 minutes.

At Dum Dum airport, Pandit Nehru and his colleagues in the Central Government were received by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, and some local Congress and Muslim League leaders, of whom were Dr. B. C. Roy, Khwaja Nasimuddin, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister, Bengal, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka and Mr. Fazlul Rahman.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, former Congress President, also travelled in the same plane from Delhi. Leaving Dum Dum, Maulana Azad drove to Sodepore Ashram, where he met Gandhiji.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel also saw Gandhiji in the afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his three colleagues of the Interim Government, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Ballabhai Patel and Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar left Calcutta by special plane for Patna at 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd November from Dum Dum aerodrome.

THEIR ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY

During their short stay in the city they had a busy time. Several Congress leaders and workers of Bengal met Pandit Nehru at Dr. B. C. Roy's house in the morning and had a long discussion with him about the present situation in the country, particularly in Bengal.

After the meeting with the Bengal Congress workers, Pandit Nehru left for Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's house along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who had meanwhile arrived there.

GANDHI LEAVES FOR NOAKHALI

Mahatma Gandhi and his party left for Noakhali in the morning of the 6th November by a special train.

Gandhiji's party consisted of about 25 people. A party of 25 newspapermen also travelled by the same train. A contingent of 13 Police Officers accompanied Mahatma Gandhi and party.

Those accompanying Gandhiji included Dr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Shri Pyarelal, Srimati Hemaprova Devi, Mr. Kanu Gandhi, Shri A. V. Thakkar, Mr. J. M. Dutta, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Mrs. Ava Gandhi, Miss Sushila Pai and Shri Parashuram.

Pandit Nehru paid a visit to Seva Sadan and later paid a visit to Basanti Devi.

Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Patel and Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar had a forty minutes' meeting with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at Government House in the morning.

Following the interview with the Bengal Governor, Pandit Nehru proceeded to Sodepore Ashram, to meet Gandhiji. Sardar Patel also proceeded to Sodepore Ashram. They had discussion with Gandhiji for nearly 75 minutes and then drove straight to aerodrome. The Congress Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia met Pandit Nehru.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar visited some relief centres operating in Calcutta. They also met the Muslim League leaders including Khwaja Nazimuddin, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister, Bengal, Mr. Abul Hashim, Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, and Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury. They also attended a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, when a resolution was adopted dealing with the communal situation in Bihar.

DEFENCE MEMBER ARRIVES

Making his first official visit as Defence Member of the Interim Government, Sardar Baldev Singh arrived in Calcutta shortly after mid-day on the 3rd November last by a special plane from Delhi. At the airport he was received by Lt.-Gen. F. R. R. Bucher, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command W/C.I.D.R., B. P. Wood, O.C., R. A. F. Station, Dum Dum.

A guard of honour was provided by the R. A. F. personnel at Dum Dum airport.

Among others present at the aerodrome to receive the Defence Member were Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib, who garlanded him on behalf of the Sikhs of Calcutta, and about 50 other Sikh leaders representing various Sikh organisations.

Shortly after his arrival in the city, the Defence Member, accompanied by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, visited the Sikh Gurdwars at Rashbehari Avenue, where the two leaders were given a great ovation. Sardar Baldev Singh was then presented with an address of welcome.

The Defence Member later had discussions for about two hours with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Dr. Bhyama Prasad Mukherjee at Woodburn Park on the present situation in Calcutta and the province. Kumar Debendra Lal Khan, M.L.A. (Central) and Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib were also present.

Sardar Baldev Singh met His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Minister of Bengal on the following day. He left for Delhi by air on the 5th November last.



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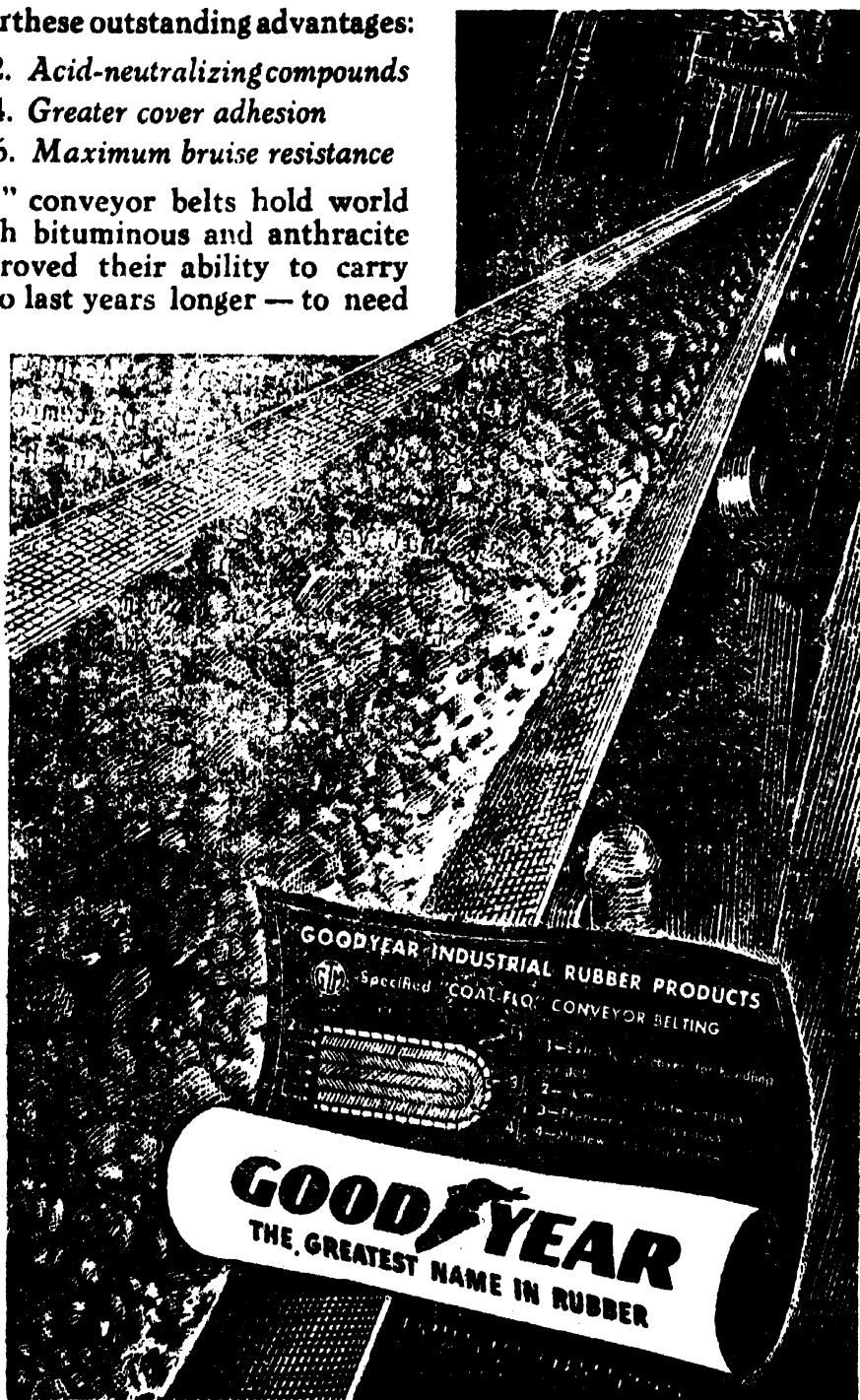
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Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission

Decision To Sit In Camera For A Month

WHEN the doors of the famous drawing room at Belvedere, Alipore, opened at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 14th October, it presented the scene of a court room. At the southern end of the room a dais had been erected for the President and members of the Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission. Facing the dais seats had been arranged for the lawyers, representing the Government and other parties. Provision had also been made for the accommodation of some fifty members of the public.

Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India, sitting with Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court and Mr. B. Somayya, a former judge of the Madras High Court, made a statement in reply to certain rumours and suggestions "capable of gravely undermining the confidence of some sections of the public in the work of the Commission." He emphasized that it was essential that the Commission should have the maximum goodwill and co-operation from every one.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROCEDURE

The rest of the 90-minute proceedings was devoted to a discussion of the general outline of the procedure to be followed in holding the inquiry.

It was agreed that the parties appearing before the Commission should each submit a general statement of its case in chronological order, with a list of witnesses it proposed to call, by the 25th October and that the statements of individual witnesses, with lists of documents, should be submitted 48 hours before the witnesses were examined.

On the 15th October towards the morning time, the Commission set out from Belvedere on a tour of inspection of some of the areas in north Calcutta, where fighting had taken place. In the afternoon they visited the dock area. South Calcutta was visited the day after.

ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC

The decision to hold the enquiry in public, and not in camera as suggested by the Advocate-General, Bengal, on behalf of the Bengal Government, was made by the Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission at its second sitting in Belvedere, Alipore, on the 17th October. The President, Sir Patrick Spens, however, made it clear that if publication of the proceedings caused further trouble or anything happened to witnesses, the Commission would proceed with the enquiry in camera.

After finally fixing up the procedure to be followed in holding the enquiry the President announced that the next sitting would be held on the 20th October when the report put in by Army authorities would be taken up.

ADJOURNMENT

The Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission which re-assembled after a 12-day recess at Belvedere on the 30th October adjourned again till November 14.

When the Commission met in the morning the Chairman, Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India said that he was sorry to report that Mr. B. Somayya, one of his colleagues was far from well. He did not think there was any chance of his colleague being able to sit this week. There were also other difficulties under the present circumstances in the machinery of the Commission at the present moment. In the circumstances, he proposed to adjourn the sitting after dealing with certain formal matters.

AIMS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission will inquire into the causes and course of the Great Calcutta Killing of August 16-20 when at least 4,000 persons were killed, more than 10,000 injured and property valued over a crore of rupees was looted.

The Commission will also inquire into the measures taken to deal with the "disturbances," and submit to the Bengal Government a report of their findings.

Mr. S. K. Ghose, appearing for the Assam Government, asked permission of the Commission to submit a list of names of those who were willing to offer their testimony.

The President said that only statements might be submitted.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee prayed for a direction of the Commission to enable different party lawyers to have an inspection of certain documents, including police diary and hospital records, disclosed by the Government.

After some discussion, the President directed that the documents should be brought to the office of the Commission and inspection arranged.

ENQUIRY IN CAMERA

When the Commission re-assembled on the 14th November, Sir Patrick Spens, President, announced that the proceedings of the Commission would be held in camera for a month and hence would be closed to the Press and general public on account of the present disturbed condition of the country.

"We shall sit in camera this month," said Sir Patrick, "It is not possible or desirable, I think, to postpone the inquiry which must go on. We shall reconsider the matter when we sit again in January after an adjournment for Christmas envisaged at an earlier sitting. In the meantime, everybody should know that there will be a full and verbatim record of our proceedings so that, if and when the time comes for publication, it will be possible to publish everything that has taken place in front of us.

THE LAWYERS

Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General of India, Sir Azizul Haque and Anil Mitra appeared for the Commission.

Sir S. M. Bose, Advocate-General, Bengal assisted by Mr. M. Ghose, appeared for the Bengal Government.

Messrs. B. P. Pain, J. C. Moitra, S. P. Agarwala and Bibhuti Chatterjee appeared for Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Messrs. N. C. Chatterjee, Ashim Kumar Dutta appeared for Hindu Mahasabha.

Messrs. A. K. Basu, B. N. Nag, Subodh Bose, B. M. Agarwala, and D. N. Misra appeared for Burrabazar Committee.

Messrs. Pannulal Bose and D. N. Basu appeared for Calcutta Citizens' Committee.

Mr. Hamudur Rahaman appeared for the Muslim League.

The Press And The Communal Riots In Bengal

Security Deposits Demanded Of Calcutta Papers

IN the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 28th September last Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, said that Government proposed not to allow newspapers in presenting news of communal disturbances, to mention whether a Hindu or a Muslim had been killed or injured or the area or the locality of the incident or to indicate as to who were the attackers. If the situation was eased, Government would withdraw those orders at the earliest possible opportunity, the Chief Minister added.

GOVERNMENT ORDER

In an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, published on the 29th September, the Government of Bengal promulgated an order under the Defence of India Rules banning the publication, printing and distributing of news relating to communal riots in Bengal, which was likely to provoke one section of the people against another.

The order prohibited within Bengal the printing, publishing and distribution of any document in the form of a statement, advertisement, notice news, comments or otherwise relating to any incident in any communal disturbance in the province, if such reference contained particulars of the locality within a particular town or sub-division of a district in which the incident occurred, the manner in which death or injury was caused to any person, the name and community of any assailant or victim and any description of desecration of any place of worship or religious subject.

It also applied to the printing, publication and distribution of any photograph, reproduction of any photograph, picture, sketch or cartoon, by itself or in any newspaper, news sheet or advertisement depicting any incident in any communal disturbances in Bengal or the body of any injured or dead person.

The order would not apply to any matter communicated to the Press by the Provincial Government or any communication issued to the Press by the Provincial Press Advisory Committee, Bengal, the *Gazette* notification added.

CHIEF MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Chief Minister issued a statement which was published on the 1st October, expressing hope

that the Bengal Press Advisory Committee might still reconsider their decisions and cooperate with Government in a very essential task. "There is no intention on the part of Government either to gag the Press or to black out news, but they cannot continue to stand aside and watch communal passions being inflamed by irresponsible publications," said Mr. Suhrawardy.

NEWSPAPERS' PROTEST

Twenty-one English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu newspapers in Calcutta suspended publication on the 1st October as a protest against the Bengal Government's order imposing restrictions on the printing of riot news.

At a meeting of thirty-one representatives of the Calcutta newspapers held on the 1st October a resolution was carried stating that "Government, to prove their sincere intention not to gag the Press or black out factual news, should withdraw their order so that the Press Advisory Committee may act independently and in an unprejudiced atmosphere."

Twenty-one newspapers suspended publication from the 1st October to the 7th October. After a unanimous decision had been reached at a meeting of the editors and proprietors of the papers concerned, held on the 6th October the suspending newspapers resumed publication on the 8th October.

They published such news relating to communal disturbances in Bengal as was issued by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee that had been granted exemption from coming under the Government's order of the 29th September last. This went on till the 30th of October. On the 31st the Government withdrew the exemption granted to the publication of matters communicated to the press by the Advisory Committee.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

Some time passed after that also, then on the 19th and the 21st November the Government demanded security deposits of the *Star of India* and the *Al-Huq*, an Urdu daily of Calcutta, on the first date and of the *Advance* and the *Nationalist* on the second occasion.



*H*OW MANY LIVES ARE PITIFULLY LOST...

—although with a timely help they might be saved.
Whenever you feel sagging or you think you should feel better, you
may be sure your health is wrong somewhere.....it must be
remedied.....or you roll at the bottom.

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NEO-COD**
*The Multi-vitamin
tonic*



Tea and Industrial Output

*F*EW matters have received such detailed attention since the war began as the efficiency of industrial production. In India the problem has been greater than in most other countries because, to meet the basic needs of the fighting forces, a great new industry has had to be created without the help of either a large machine tool industry or a large mass of skilled labour accustomed to factory conditions.

That tea—India's own product—has played a valuable part in achieving unprecedented output is a matter of no small satisfaction. The part that tea has played—is playing, and will continue to play—is to promote concentration. Not so long ago it was accepted by factory executives without questioning that output must fall towards the end of a working shift. To-day this theory has been discarded as unsound, for repeated experiments have proved beyond question that tea served to the workers on the job renews concentration and flagging energies with the result that output remains at its peak level *right to the end of the shift*.

Our considerable experience in these matters is at the disposal of all employers. A short pamphlet entitled *Canteens for the Workers* has just been issued on this subject, which will be sent free on application to the Commissioner, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 101, Clive St., Calcutta.

Special Article

The Indian Citizen In East Africa

By ARTHUR B. ROY, PH.D., D.LITT.

The author of this article has travelled in South and East Africa and has had the opportunity of studying the Dutch and British Boer personally as well as the Indian settler and has witnessed many of the indignities suffered by the Indian. He writes with the feeling of the man, who has experienced—Editor.

2,50,000, people, full quarter of a million of our countrymen or their descendants in the Union of South Africa are suffering a grievous wrong done to them by the "Pegging Act" under the name of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, which became law on June 8rd, 1946. It is the climax of a progressive series of oppression of Indians that began as far back as the sixties of the last century. Every few years there was passed some new law restricting the liberties or privileges of Indians, who had gone to South Africa as indentured labourers at the request of the planters of that country. Many of the labourers remained and settled there, after the expiry of their term, on the promise of getting some land for free settlement. How this promise was kept we shall see later.

THE WICKED ACT

This Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act is a substitute for the original much hated "Pegging Act" i.e., "The Trading and Occupation of Land (in Natal and Transvaal) Restriction Act" and is supposed to be less unjust and advantageous to the Indian settler whose opinion of it is expressed and emphasized by the passive resistance movement now in progress in Durban.

DONE THEM DIRTY

Field Marshal Smuts, the wiseman of the British Empire, the Pseudo-Seer of South Africa, the man, who can utter the stalest platitudes with the grave impressiveness of a tragedy actor, and defend a serious injustice with the righteous assurance and eloquence of an apostle, says that this new Pegging Act will help to raise the standard of living of the Indian settler! This is adding insult to injury. The name Smuts, properly spelt Smutz, in German and Dutch means "dirt," and F. M. Smutz has done the Indian down dirty. But after all he is a Dutch Boer, and what better can we expect from a descendant of that people?

A JEALOUS PEOPLE

The Dutch are not a freedom-loving people as is often asserted. They are a jealous people, an acquisitive, selfish people, whose country is land salvaged from the sea, and all their time is spent in holding what they have got. Read their history in Africa. In Table Bay they landed in 1595 and succeeded in establishing themselves, when seven years later in 1602 the Netherland East India Com-

pany was formed under whose aegis they lived. It is not here the place to discuss how they gained and maintained a footing in the land they descended upon.

It was not much different to what the convict settlers did in Australia, where they shot down the natives with as little compunction as if the bushmen were prairie dogs. Nor, indeed, much different to what the white men did in America. These facts every student of history must know.

Later the Haguenots, fleeing from persecution, joined the Dutch Boers (farmers) in 1665. A century later, taking advantage of the French Revolution when Holland was too busy to help her colonists, the English attacked and conquered them. Forty years they lived under British rule without an attempt to regain freedom, and during this period they were joined also by British colonists. But in 1835, when the Dutch were compelled to emancipate their slaves, of course on the promise of full compensation for loss, and when this promise was not fulfilled—nothing unusual as we know—they made up their minds to leave British territory. Note please, it was not love of freedom that made them seek new fields; but because they were jealous of their property that they could not hold what they had taken, nor keep nor obtain value for it.

ROBBING THE ZULU

They left British territory and trekked into Natal, Zululand. The Zulus, a brave but barbaric people put up a good fight. They killed many of these white invaders, killed them cruelly, man, woman and child, and they had to pay a heavy price for it and paying for it they are still. We, who read history written by white men, the invaders, are apt to sympathise with the sufferings of these so-called "pioneers"—pioneers of what? Of a civilisation saturated with rum, bloodshed, hypocrisy and intolerance—and condemn the cruelty of the savages whose homeland, whose freedom they had come to rob. Is the bullet hole any less cruel than the piercing arrowhead, is the slash of the sword and the thrust of the bayonet any less savage than the gash of the assegai? The bullet prevailed, the assegai failed, killing from a safe distance won, the brave manly hand to hand fighter was defeated—and the Boer was master of Natal. But not for long. The arms of England are long and her statesmen have many diplomatic excuses for acquisition, backed by a military and naval argument, at one time irresistible. The Boers were British subjects when they fled to Natal to establish a new sovereignty. A Britisher, wherever he may go is always, wily nily, a Britisher. Therefore the land a Britisher settles upon must be British. Q.E.D. Can anything be simpler? Therefore, Natal was British territory. Of course British soldiers made sundry excursions and killings and the Republic of Natalia, established by the Dutch Boers, jealous of their property rights; therefore hating Uitlanders (foreigners) who tried to share it with them, became the British colony of Natal.

SACRED CITIZENSHIP

However, those Dutch Republicans, though they succumbed to the argument of British bayonets did not fall in love with their conquerors, so once more in 1845 they trekked to new pasture lands across the Orange River and established the South African Republic in the fertile territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, where they could shake off British citizenship, keep slaves if they wanted, and discourage all Uitlanders, i.e., any one who was not Dutch. Glorious dream! But alas, the sacredness of British citizenship! Once a Britisher always a Britisher—exception the U. S. A. Once more the same sound logic of British statesmen—Empire Builders, a la Rhodes and Winston Churchill—backed by British Redcoats won the day, and the South African Republic suffered the same fate as the Republic of Natalia.

ROBBIE ROBBED

True Jacobus Pretorius with a body of Boers did offer resistance and captured Bloem fontein and drove out the British Resident from there; but the triumph was short-lived and General Sir Harry Smith, Governor of Cape Colony, finally defeated the Boers at Boonplatz, when the British Government indulged in the civilised practice of offering a reward of £2000 for the head of that brave and gallant foe, Jacobus Pretorius, who dared to fight for freedom, although it was a wicked freedom to rob and enjoy the property of weaker people.

The ban on Jacobus Pretorius was lifted in 1851 when he was invited to a conference to negotiate for the independence of the South African Republic. Eventually the Sand River Convention gave the Boers virtually independence inasmuch as they were permitted to manage their own affairs without British interference and also a guarantee that the British Government would not encroach on territory north of the Vaal River.

A DING DONG AFFAIR

This agreement continued more or less satisfactorily, rather less than more satisfactorily, for another half century. It was a ding dong affair, the British making demands and the Boers resisting. There came a British annexation, local self-government for the Boers, British military government in the Transvaal, War, Majuba Hill, Eagles' Nest, Spion Kop, armistice, Boer independence, war again, the Boer war of 1899, final defeat of the Boers, peace in 1902 when the Transvaal and the Orange Free State became British colonies and the final evolution of the Union of South Africa. It is not necessary for our purpose to narrate here the story of that great struggle of the Boers to maintain their independence, to keep the Uitlanders out of their territory. The Boers did not wish to become British subjects, they do not wish it even now, they do not desire to share their land and benefits with 'Uitlanders. The epic of that magnificent struggle has yet to be written. It is mentioned here to explain how the distrust and hatred for Uitlanders was nourished and intensified by that long struggle. Inherited from their ancestors is the intolerance and distrust of Uitlanders, for the one basic reason that they are people of land salvaged from the sea with such great ingenuity and difficulty that their possessions have become precious and sacred. One notes this selfish characteristic everywhere the Dutch have colonised. They want all for themselves and do not make any

pretence to share the benefits with anyone else. It is the same in Java and elsewhere. The British Uitlander they hate, but the Indian Uitlander they not only hate but regard with contempt as an inferior being. They make no bones about it. In the Orange Free State the Boers closed up the Indian Traders without compensation of any kind and threw them out. They would do the same elsewhere but for the British Uitlander, who is not so intolerant, though in the case of the Indian he is rapidly imbibing the spirit of the Boer, who are mostly uneducated farmers and huntsmen. Between the two the Indian Uitlander has a ramgunshock time. However there is a difference in the reason of this intolerance and hatred of the Indian. The Dutch Boer hates and despises the Indian as an Uitlander, and a Brown one. The British Boer does the same, because he fears Indian competition and is intoxicated with the conceit of an imperial superiority complex. This is the background of the history of the Indian settler in South Africa. The next instalment will deal with actual history of the Indian in Africa.

INDIA'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM

ROAD CONGRESS SCHEME

A blue print of an organisational set up designed to co-ordinate development of all forms of transports in India was the main subject for discussion at the 27th session of the Indian Road Congress opening at Karachi.

Originally proposed by the Bombay Session of the Road Congress in 1944, the scheme in its improved form had already been submitted to the Government of India for consideration and was pressed at the Congress for immediate adoption by the Government.

The underlying conception of the scheme is the establishment of a 'Central Transport Communications (co-ordinating) Boards and Provincial Boards for the same purpose, aided and advised by various organisations,—official, semi-official and non-official—representing respective interests in transport questions.

It, therefore, foresees the creation of a series of consultative bodies representing various interests—public, business and Governmental involved in each branch of transport communication.

It seems to tackle the communication problem in a comprehensive manner so as to embrace not only all forms of transport communications, terminal route and vehicular facilities but also their economics.

It is explained that the basic principle of the scheme is that the transport problems originating in any area must be screened at local conference or by local and provincial business associations, then by a semi-official provincial Transport Board followed by screening at the Central level by respective Central Rail, Road, Water or Air Boards as the case may be helped by Central official, non-official and semi-official bodies before submission to the Central Co-ordinating Board.

It is pointed out that such screening does not occur at present and a great deal of time of large bodies is lost in giving detailed consideration to comparatively unimportant and even parochial matters which ought to have been decided at a much lower level.

The overall aim of the scheme is claimed not only for the prevention of unhealthy rivalry and outthroat competition between various forms of transport system but the production of the best results in the interests of the country by a co-ordinating control exercised by the Central and Provincial Boards over all forms of transports including road, rail, coastal shipping, inland waterways and air transport.

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Cordage, Fabrics and Leathers
Woods
Metal and Composition Material
Chemicals
Office Equipment and Supplies
Commercial Hardware and Miscellaneous Supplies
Domestic and Kitchen Equipment
Medical Supplies and Equipment

Each one of these items is subdivided into more specific classifications or classes, and each class has a separate catalogue detailing the goods available in that particular class of stores.

Summaries of the contents of groups of catalogues will be published in each subsequent issue of this magazine. But readers intending to make immediate purchases are advised to watch the newspapers where stores for sale by tender are announced in detail at frequent intervals.

A list of catalogues of certain classes of stores available for immediate disposal may be had on application to the Sales Manager, Titaghur Air Depot., 24-Parganas, Bengal. The catalogues are priced at Re. 1 each.

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Organized by the Indian Institute of Art-in-Industry, this Exhibition is the one opportunity for artists and craftsmen in India to obtain the recognition they deserve, and for progressive citizens to inspect their work and appreciate its influence in raising the standard of Indian industrial design.

The Exhibition opens at Calcutta in December, and will tour the important cities of India and abroad. It will include 25 competitive sections dealing with commercial art and Industrial design, and for outstanding productions in textiles, ceramics, carpets, ivory, brass, silverware, etc. Scholarships to Art Schools and Commercial Studios in India and overseas, gold and silver medals, and valuable cash prizes will be awarded to winning competitors.

**ORGANISED BY THE INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF ART IN INDUSTRY
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Health & Hygiene**Importance Of Physical Education****Mr. Sarat C. Bose Addresses Conference At Amraoti**

"I SAY with all the emphasis that I can command that in India of to-day and to-morrow building up of a healthy body in a healthy mind is the noblest of our nation-building activities", declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Member for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, presiding over the All-India Physical Education Conference held at Amraoti on the 13th October last.

Mr. Bose stressed the need for creating mass consciousness among young men and women and an intense desire to live healthily to be able to act vigorously and to be able to sustain considerable amount of physical strain. "For this purpose our whole propaganda machinery, both official and non-official, should act conjointly. In this respect newspapers can render substantial help. Radio, Cinema and theatrical performances featuring activities of our national heroes can be of immense value. Of these cinema is the most important. I would request the producers of films in India to prepare reels on athletic competitions in India and elsewhere so that the lay public may get the necessary fillip for physical development."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SHOULD BE MADE COMPULSORY

Proceeding Mr. Bose stressed the need to physical education being given its rightful place in educational and other institutions and emphasised the necessity of compulsory military training for boys and girls.

"The system of physical education," added Mr. Bose, "that now prevails in our schools in India is erratic without a plan and without the means to give effect to any scheme that may exist in the minds of the school authorities. Compulsion is not bad when the ultimate object is salutary or conducive to the greatest number. Physical education given in our schools is perfunctory and unwilling boys may disregard the lessons on health or fail to attend drills and parades with impunity. In my opinion the system, more than the boys, is to blame for this state of affairs."

PRIMARY STAGE

Mr. Bose continued: "In lower primary stage boys read a few text books and are induced to stand in rows—a misnomer for drills. In the upper primary stage this is discontinued. I think physical education should be made a compulsory subject in the Matriculation Examination, marks being proportionately distributed according to their respective importance between physique, proficiency in games and sports, general appearance, smartness, neatness, cleanliness and for special qualifications, if any, such as scouting, riding, swimming, feats of endurance, etc. In the beginning the pass mark may be kept at a low percentage to be raised higher in course of time.

SECONDARY STAGE

"In the secondary stage like science, art, medical and other institutions, schools and colleges exclusively devoted to physical education with a twelve to twenty-four months course should be started in every province. Here I feel the dearth of a central organisation which can impart advice on physical education and other allied problems. Besides tendering expert advice such an organisation

may be able to suggest ways and means for pooling all available resources for the propagation of physical education in the country.

"In the recent past I have had occasion more than once to emphasise the necessity of compulsory military training for our boys and girls. It is unfortunate that in the context of world history military training should at once indicate national aggressiveness. India as a nation has not been in the past and will not be in the future an aggressive nation if I have advocated compulsory military training for our boys and girls, it is because I feel that it is necessary for winning our freedom and also for maintaining our freedom when won. Military training will form our character, inculcate in us a spirit of discipline and give us the initiative and leadership we need.

RIGHTFUL PLACE

"The history of India, past and present, shows that our Motherland is not wanting in the best type of human material. Strong men and athletes of fame, coming up even to international standards, we have in plenty, but unfortunately most of them take more interest in winning competitions rather in spreading the cult of physical culture. Perhaps that is due partly to the lack of response from the public and partly to negligence on the part of educational and other authorities who could have given proper encouragement. I shall repeat again and again that physical education must be given its rightful place in our educational and other institutions and that the enthusiastic youth of the country should be given encouragement and help to take part in national and international conferences.

"To develop youngmen and women in thousands and tens of thousands should be the aim of every physical culture institution. I fully realise the magnitude of this task. To perform this task scores of instructors, who could be depended upon to practise what they preach should be trained and later on sent to those parts of the country where they are most needed and where they can be most

useful. In these days there is unfortunately a tendency for institutions to cluster around the same area. Our physical culture instructors and workers must realise that it is only by spreading themselves to new fields of work that they can propagate the cause we all have at heart. It can naturally be assumed that they will meet with various difficulties in such new fields of work. Those difficulties will have to be surmounted and I have every hope that they will be able to do so.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-ORDINATION

"The annual gathering such as we are having to-day will no doubt go a long way towards the development of co-ordination among various physical culture institutions, far and near. They give opportunities to physical culturists to display their achievements as well as to witness and appreciate the methods adopted by others. To the public they give oppor-

tunities to gain firsthand information about the activities carried on in different parts of the country and incidentally they encourage new recruits and bring in fresh enthusiasts. I commend the spirit of the organisers of this conference and congratulate them on the zeal and enthusiasm which they have shown in prompting the cause of physical education. I hope this conference will prove to be the dawn of a new era of physical education throughout the length and breadth of the land we live in."

Concluding, Mr. Bose addressed one word of appeal to the youth of the country: "Remember that human body is a temple of the living God. In the motions of the blood, in the energising of the nerves, in the enlivening of the cells, there is a divine mystery. It is up to the youth of the country to unfold that mystery, to demonstrate the bloom of health and the joy of life and bring to your countrymen a song of gladness and hope. *Jai Hind.*"

Engineering & Architecture

Traffic Survey Of The New Howrah Bridge

One Lakh Pedestrians Cross It Daily

OVER one lakh pedestrians come and go daily across the Howrah Bridge, Calcutta, the third largest bridge of its kind in the world.

This was revealed by the traffic survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute.

Census operations went on day and night for long 15 days and this was the most intense and thorough survey of its nature known to have been undertaken in India up till now.

On the suggestion of two American experts lent by the President of U. S. A., the traffic survey was carried out.

The American experts were: Major-General Philip B. Fleming, Head of the Federal Public Works Administration and Mr. Thomas Harris Macdonald, Head of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. They toured India in March-April, 1946, at the invitation of the Government of India, to advise generally on India's programme of road development. The survey was financed by the Government of India and was carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute under the guidance of an officer of the Transport Department of the Central Government.

MOST UP-TO-DATE SURVEY

This survey was the most intense and thorough survey of its kind known to have been undertaken in India up-to-date. Methods and technique were developed which will be of use in the execution of similar traffic surveys in the future.

The census scheme envisaged the counting of vehicles of all types, of animals and of pedestrians, that crossed the bridge in each direction, in each hour of the 24-hour day over a period of 14 days (15th to 28th May, 1946). It also aimed at estimating what portion of the traffic emanated from or was directed to places in the environs of the bridge and what portion had its source or destination clear of those environs. A further object was to discover by an analysis of the results, whe-

ther there was any method and, if so, what that method was, by which reasonably accurate figures of the daily and weekly traffic could be derived from the results of traffic counts made over a limited number of hours per day, or better still, over a particular time period on a particular day of the week.

THE BRIDGE DESCRIBED

The Howrah Bridge across the river Hooghly links the heart of the city of Calcutta with Howrah and other suburbs lying on the west side of the river. The bridge was opened to traffic in 1943. It has a steel superstructure of an overall length of 2,150 feet supported on two piers at 1,500 feet centres, and with cantilever shore arms 325 feet in length.

The roadway, 71 feet wide between curbs, and flanked on each side by a pedestrian footpath 15 feet wide, provides accommodation for one electric tramway track (central), two fast-traffic lanes and one slow-traffic lane, for the traffic moving in each direction. The tram route terminates at the Howrah end of the bridge, where a system of roundabouts has been provided.

NATURE OF SURVEY

The survey shows that the daily average movement on the bridge in both directions and the estimated corresponding tonnage are: Vehicles (all kinds), 27,000 (tonnage 89,000); pedestrians, 100,000 (tonnage 6,400); and cattle 1,570 (tonnage 300). The average percentage by numbers are:—Motor vehicles, 46.29; electric trams, 4.51; animal drawn, 11.59; human traction including cycles, 37.10; and others 0.51.

About 51 per cent of the vehicles are driven by power, petrol or electricity, 12 per cent. by animal labour and 37 per cent. drawn or propelled by human agencies. About 60 per cent. of the vehicles

(Continued on page 495)

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE**THE CROWN IS NOT BOUND BY MUNICIPAL ACT****Interesting Decision By Privy Council**

Judgment allowing an appeal which raised the question whether the Crown was bound by Sections of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, was given on the 19th October last by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The appeal was by the province of Bombay *versus* the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay and another from a decision of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay and was heard by Lord MacMillan, Lord Simonds, Lord Du Parco, Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Madhavan Nair.

Lord Du Parco, giving judgment, said that the High Court had declared that the Crown was bound by Sections 222 (1) and 265 of the Act.

The general principle to be applied, said Lord Du Parco, in considering whether or not the Crown was bound by the general words in the statute was not in doubt, the maxim of law in early times was that no statute bound the Crown unless the Crown was expressly named therein. But the rule so laid down was subject to at least one exception. The Crown might be bound as had often been, to at least one exception. The Crown might be bound, as had often been said, "by necessary implication."

In the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, the principle "that the Crown is not bound by a legislation in which it is not named expressly or by necessary implication" was in terms accepted by an interpretation placed upon it which their lordships were unable to approve. The Chief Justice went on to say that if it could be shown that the legislation "cannot operate with reasonable efficiency unless the Crown is bound, that will be sufficient reason for saying that the Crown is bound by necessary implication."

Their lordships were of the opinion that to interpret the principle in the sense put upon it by the High Court would be to whittle it down and they could not find any authority to support such an interpretation.

Referring to the contention made on behalf of the Corporation that whenever the statute was enacted "for public good" the Crown, though not expressly named, must be held to be bound by its provisions, Lord Du Parco said that in their lordships' opinion it could not now be regarded as sound except in the strictly limited sense. If it could be affirmed that at the time when the statute was passed and received and received royal sanction, it was apparent from its terms that its beneficent purpose must be wholly frustrated unless the Crown was bound, then it might be inferred that the Crown had agreed to be bound.

After full consideration, their lordships could find no reason to say that by necessary implication, the Crown was bound by relevant sections of the Municipal Act.

They were pressed with the argument that such an inference might be drawn from certain expressed references to the Crown in other parts of the Act itself and from the fact that by the Government Buildings Act of 1889, the legislature had provided

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

SMOKING IN TRAM CARS

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Dear Sir,—The attention of the Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta and the Tramway authorities is drawn to the nuisance caused by smoking in crowded tram cars. Some passengers are in the habit of smoking while standing on the foot-board amidst large crowds of passengers. Due to rush of passengers usually the person smoking loses control of the lighted cigarette and allows it to come to an indirect contact with the clothes of the other passengers. It is not only injurious to the health of the fellow passengers but also spoils their clothes by burning. In these hard days of cloth scarcity should such a state of things go on freely? I think immediate steps should be taken against such smoke nuisance.—Yours Etc.

TARA PROSAD BANERJEE.

284, Chittaranjan Avenue (North),
Calcutta.

(Continued from page 492)

—TRAFFIC SURVEY OF THE NEW
HOWRAH BRIDGE

are mainly for the transport of passengers and 40 per cent. mainly for the transport of goods. The total average daily traffic load on the bridge is estimated at 95,400 tons.

MAXIMUM TRAFFIC DENSITY

It is found that during the hour of maximum traffic density there may be on the bridge at a single moment 124 vehicles estimated to weigh 802 tons. The peak hour intensities are: 16,900 pedestrians; 1,190 mechanical vehicles; 821 animal drawn vehicles; and 996 vehicles propelled by human agency.

In regard to the origin and destination of wheeled traffic, it was noticed that out of the 18,500 vehicles using the bridge in each direction, about 7,500 started from, and an equal number returned to, places beyond the Howrah railway station. Among these were included 3,500 motor vehicles, and 1,200 bi-cycles. Most of this traffic probably emanates from, or terminates at, the industrial suburbs of Shibpur, Howrah, Belur, and Liloosh. Of the whole number of motor vehicles only about 200 pertained to areas lying beyond the suburban limits.

for exemption of Government buildings from certain municipal laws. So far as the Act of 1889 was concerned, it was fallacious to argue that the legislature which passed it, must have had in mind particular sections of the Act of 1888 which were now under review.

The decree of the High Court should be set aside and a decree substituted declaring that the Crown was not bound by sections 222 (1) and 265 of the Municipal Act. The Corporation must pay the costs of the appeal.

Calcutta News & Views

THE PUJAHs IN CALCUTTA

Durga Pujah the greatest national festival of Bengali Hindus, started on the 2nd October and continued for the next three days, the immersion ceremony having taken place on the 5th October.

A small quantity of *utap* rice and flour for purposes of *bhog* offerings during the Pujahs had been allotted by Government as a special case.

Mahastami, the biggest day of Durga Pujah was celebrated in the city in customary manner on the 3rd October. In the afternoon there was a display of physical feats in different Pujah pandals.

The immersion ceremony, marking the conclusion of the Durga Pujah celebrations, passed off peacefully in Calcutta on the 5th October last.

A large number of processions from different localities; carrying images of the goddess for immersion in the sacred waters of the Ganges, proceeded to the many river ghats. There was little evidence of the gaiety generally associated with the occasion. Fewer spectators lined the routes prescribed by the Commissioner of Police for the passage of the processions than in previous years.

Special precautions were taken by the Government to see that the Pujah passed off peacefully in the city. Every available soldier and policeman was on protective duty during the four days of the celebrations. Armed pickets were posted at strategic points and military and police patrols increased.

The immersion ceremony in connection with the Hindu festival Lakshmi Pujah (worship of the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity) passed off peacefully in Calcutta on the 11th October last.

BAKR-ID IN THE CITY

BAKR-ID passed off peacefully in Calcutta on the 5th November last.

BENGAL'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

Sir Arthur Trevor Harries has been appointed Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court on the retirement of Sir Harold Derbyshire. Sir Arthur Harries, who has been Chief Justice of Lahore High Court since 1943, was a Judge of Allahabad High Court from 1934-38 and was appointed Chief Justice of Patna High Court in 1938.

AZAD HIND DAY IN CALCUTTA

A profuse display of national flags in streets, balconies and housetops, garlanding of Netaji's portraits in houses, reading of the proclamation of the Azad Hind Government, were some of the main features of the celebrations of the Azad Hind Government Foundation Day in Calcutta on the 21st October last.

Wreaths were offered at places in memory of martyrs and streets and dwelling houses were illuminated at night.

In the morning the day was observed at Netaji Bhaban, Elgin Road, by the members of the Indian National Army residing in Calcutta. The place was decorated with flowers and foliage on the occasion. A war memorial in memory of the soldiers of the I. N. A., who had laid down their lives in action was erected in front of the Netaji Bhawan.

A NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

The Governor-General has appointed Dr. Jogendra Narayan Majumdar, Barrister-at-Law, Senior Standing Counsel, Bengal, to be an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court with effect from November 11, 1946, up to the beginning of the High Court's annual vacation of 1947.

GRANT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The Government of India have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 70,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 to the Calcutta University in connection with the latter's research scheme in Nuclear Physics.

FURTHER CUT IN RICE RATIONS

The difficulties which Bengal Government had been experiencing in replenishing its food stock and reasons for deciding upon a further cut in rice rations in Bengal were explained by Mr. S. N. Ray, Food Commissioner, Bengal Government, at weekly Press Conference, held on the 18th November last. The reduced ration will operate from 25th November.

CALCUTTA'S CIVIC GUARDS

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the retention, on existing terms, of the voluntary Civic Guard organization in Calcutta for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st September last.

According to existing arrangements, there are 50 guards in each of the 23 districts of the city with one district commandant and two or three officers to assist him.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended November 16, was 763, a drop of 257 from the previous week's figure. During the corresponding week last year deaths from all causes were 689 and 717 respectively.

Attacks and deaths from small-pox were 18 and 11 against 1 the week before. Cholera attacks and deaths were 12 and 4 against 13 and 4 in the previous week. There were 18 and 20 attacks and 5 and 4 deaths in the corresponding weeks last year.

Malaria caused 42 deaths during the week against 54 the week before. In the corresponding weeks last year there were 45 and 46 deaths.

Of the total number of persons who died during the week the cause in 27 cases was recorded as "unknown". There were 41 such cases in the previous week.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the new Central Government, will open the proceedings of the forthcoming annual general meeting in Calcutta of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India on December 16 and will address the Chambers.

AMRITABAZAR PATRIKA

There has been a strike going on in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* office since November 11 last. The workers' demands relate to enhancement of salaries and conditions of service etc. Efforts for a settlement have not succeeded yet.

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and Major P. Bardhan have been deputed by Dr. S. P. Mookerjee to tour the riot affected areas in Bihar.

DR. RADHABINOD PAL

Dr. Radhabinod Pal, Judge, International Military Tribunal for the Far East at Tokyo, arrived in Calcutta during the first week of November to see his ailing wife.

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MAULANA AKRAM KHAN

Maulana Akram Khan has resigned the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League.

DR. RAM MONOHAR LOHIA

Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia, Congress Socialist leader came to Calcutta for a few days and toured the riot-affected parts of the city.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FLORIST

The death occurred of Mr. Atul Chandra Banerjee, Founder-proprietor of Messrs. Banerjee & Sons, one of the well-known Florists of Hogg Market, Calcutta, at his own Howrah residence. He was a self-made man with a leaning towards religion from his very boyhood. He has left behind him four sons, many grandsons and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

GRANT TO VISVABHARATI

The Government of India sanctioned in October last a grant of Rs. 4,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 25,000 recurring to Tagore's Visvabharati in connection with their scheme of training Music, Arts, and Crafts teachers.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BENGAL

An allotment of nearly Rs. 2½ crores has so far been made by the Bengal Government for various relief measures in the province.

This includes Rs. 67,71,750 for agricultural and land improvement loans, Rs. 15,41,170 for interest-free house building loans, Rs. 1,12,02,241 for gratuitous relief; Rs. 17,25,014 for test works; Rs. 2,35,661 for rehabilitation of artisans; and Rs. 19,28,268 for post-war unemployment relief schemes.

VISITING PROFESSOR FROM AMERICA

Prof. Merle Curti of the University of Wisconsin, has been selected by the Watumull Foundation Professor and Los Angeles as Visiting Professor to the University of Calcutta.

Prof. Curti will also lecture at various university centres of India under the auspices of the Inter-University Board. He will include in his lecture series the subject—"American Civilization".

NEW GUEST CONTROL ORDER

A Bengal Government Press Note states:—

In supersession of the Guest Control Order issued in August, 1943, Government of Bengal have promulgated a new Guest Control Order. The revised Order has the following features. The maximum number of persons, guests and hosts included, who can be served eatables on any day at or in connection with any function, has been fixed at 24; for the purposes of this Order, eatables include milk and any drink or beverage which contains milk, except tea and coffee."

MUSTARD OIL PRICE RAISED TO BE RE. 1-80

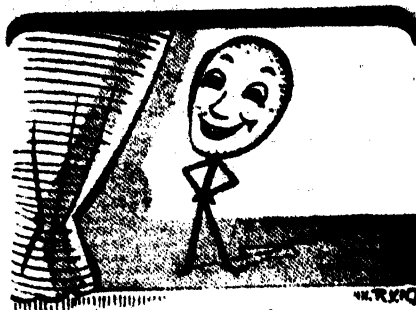
Each appointed mustard oil retailer has been directed to sell mustard oil at a price not exceeding Re. 1-80 per seer in Calcutta Industrial area.

REMEMBRANCE DAY IN CALCUTTA

Remembrance Day was observed in Calcutta on the 10th November last in honour of those who died in World Wars I and II.

Special services were held in most churches in the morning and evening, H. E. the Governor and Lady Burrows attending the service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

At 12 noon, the booming of a gun from the ramparts of Fort William marked the beginning of the two-minute



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silence. British and Indian soldiers stood with bowed heads remembering their fallen comrades.

There was no ceremonial parade as in pre-1939 years. Instead wreaths were laid at the foot of the Cenotaph by representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Women's Services, Consular services, and public institutions. Lt.-Col. A. Curtis, acting Military Secretary to the Governor laid a wreath on behalf of His Excellency.

Wreaths were also laid at the Lascar Memorial in Strand Road in Calcutta, and at the College Square Memorial on behalf of the Bengal Ex-Services' Association and others.

The sale of poppies, generally a feature of Remembrance Day was held on the day following when replicas of the Flanders poppy were sold on the streets of Calcutta.

G. B. SHAW

BECOMES FREEMAN OF LONDON BOROUGH

George Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright and philosopher and socialist councillor of the London Borough of Saint Pancras from 1897 to 1903 has become the First Freeman of the Borough which saw so much of his earlier political crusading.

Among other privileges accorded to those receiving the freedom of London Borough, the 80-year old sage received exemption "from being impressed into his Majesty's forces as a soldier or sailor."

Mr. Shaw during the tenure of his office as a Councillor thundered at the council meetings against what he called the appalling sanitary conditions of the Borough.

The World Of Books

THE BENGAL FOOD ADULTERATION ACT :—*By Bhola Nath Roy, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court; Professor, University Law College: Published by S. C. Sarkar and Sons Ltd., 1-C, College Square, Calcutta: Price Rs. 3-8-0 per copy.*

We heartily welcome the timely publication of this excellent treatise on "Food Adulteration Act". It is an exhaustive commentary on the main provisions of all the Indian Acts dealing with adulteration of food (including those in the Calcutta Municipal Act and the statutory notifications made thereunder have been set out, and the decisions of the different High Courts in India have also been noticed and discussed.

Space does not permit us to mention specifically all the excellent features of this work but the question is whether the sale of sweetmeats and confectionery prepared with adulterated foodstuff is punishable under the law as it stands. The law prescribes the normal constituents of certain articles of food, e.g., ghee, mustard oil, etc., not conforming to the prescribed standard and the sale thereof is prohibited by law. The author citing three decisions of the Calcutta High Court in which it is held that selling *zingara* and *luchi* fried in adulterated ghee, and *alur dum*, in the cooking of which adulterated mustard oil was used, is not punishable under the Calcutta Municipal Act. If there is a lacuna in the present law, the sooner it is removed the better for all concerned.

VITAL STATISTICS

I

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
9th November, 1946*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1020 against 608 and 625 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 303. The general death-rate of the week was 20.30 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th November, 1946, was 897 against 464 and 533 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 2 and nil in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 162 respectively against 34 and 54 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.38 per mille per annum.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20.02.

There were 153 deaths from respiratory diseases against 85 in the previous week.

There were 64 deaths from tuberculosis against 47 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 123 against 144 and 92 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 20 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 14 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.68 per mille.

There was no imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

II

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
16th November, 1946*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 763 against 1020 and 608 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 74. The general death-rate of the week was 15.18 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 16th November, 1946, was 597 against 897 and 464 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 3 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There was no death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 99 respectively against 87 and 162 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.57 per mille per annum.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.23.

There were 98 deaths from respiratory diseases against 153 in the previous week.

There were 32 deaths from tuberculosis against 64 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 166 against 123 and 144 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 30 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints and 18 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 26.56 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 26.34.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

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Reserve Fund	... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	... £ 1,000,000

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Subscribed Capital	... 4 crores
Paid up Capital	... 2 crores
Reserve fund	... 17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and Abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burrabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

Moffussil Branches:—Dacca, Ranigunge, Asansol, Deoghar, Giridih, and Gauhati and branches in all important cities in India.

Chairman:—Actg. Manager:— General Manager:—
G. D. BIRLA R. B. SHAH B. T. THAKUR
Phone. Cal. 3375, 3376 and 3377.

TO BE LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?



However fresh the MILK!

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK

— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. **No Milk or Sugar is to be added.**

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

MADE IN INDIA

By

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK PEOPLE.'

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1.30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of Indian Road Tar during the period of one year from 1st October, 1946 to 30th September, 1947.

(2) Supply and delivery of 2 in. stone metal and 2 in. to 3 in. gauge Trap Basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period of one year from 1st October, 1946 to 30th September, 1947.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 3rd December, 1946. The rates quoted in the tenders are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.

The 19th November, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 20th November, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

179. Repairs to Pail Depot at Hughes Road in Ward 13—Rs. 362 dated 22nd October, 1946, (1 month).

180. Construction of lamp hole opp. 7A, Ahirpukur Road, Ward 21—Rs. 226, dated 22nd October, 1946 (15 days).

181. Construction of lamp hole opp. 15A, Palit Street, Ward 21—Rs. 186, dated 22nd October, 1946 (10 days).

182. Repairs to Baydon Square in Ward 15—Rs. 866, dated 22nd October, 1946 (5 weeks).

183. Repairs to Auckland Square in Ward 17—Rs. 951, dated 22nd October, 1946 (3 weeks).

184. Repairs to Allen Garden in Ward 16—Rs. 947, dated 22nd October, 1946 (3 weeks).

185. Repairs to the surface drain in Hingan Jamadar Lane junction with Ram-mohan Pera Lane in Ward 13—Rs. 299 dated 12th November, 1946 (15 days).

186. Repairs to culvert in Pottery Road at the east toe of Bridge No. II in Ward 19—Rs. 749, dated 12th November, 1946 (1 month).

187. Repairs to the collapsed boundary wall at the north-east corner of the Hindu Burial Ground at Tapsia in Ward 18—Rs. 873, dated 12th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

188. Repairing surface drain by the side of 2/1, Tiljala Lane in Ward 21—Rs. 148, dated 12th November, 1946 (2 weeks).

189. Extension of the existing Disinfectant store rooms of the Health Department in C.M.O. Building—Rs. 396, dated 5th August, 1946—(15 days).

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office

The 12th November, 1946.

District No. III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 27th November, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

190. Repairs to Mintu Square in Ward No. 17—Rs. 947, dated 19th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

191. Repairing privies, bathing platforms and cracks in roof and walls at Park Circus Market in Ward 21—Rs. 345, dated 19th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

192. Supplying and stacking unscreened building materials at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward 18—Rs. 545, dated 15th October, 1946 (1 month).

193. Repairs to culvert opposite 11, Seal Lane, Ward 18—Rs. 295, dated 9th September, 1946 (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics 15 days' notice as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form or piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.

The 19th November, 1946.

Drainage Department

To All P. I. Contractors.
DISTRICT NO. III AND DRAPPA

Re: Repairs to the Engine house at Municipal Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 30th November, 1946 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,

Executive Engineer, Drainage

Central Municipal Office.

The 15th November, 1946.

Enhancement In Rate of Taxes

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 485 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1925 (Bengal Act III of 1923), and on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Governor is pleased to sanction the following increased rate of taxes under Schedule VIII & IX of the said Act.

The enhanced rate of tax will take effect from the 1st October, 1946 (2nd half-year 1946-47).

1. For the existing table in Schedule VIII to the said Act, taxes will be charged at the following rate.

1. On every four-wheeled carriage (not being a hackney carriage) drawn by two horses—Rs. 24.

2. On every four-wheeled hackney carriage drawn by two horses—Rs. 16.

3. Where any person owns more than one carriage included in Class 1, then on every such carriage after the first—Rs. 16.

4. Where any person owns more than one carriage included in Class 2, then on every such carriage after the first—Rs. 12.

5. On every four-wheeled carriage (not being a hackney carriage) drawn by one horse, pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under 13 hands—Rs. 12.

6. On every four-wheeled hackney carriage of the description mentioned in Class 5—Rs. 8.

7. On every two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more animals—Rs. 12.

8. On every Jurrickshaw—Rs. 4.

9. On every horse (not being a race or hackney-carriage horse)—Rs. 12.

10. On every Race Horse—Rs. 48.

11. On every hackney-carriage horse—Rs. 8.

12. On every pony or mule of or over 13 hands:—

(a) Not used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 12.

(b) Used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 8.

13. On every pony or mule under 13 hands—Rs. 4.

11. For Part II of Schedule IX to the said Act, the following increased rate of taxes has been sanctioned:—

1. For every horse: Per half-year

(i) Not used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 12.

(ii) Used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 8.

2. For every pony or mule of or over 13 hands:—

(i) Not used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 12.

(ii) Used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 8.

3. For every pony or mule under 13 hands:—

(i) Not used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 6.

(ii) Used in a hackney-carriage—Rs. 4.

4. For every bull or buffalo used for drawing cart—Rs. 3.

5. For every cow or buffalo kept by a milk seller—Rs. 1-8.

6. For every donkey or swine—Rs. 1-8.

7. For every 10 sheep or goats—Rs. 6.

8. For every 12 cubic feet of offensive matter and rubbish or part thereof removed on an average daily from a Market—Rs. 60.

Persons concerned are requested to note that taxes are being at the above rate from the 1st October, 1946.

S. GHOSHAL,

License Officer

Central Municipal Office.

The 11th November, 1946.

Re-Naming Of Road

The following change of name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a portion of road in Ward No. 29:—

The portion of Kankurgachi Road from its junction with Sir Gurudas Road upto its terminus at Narkeldanga Main Road to be renamed and called "Upendra Chandra Banerjee Road."

S. M. HUSSAIN,

Assessor to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,

The 16th November, 1946.

TALC. POWDER
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 46	1 13 6	
147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 13 0	
152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 13	2 4 0	
154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.						
158-160	0 13 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
160-163	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
164-169	1 7 9	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
170-173	0 13 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly each.	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

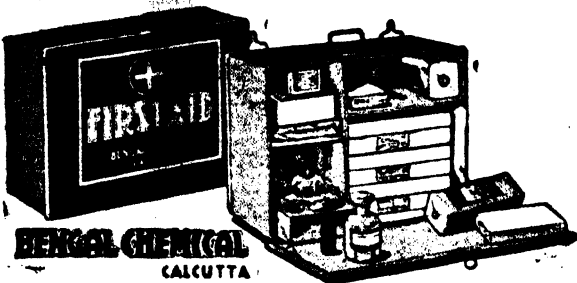
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 2 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

* The stalls are temporarily occupied by the special officers assigned from the fire department.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the leases thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-misdeeds by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.
- A. QASIM, Bar-at-Law,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Beef	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Mutton	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Dry "	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Eggs	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Poultry	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Fish	---	---	---	—	—	As it was

MEAT MARKS

BUFFALO MEATS

B₁

B₂

B₃

BEEF

B1

B2

B3

MUTTON

M1

M2

M3

VEAL

V1

V2

V3

COW & BUFFALO MEATS

1ST

2ND

3RD

SHEEP & GOAT MEAT

1ST

2ND

3RD

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 28th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BEST.					VEAL (a)				
Breast per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Breast per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Curry Beef	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	Head each	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Filet & undercut per seer	2 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	Leg per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 6 0
					Loin	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rump per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	Shoulder ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rib	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0					
Knuckle ..	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	LAMB.				
Sticks ..	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	4 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0	2 12 0		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0		
					Other portion per lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brisk each	0 10 0	0 14 0			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0							
Oxtail each	0 14 0	1 8 0			Chops per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Shinbone each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Breast ..	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Skirt each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Curry Mutton per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	1 12 0	2 8 0			Leg per seer	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0			Saddle per lb.	2 12 0	4 0 0		
Liver per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			Shoulder per lb	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0			Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 6 0		
					Heart ..	0 4 0	0 6 0		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Liver ..	1 12 0	2 4 0		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 0 0				Brain ..	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Smoked Ham ..	2 0 0				Tongue ..	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Back Bacon ..	2 0 0				Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Sticky Bacon ..	1 12 0				Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Pork Sausages ..	1 2 0	1 8 0			Head (entire) each	1 4 0	1 8 0		
Pork ..	1 4 0	1 12 0			Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 12 0	3 0 0		

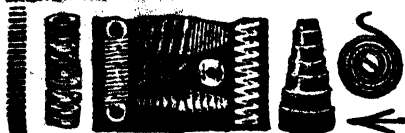
PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 12 0	2 12 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	2 12 0	4 8 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0			Pomfruts per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	2 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee ..	4 0 0	5 8 0		
Pigs Lard per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0			Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0			Papadams per 100	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Camon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 8 0	4 12 0		
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 8 0	2 0 0			Dry Prawns per seer	2 8 0	4 4 0		
Bologna ..	1 12 0	2 8 0							
Compressed Pork ..	1 12 0	2 4 0							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, S. S. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA GENERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.



LEADING SPRING
MANUFACTURER OF
INDIA

THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.
84A, Chivo Street, Calcutta.
Phone Cal. 5175

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chicken (Broth) (3oz)	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 5 0	2 0 0
Chickpea "	7 0 0	8 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 8 0	3 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 7 6		Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 14 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0		Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each "	2 10 0	2 14 0	Celery Each "	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	2 4 0	2 8 0	Cucumber per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 14 0	3 2 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Quetta "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	2 8 0
Turkey Cook "	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 2 0	2 4 0
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	18 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lot	1 10 0	1 12 0	*Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 8 6	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 8 0	3 10 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Badana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
EGGS			Do. Do. per seer	0 1 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per seer		
Ducks per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	*Leek per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 6	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fowls, fresh, per seer	2 12 0	3 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (special) per seer	3 4 0	3 6 0	Lettuce per seer	2 8 0	2 14 0	Gooseberry per seer		
GAME			Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	o. Do (Large) "			Do. Nashik 1 lb.	2 4 0	3 12 0
Guinea fowl "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Leek (Country) each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Partridge "			Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Pheasant "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Plovers each			Do. Country red "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Quail "			* Parsnip per seer	0 14 0		Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.		0 8 6	Guava (Local) per doz	1 4 0	2 0 0
Snipes "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each		
Teal (large) "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
Teal (sotton) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Simla "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Khurbane "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Wild Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
Band Grouse each			Snake Coil "	0 8 6	0 6 6	Kesur China per seer		
Wild Duck (special) each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Lime patty per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0
BIRDS.			*Do. Darjeeling "			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Country do.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Lichees per 100 (Monsaffur)		
Do. (Hen) "	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Country) "		
Pigeons (Fancy) "	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. New p.s. (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Loaket per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital	1 4 0	1 8 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. (New) Small	1 0 0	1 4 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Artichoke per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Small) (Round)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)		
*Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.		0 5 0	*Do. Shillong (Cont.)	0 12 0		Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	*Rhubarb per lb.		0 5 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbh. (Patil) per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Bean Ranohi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
*Do. French Darjeeling		0 8 6	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Sipia		
Do. Butter per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasile		
Brinjal " seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Squash per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Cabbage each	0 14 0	1 4 0	Country Spinach per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per seer		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
*Do. Darjeeling lb.		0 4 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. (Ranchi) "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfull		
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 6 0	Do. Kanchan		
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.		0 5 6	Do. Country "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bombay		
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "	2 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. (Lucknow) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Tamarind (Green) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling		0 4 6	Mulberry per seer		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Moscom per doz.	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Peena "	2 0 0	2 12 0
			each	0 6 0	0 7 0	Bombay "	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
			Red " per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 2-4	1 0 0	
			Tarai per seer	0 6 6	0 10 0	Do. Madras per doz.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Kankrole per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur 5-11	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 6-8	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.
All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in gross weights.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 40	2 120	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	2 00
Pineapple Country each ...	0 120	1 00	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Alubokhara per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore " ...	0 120	0 140	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	0 140	1 80	Chilgooja per lb. ...	2 00	2 80
Do. Jessore " ...	1 00	1 80	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 00		Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 120	
Do. Madras " ...	1 00	1 40	Rose Apple per score ...	4 80	5 00	Currants Australian per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 00	1 40	Sofata 8—10 ...	1 00		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 00	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 120	1 20	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 80	4 80	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 80	1 40
Maintain Champa Bunch ...	0 140	1 40	Star Apple per score ...	2 80	3 00	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 80	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 140	1 20	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	0 120	0 140	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 120	2 80	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 80	0 40	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 140	1 40	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 120	0 140	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. Kabul " ...	0 140	2 80	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 00		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	1 80
Papaya Jasore each ...	1 00	1 40	Tamarind per seer ...			Haselnuts per lb. ...	2 40	
Do. Country " ...	1 00	1 40	Water melon Country each ...	5 00	6 00	Khurma per seer ...	2 40	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 80	3 00	Do. Goalund each ...	4 00	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 80
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 80	3 80	Do. Kabul ...	2 80	3 00	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
Do. Country per score ...	0 40	0 70	Do. Farakkabad " ...	0 140	1 00	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Pomegranate Bhowanagore ...	0 100	0 120	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 120	0 140	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
" Kandahar ...	2 80	3 00	Water fruit per seer ...	1 00		Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		5 00
Pumalo each (country) ...	1 00	1 80	O. Apples 4—5 ...	2 80	3 00	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...	1 80	1 120				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	DRY FRUITS			Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 80	6 00
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	1 00	1 80	Apples Ring per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 80	6 00
Do. Liby do. ...	1 40	1 80	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	2 80	3 80	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmenta do. ...	1 80	1 120	Almond " Salted (large) per lb. ...	1 80	2 80	Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Calasia do. ...	2 00	2 80	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 120	2 00
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80		Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (Mainital) ...	2 00	2 80	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...	2 00	2 80	Almond Irazi (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Do. "Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 80	2 00
Do. California per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 80	2 80
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	2 00	2 80	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	2 80	3 120	Do. American 1 lb. ...	0 120	1 00
Do. Australian per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 5—8 ...	2 00	2 80	Do. (Salted) ..			per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 00	2 80				Do. (Bankist) per lb. ...		
Do. Oashmere ...	2 00	2 80				Cake Raisin per lb. ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	1 80	2 00						
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 80	2 00						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 80	2 00						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 120	2 40						
Peaches Fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on stands noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 20 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 515)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled ..	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 80		(i) Per 4-l.G. Bulk—	2 16 0	
Mango Juice ..	2 80	2 00				(ii) Per 4-l.G. Tin —	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 80	
						*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 14 0	3 00	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay ..		2 80	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur ..			Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60			Price
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Cow's Ghee ..			Californian flour per bag			per md. —	1 60	
Butter Ghee ..	5 80	6 00	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Ag Mark Ghee ..	4 10		Californian flour No. 2		Control	sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
			per seer —		Price	Soft Coke per md. ...		
MILK AND CREAM.			Country flour per seer ...			spices—		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 6 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. White per seer ...					to
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	2 80	Do. Red ..		0 5 6	Halud ..	0 60	1 00
			Wheat ..		0 0		to	0 70
			Wholemeal (Flour) ..		0 80		0 80	
			Suji ..			CONFECTIONERY		
FISH.						Hard Cakes per Doz —	0 12 0	1 00
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 80	4 00	*RICE			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) ...	4 80	5 40	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control	Plum Cake ..	1 80	2 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	4 00	4 80	Rice (retail) —		Price	X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	5 80	6 80	Rice per seer (retail) —		0 60	iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
			Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Puddings (English)		
Outla per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	coarse per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Rohi per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Do. per seer ...	0 40		packet —		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 40	2 80				Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 80	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 80	2 00	GHEE			lb. ...		4 00
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	1 lb. tin ...		1 10			
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...		2 00			
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		4 13 6			
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...		9 00			
seer ...	2 00	3 80				Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Mullet per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	*SUGAR		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	Gur per seer ...		Price	per lb. ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 80	4 00	Sugar Candy per seer —		0 6 6	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 00	2 10 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 9 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best) ...			" "		
Do. (Large) ...	2 12 0	3 80	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	3 00	3 80	white) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain)					
Other fish ...	2 80	2 80	Bengal ...			PEAK FREEMAN BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	3 00	3 80				Glaxo —		
Do. (fillet) ...	4 80	5 00	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	2 12 0	3 00	Kalai per seer ...		Control	Golden Puffs —		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Arabar ..		Price	Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Chola ..			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	2 80	3 00	Khari Masoor ..		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			Khasari ..		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) ..		0 90	Assorted Patties per doz.		
					0 16 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
						per tin ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			*Cocogem—			BUTTER.		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
			1 lb. ..	2 9 6		Polsons ..	2 10 0	Sales
			6 lb. ..	7 7 6		Champion ..	2 60	Tax.
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	1 50	Selling			
Dinner Roll ..	0 10		(astor Oil		Price	BRITANNIA		
Cheese Bandel ..	0 80	0 8 6	*Mustard Oil (Mill)			Cheese —	1 60	2 60
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 60	8 40	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 50		Gem —		
Do. Kdam ..	4 00	4 40				Gem Iced —		
Do. Overland per lb. ...						Ginger Nut 2 lb. —		
Do. Sheddara (craft) ...	4 12 0		*KEROSENE OIL			Ko-Nut (Reg.) —		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Marie —	1 5 6	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			(i) Per 4-l.G. Bulk ...	4 53		Milk —		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	(ii) Per 4-l.G. Tin ...	5 19		Mixed (Hopes-		
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0	(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	3 80	Control-	bold) —		
			No. 1		led	Nice ..	1 50	
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29	rates.			
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 10		per tin	1 20	
Mimki	1 12 8	3 29	Red do. do.	2 40		Cowlin Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourne	1 8 8	1 12 8	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 00		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	0 12 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 40	1 8 6
Thin Arrowroot	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	1 12 8	3 29	Special Darjeeling Red	2 40		Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pa-	2 00		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		Rosels Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food	3 30	6 40	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		per tin	1 10	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 60		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 20		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed	0 12 0		Cinnamon "	1 00		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk			Ginger "	1 00		per pkt.	2 80	3 00
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 00		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlin Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 20		1 lb. per tin		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 20		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 20		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 8 6		ISPANANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Mountain Bouquet			per lb.		
orlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 00		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		con per lb.	2 40	
erton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		Oatmeal (Austrian)		
lb.			Red Spot "	1 7 6		2 lb. tin		
			Gold Dust "	1 10 6		Indian Oats per packet	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Star Dust "	1 8 0		Rollod Oats (Canadian)	Small	Large
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 40		Frugnell's King Cocoa-		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			nut Hair Oil	1 20	4 80
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		"Cobra Boot Polish,	0 40	0 90
			LOOSE TEA			"Chamols Leather large	1 20	
			Darjeeling and Assam			"Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Dust per lb.	1 00	1 80	"Eko's Fruit Salt		1 00
			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 80	2 60	"Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 40	3 16
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 40		"Elerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		"Zam-Buk	1 80	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			"Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 20	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 20	1 40	"Oriental Balm	1 20	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			"Sloan's Liniment	1 60	1 14
			Chutneys 1 "	1 80	1 12 0	"Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 80		Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) 1 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	tor		
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 10 0	
			Panama	1 00		Do. 3 Oza. "	1 00	
			Pepper		1 00	Do. 8 Oza. "	2 40	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 00	1 80	Do. 16 Oza. "	4 00	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 40		Do. 7 lb. "	24 00	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 120	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 00	PAINTS.		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		Enamel Paint English		
			"Giazo per tin	2 15 0		per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Out-Fish 12, 36	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 4 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
Onion 7, 8 & 9.	0 3 0 "				

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Fabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap, ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each	0 8 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 4 0	0 8 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL			Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled	(rice)		MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "	1 2 8		Mutton	3 8 0	5 0 0
Dechi Boilea			Cocoanut Oil "	1 4 6		Goat & Khasi	3 8 0	5 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }			Kohi (Out-pieces)	3 0 0	3 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 6		Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata) "			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control "	0 5 0		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	3 8 0	5 0 0
Gram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Suji	0 8 0		Bheski	0 2 0	0 8 0
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Bell) (control)	0 6 8		Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 8 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi		
Do. (Sona)		0 12 6	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)		0 12 0	Potatoes Nanital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 0	0 8 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 14 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kanha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Fabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 14 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 2 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "		6 3 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Poison's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja do.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do		
(Controlled)			Oranges 4—6			Household per tin		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer	3 0 0	8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Pasta "	6 0 0		"Rice		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Dates Aral	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Do. (Bata)		0 6 0	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 6	Maspati 12—22	1 0 0		rettes 555		
*Atta		0 6 6	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Do. B		0 6 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur (Bhall)		0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal (Dasi)			Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Potatoes New (Dasi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanital)			Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. "		
			Pena "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. "		
			Do. (Out Pieces)	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. "		
			Bagda	2 12 0	1 12 0	Do. "		
			Bheski	1 8 0	2 4 0	Do. "		
			Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. "		
			Koi per seer	2 4 0	3 8 0	Do. "		
			Hilsa Fish			Do. "		

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia			Dinajpur Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kallout			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Pati Lemon each			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagzi Lemon per pair		0 1 0	Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0		Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No 2		
Do. Bombay " "		0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 4 0	0 3 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. (controlled)	0 10 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	1 0 0	8 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Gaubati " "			Do. Kabul	2 0 0	3 0 0	Coarse " "		
Country " "			Pears 6—12			Medium " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each					
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)			SUGAR, ETC		
seer			Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java " "		
Do. Hilly " "	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Cabbage " "	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil " "		
Caulliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0	Salt per seer		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Pomegranate per seer					
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Flour " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar			Atta " "		
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Suje " "		
Squash " "			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana " "			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 0 0				
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6—12			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal " "		0 10 0
Do. Quetto 4—8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Kalai " "		
Alibokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Khesari " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "		0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon			Mosoor (split)		0 5 0
Banana each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Musambi 6—12	1 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Bal fruit each			Walnut per seer			Mator " "		0 10 0
Cocunut each (green)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0		Olana Dal " "	0 10 0	
Do. dry each	0 3 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground " "					
Chillbhosa " "			Sharifa					
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Grapes Kishnuguri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Naik			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna " "	3 5 0	3 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kesur Deshi " "			Darbhanga " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "		3 0 0	Massafurpur			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lehis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Monafurpur per			Bhalea Ghee	4 6 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetke per Sr.	2 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul " "			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Interior per 4 gallon tin		
Goldapjam			Hilsa " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Fanisi per seer			Rohi " "	2 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0		" " Bulk		
Score			Small fish		1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shank Alu per seer			Chetal			" " Bulk		
Nafata			Crab per pair			Monkey Brand per tin		
Mango (Lona Sandel)			Koi per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer			(White)	0 8 0	Contro-
			Magoor per seer (small)			Klephant Brand per bot.		laid ship
			Do. (large)			(Red)		
			Galda			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 5 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapur District.

Supply of Granite and Quarries of every description.

A CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

PRICES IN THE SARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujeer Do.	0 80	
Shlong	3 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	3 40	2 20	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 60	
Bagda	3 00	3 40	score			Wheat	0 60	
Shangaur	3 40	2 20	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Shetki	3 00	3 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 80	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Hilsa	3 20	3 00	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	5 00	6 00	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Paray	3 00	2 80	Mangoes 2—4			Mustard Oil per seer		
Crab each	0 20	0 80	Grapes	6 00		(Rationed)	1 10	
MEAT.			Alubokhra per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Mutton ..		2 80	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 60	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Real each	0 50	0 10 0	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 30	2 80	Dates per packet	2 80	3 00	Arahar per seer	0 60	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	2 30	2 80	Almond .. seer			Chana ..	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor ..	0 80	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2—3	1 00		Bhanga		
Brinjal ..	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	0 80	0 10 0	Khasaree	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	score			Kalai ..	0 70	
Cauliflower each	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per	0 12 0	1 00	Biuli		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer		3 80	Pomegranate per seer			Mattor ..	0 70	
Garlic ..		0 12 0	Apples			Salt ..	0 30	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Green Coconut	0 80	0 40	COKE & COAL.		
Onion ..		0 60	Lichi			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		BUTTER.			Coal .. (Control)	1 60	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Fuel ..	2 80	
			Madras			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 00			
			Milk		0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	2 00	2 40	Garlic per seer		1 00	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 00	Sujeer per seer	0 80	
Shlong	2 40	2 80	Onion ..	0 80	0 40	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 60	
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 12 0	1 40	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 80	
Bagda	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranchi) ..		1 60	Wheat		
Shangaur	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Doshi	0 10 0	0 12 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Shetki		3 00	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0	
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 40	" " " "B"	0 60	
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	0 40	0 60	" " " "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	4 00	5 00	Raddish ..	0 60	0 60	Patnai per seer		
Paray	2 00	2 80	Squash ..	0 14 0		Bauktulsi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora) ..		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	1 80	Do. (Atap) ..		
Mutton ..	2 00	2 80	White ..	0 60	0 10 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid ..	2 00	2 80	Tomato Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Egg	1 12 0		Do. (Country)	1 00	1 80	md. ..		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Doshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer			Golap Sorn		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Alubokhra ..			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 12 0	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score		2 30	Bael each			Gur		
Fowl's Eggs ..		2 30	Dates per seer	8 00		Cocconut oil .. (Contd.)	1 50	
VEGETABLES			Grapes ..	0 12 0	1 00	Arahar per seer	0 80	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer		0 80	Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Chana ..	0 60	0 70
(Controlled)	0 50	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 12 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 70	0 80
Brinjal ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) ..	0 80	0 40	Khasaree ..	0 50	0 60
Cabbage			Papaya per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai ..	0 60	0 70
Cauliflower (English) ..			Pomegranates per seer			Biuli ..	0 70	0 80
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 50	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 30	0 40	Mug Katch	0 80	0 10 0
(Lakmi) Controlled		0 60	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 60	Do. (Sona) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	0 14 0	0 15 0	Orange per score			Mattor ..	0 70	0 80
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Mangoes 2—6	1 00		Salt ..	0 80	
			BUTTER			Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Butter per seer	3 00	4 00	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 30	
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly	0 14 0	1 00
			Do. Sree ..	4 10 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 80		Brand per bottle		
			Milk (Co-operative)		0 10 0	Coal per md.	1 60	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kashin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fash 4—6	—	1 0 0
Lent and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prmes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chickens "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	6 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Pana per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 2 0
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Badana per seer	—	—	Do. lb.	—	0 1 8
Shling	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Labator	2 0 0	8 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta	—	—
Shangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Shetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Cash per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Shila	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kat & Magod	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chintakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	4 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	6 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDBRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 6
Seetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbusa "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lihis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pesta per seer	—	—	Arahar per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Ohana	—	0 6 0
Caullflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Khari Masoor "	—	0 2 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hati)	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Cinger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mattor	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple	—	—	Salt	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 8 0	0 4 0	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Coal per md.	—	1 6 0
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 3—4	1 0 0	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Radish	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Radish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Radish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
36-39	Rs. A. P.		36B Chandney.	Rs. A. P.	
36A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36-36	6 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36A	0 5 0 "	
36 "	0 7 0 "		36A "	0 5 0 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "		Stall No. 38	0 10 0 Daily	
37 "	0 7 0 Daily				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

(Continued from page 508)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						" 9	0 2 0	Do
						" 10	0 2 0	Do
						" 18	0 2 0	Do
						" 19	0 2 0	Do
						" 22	0 2 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" 28	0 4 0	Do
						" 40-42	0 2 0 each	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)					
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	34	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	20 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			43	25 0 0	Do.			
			44	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
45B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	46	25 0 0	Do.	N. 33	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			48	25 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 5 6	Do
			49	25 4 0	Tailoring.	" 72-73	0 11 0	Do
			50	25 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
30C	0 10 0	Do.	52	20 0 0	Do.			
			53	20 0 0	Do.			
			54	20 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 8-9	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.			Suet		Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 51-54	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 55-58	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 59-74	7 8 0	Do.			
			" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 89-108	8 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-118	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 119-122	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 123-126	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 127-130	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 131-134	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 135-138	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 139-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-158	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 159-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Cocunut Range 16	0 4 0	Cocunut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET
Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pona per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Controlled)		0 10 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	3 8 0	8 0 0	Nanital per seer	0 18 0	1 9 0	SUNDRIES		
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 6	(Contd.)
Lebster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 6	
Baghda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhanguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kilaa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Suji	0 8 0	(Ration Shop) (Contd.)
Kol & Magoor	8 0 0	8 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Arabar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Orab each	0 2 0		Grape			Chana	0 9 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 9 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	0 7 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Biuli "	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs		2 9 0	Almond "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 9 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		Mattar	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Salt (Controlled) "	0 8 0	
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
*Cauliflower each			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
*Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Brand per bottle		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras "			Do.		
Pasa (Ranchi)	0 10 0		Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do. 2 "		
*Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Corn Flower 1 "		
*Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con)			
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
—3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	80 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	80 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Madi.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56	0 3 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	61	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	62	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	63	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	64	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney			65	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	66	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18	0 7 0	"	67	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"				68	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.



The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 30th Nov.,—7th Dec. 1946

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

NOTICE

We regret that owing to continued disturbances in Calcutta, we could not bring out the "Municipal Gazette" in time. We confidently hope that conditions will improve in the near future and our weekly issues appear as before.

Editor,

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

TAGORE MUSEUM FOR CALCUTTA

A national museum, art gallery, theatre, research and planning laboratories for nation-building activities and a hall of international culture are to be established in Calcutta in commemoration of the memory of Rabindranath Tagore. Three pieces of land with buildings thereon will be acquired for the purpose in Ward No. VI (Jorasanko area) of Calcutta Corporation, the expenses to be borne partly by the All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee and partly by the public, according to a notification in the Calcutta Gazette.

Following is the text of the Gazette declaration:—"Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the authorities of the Rabindranath Memorial Fund

for a public purpose, viz., for the establishment of a national museum, art gallery, theatre, research and planning laboratories for nation-building activities, a hall of international culture and relief work in Ward No. 6 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose three places of land together with buildings thereon and altogether measuring more or less, 15,444 acres, bounded on the—

Premises No. 5, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane :—
North—By Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, common passage and premises No. 6A, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane.

East—By Faranashi Ghose 8rd Lane,

South—By Madan Chatterji Lane,

West—By Dwarka Nath Tagore 2nd Lane.

Area—8 bighas 12 kottahs 13 Chittacks 16 square feet;

Premises No. 6/4, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane,
North—By a passage,

East—By premises No. 6/8, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane,

South—By a common passage and Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane,

West—By premises No. 7A, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, premises No. 7C, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, premises No. 62/8, Chitpore Road, Upper and a passage.

Area :—18 kottahs 7 chittacks 81 square feet;

Premises No. 68, Chitpore Road, Upper;

North—By premises No. 64, Chitpore Road, Upper.

East and South—By a passage,
West—By a passage and premises No. 64,
Chitpore Road, Upper,

Area:—2 kottahs 2 chittacks; are required within the aforesaid Ward No. 6 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

The declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta."

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

For the expansion and improvement of the telephone switch boards in Calcutta a capital expenditure of about Rs. 18 lakhs and an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs were approved by the Standing Finance Committee which met in New Delhi on the 19th November last under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister of the Interim Government, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. An expenditure of Rs. 14.39 crores in connection with the late-communications development all over India was also approved.

During the war, development in respect of Calcutta District exchanges was restricted to new connexions required by the Defence Services and Government Departments or the nominees. Demands for new telephone connexions from the general public were not met, and at present there are about 9,200 pending applications for new connexions.

Measures for increasing the capacity of existing manual exchanges are, therefore, considered immediately necessary to tide over the period up to the automatization of the Calcutta net work which is not likely to begin before 1949. Accordingly, it is proposed to instal additional manual equipment of 5,200 exchange lines to meet the outstanding demands and relieve the present over-load. The scheme now proposed is expected to result in a substantial profit to the Government.

The Committee in agreeing to the Bombay and Calcutta expansion schemes, stressed the point that possibilities of manufacture of telephone equipment in India should be more actively explored and steps taken to promote indigenous manufacture.

CHANDERNAGORE MUNICIPALITY

We are in receipt of the first number of the newly started Bengali journal of the Chandernagore Municipality. It is called "Chandernagore Pura Samachar." The Mayor, Mr. Kamal Prosad Ghosh, while introducing the journal to the citizens of Chandernagore, has stated that the journal adds a new chapter to the history of the Municipality. The institution having felt that its aims and objects should be made known to the citizens in whose concern it stands has launched upon this venture.

The ideals of the journal are surely above any criticism. We wish it a long and prosperous life.

NEW MAYOR OF MADRAS

Mr. T. Sundararao Naidu, a prominent member of the Justice Party, was elected Mayor of Madras

for the coming year at a meeting of the City Corporation Council held during the last week of November.

Mr. Naidu has been a Councillor of the Corporation for over 15 years. He secured 88 votes against 81 obtained by Mr. P. M. Adikesavalu Naicker, representing the Congress.

Mr. T. G. Lakshmanaswami Chetti (Congress) was elected Deputy Mayor.

"SCHOOLS TOWN" FOR BOMBAY

A modern "schools town", with the clean atmosphere of a countryside, and with a central library, museum, health clinic, canteens, stadium, theatres, etc., will spring up in one of the suburbs of Bombay if a recommendation made by the Physical Education Committee is accepted by the Bombay Government.

The scheme visualizes the shifting of all secondary schools in Bombay to this town, which will have an area of one to two thousand acres. Each school would be given a piece of land, the minimum being seven acres, to construct buildings according to approved standards. A special fund would provide for common facilities, and schools requiring assistance would be advanced loans by the Government.

The Committee recommends the supplementing of the diet of the school-going children to the extent of 300 calories per day, the expense to be met by the Government in respect of poor children. Other recommendations include the creation of a separate department of recreation, and the institution of a Faculty of Physical Education in Bombay University. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 10.81 crores, of which about Rs. 8.5 crores would be spent on food.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

The Labour Party achieved sweeping successes in the municipal elections in 360 towns and cities throughout England and Wales which were held during the first week of November.

A third of the councillors retire each year and the Labour candidates competed for those seats.

The Conservatives have virtually maintained their previous position in the local Government. The Independents were the chief losers, with a net loss of 194 seats.

While making a net gain of 140 seats, the Labour Party has gained control of only nine more local authorities and still controls only about one-third of the local authorities throughout the country.

The latest position of party gains and losses is: Labour: 252 gains, 96 losses; Conservatives: 135 gains, 132 losses; Liberals: 16 gains, 36 losses; Communists: one gain, 6 losses; Independents: 61 gains, 194 losses.

The results of the recent municipal elections in England and Wales go to indicate how far party politics have entered into municipal ideals. Not only that, they also indicate the rise and popularity of a new social force as evidenced by the Labour Party. Those who have vehemently opposed the presence of party politics in municipal matters in India and who have drawn exaggerated

from the constitution and working of the English Borough Councils, are sure to be perturbed by the report.

MAYOR LEADS GARBAGE-COLLECTING PARTY

* The Mayor of New Orleans has recently set an example of corporate responsibility and civic consciousness of the citizens themselves by leading an unpaid citizen volunteer group on a one-day garbage-collecting tour. Other usually well-dressed city officials donned old clothes, boarded garbage trucks in a personal effort to offset unsanitary conditions arising from the unsettled five-day-old garbage men's strike.

Conservancy workers' strike is now not a new thing in the country but the example set by the Mayor of New Orleans is almost rare.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY

At the recent municipal elections in six of Italy's main cities the Uomo Qualunque Party has scored an unprecedented success. It is reported that this party has come out "first in Palermo, second in Rome and Naples" and has done "unexpectedly well in Turin and Florence."

The Times' correspondent in Rome says:—

"The mass of the electorate, with no allegiance to any particular party but a fear of Communism, coupled with the dire need for men with drive and constructive policy, has deserted the Democratic Christians and thrown its weight behind the movement of Signor Giannini, which promises no compromise with Left-wing extremists, action instead of talk in the domestic sphere and a more vigorous defence of traditional democratic principles.

"It is significant also that the Uomo Qualunque movement came out on the eve of polls as a fervent champion of the Papacy in competition with the Democratic Christian Party, which lost many supporters who had hoped to see in it a more resolute bulwark against Communist penetration."

Commenting on the success of the Uomo Qualunque ("The Common Man") Party, the *Statesman* writes:

"The Qualunquists, whose demand for a 'Government of non-politicians' is somewhat reminiscent of Mussolini's, were at first a mere noisy faction. Now they have gained heavily from the Christian Democrats; they are the strongest party in Palermo, second in Rome and Naples, and have done unexpectedly well in Turin and Florence. Their success in the two latter towns suggests that they may have gained votes from discontent with the Italian Communist Party's pro-Yugoslav policy. But the basic reason is probably that Mussolini's adherents, at first cowed by defeat, are coming out of their holes again. There is little evidence, in Germany or Italy, to suggest that Fascism and similar creeds, though defeated in war, has lost its hold on all its former adherents, any more than militarism, though temporarily eclipsed, did in Germany after 1919."

The suspicion, which the *Statesman* has cast against the Qualunquists, does not seem to be based on reasonable grounds. The success of the "Common Man" Party in Italy may be a phase of the New era, another phase of which has been the victory of the labour Party in England.

The Week In The Corporation

New Chief Executive Officer

Corporation Appoints Major-General A. C. Chatterji

Major-General A. C. Chatterji has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for five years from the 23rd December next when the term of office of the present incumbent, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, expires.

Major-General Chatterji was formerly the Director of Public Health, Bengal, and subsequently in the course of his military service in the Far East became the Finance Minister to the Provincial Government of Free India set up by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-Mayor of Calcutta.

The retiring Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji joined the Corporation service as Deputy Chief Executive Officer in 1928 and continued in that capacity until December, 1941 when he was appointed Chief Executive Officer.

THERE were before the Services Standing Committee at its meeting on the 23rd November last six applications for the post. But none of them were considered suitable by the majority of members of the Committee. Then, Major-General Chatterji's name was proposed and seconded. The Committee recommended by a majority of votes the name of Major-General Chatterji for confirmation by the Corporation.

The recommendation came up before the meeting of the Corporation on the 27th November last, and the House postponed consideration of the matter till the 2nd December.

The House meeting at a Special Meeting on Monday, the 2nd December, confirmed the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee. The poll was, 38 voted in favour of and 9 against the

recommendation, the European members remaining neutral.

Councillor Rahman moved an amendment for reference back of the matter to the Services Standing Committee for reconsideration as the recommendation, in his view, was not regular. The amendment motion was, however, lost.

According to the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee Major-General Chatterji will receive the maximum salary of Rs. 2,000 a month in the grade of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000, plus the free use of a Corporation car for municipal work.

COUNCILLOR A. SATTAR

Moving the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee Councillor Abdus Sattar said that although he did not agree with the proposal, he, however, as the Chairman of the Committee, which had accepted the decision by a majority of votes, was placing the resolution before the House for consideration.

Councillor Md. Israil asked why the Corporation was in such a hurry to appoint its new Chief Executive Officer. He understood that Major-General Chatterji was 55, and enquired about his actual age. In his opinion, if responses to the first advertisement were not satisfactory, the post could be re-advertised.

Councillor Sattar said that he had been told at the Services Committee meeting that Major-General Chatterji was 52 or 53. Major-General Chatterji had not personally applied for the post,

and the Committee could not have any information about his age.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that since the matter had passed through the Committee he had been informed that Major-General Chatterji would complete 55 on the 21st December next. He opined that the question of age did not stand in the way of appointment of the Major-General to the post so much as whether or not he was fit to undertake the duties ascribed to the post.

Until a few years ago, Major-General Chatterji had been employed in the Indian Medical Service and had to do arduous work. He had also been Director of Public Health, Bengal, in which capacity he had proved himself an efficient administrator. Major-General Chatterji's services were well known to the people of the country. His work in connection with the Indian National Army would show that he was really fit to do the work of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

If members of the Corporation wanted an efficient man and a real administrator, said Councillor Ray Chaudhuri, flimsy protests on account of age should not be taken into consideration.

Replying to Councillor Md. Israil, Councillor Ray Chaudhuri said that nothing had been done in a hurry; that question did not arise at all. The post had been advertised and several men had applied. None of the members of the Muslim League Party could select anyone from the list of candidates. Major-General Chatterji's name was then suggested.

COUNCILLOR D. J. COHEN

While not commenting on the resolution, Councillor D. J. Cohen pointed out that the Corporation were going back upon their previous resolution in cutting down by two years the period of office of the present incumbent. He wondered whether Mr. Sailapati Chatterji would not have a good case against the Corporation on that ground.

COUNCILLOR J. N. SMART

Councillor J. N. Smart said that his party did not want to take sides in the matter, which was obviously a political appointment. This should not, however, imply that they were necessarily against the appointment. They would leave the matter to be settled by the two major parties in the House.

He, however, remarked that the question of Major-General Chatterji's appointment came up before the Committee not in a normal manner. His name was suggested in the Committee, and no application had been submitted by him.

'Wednesday': 27th November

FISH CULTURE IN CORPORATION TANKS

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 27th November, accepted the scheme of Dr. S. L. Hora, Director of Fisheries, Bengal, for entering into an agreement with the Corporation to take over for five years tanks within the city limit with a view to conducting fish culture in them subject to the condition that the Government would pay a royalty of Rs. 15 for every maund



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of fish caught in the first year before fish culture started and Rs 10 per maund in the subsequent years.

This scheme, it may be recalled, had been recommended sometime ago by the "Grow More Food" Special Committee of the Corporation.

The Government propose to sell the fish in the city's *bustees* at the reduced rate of about Re. 1 a seer.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PORT TRUST

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu was elected a representative of the Corporation on the Calcutta Port Trust.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST APPOINTMENTS

Moving a resolution for revision of certain appointments made by the Services Standing Committee No. II on the 9th March last, Councillor P. N. Brahma said that the Committee had made the appointments but had not mentioned the appointees' names in the resolutions covering the subject. The names were later supplied by the Deputy Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary's Department, who, in their turn, incorporated the names in the original resolutions. The resolutions, he contended, were, therefore, illegal *ab initio* and the appointments should be declared null and void. He

also pointed out that the case which he referred to was not the only instance of irregularities in the making of appointments. He also cited the case of the Corporation's Primary School Department where several teachers were unqualified for the posts that they held.

In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Services Standing Committee, Councillor Md. Israil, formerly a member of the Committee, stated that the defects referred to by Councillor Brahma were later rectified.

Councillor D. J. Cohen said that, as the allegations made by Councillor Brahma, an ex-Mayor of Calcutta, were very serious, they could not lightly brush aside.

Councillor J. N. Smart proposed that the matter be referred to the present Services Committee No. I (the No. II Committee being defunct) for investigation and report.

Councillor Smart's amendment as well as the resolution of Councillor Brahma were voted on and lost.

CONDOLENCE

Earlier the House adjourned its meeting for 10 minutes as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Zohur Ahmad Chowdhury, M.L.A., after a reference had been made to his death.

Calcutta's Blood-Bath

The Aftermath Of The Ordeal

Ugly Incidents Mar The Mohurrum

No major incident occurred in the city from the 21st November to the 4th December.

CURFEW ORDERS

Curfew in the city, which was due to expire on the 26th November, was extended by another month. The order under Section 144 Cr. P.C., prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons and carrying of *lathis* or other weapons was also extended by a month.

In a notification dated the 26th November, 1946, the Commissioner of Police modified the curfew order in Belliaghata, Chitpore, Cossipore, Manicktola, Entally and Beniapukur and Watgunge police station areas. The curfew was to be enforced between 10-30 p.m. and 4 a.m.

The Watgunge police station area has remained as defined in the schedule, namely, the area bounded by, but exclusive of Belvedere Road, Sterndale Road, Diamond Harbour Road, Remount Road, Bhukailash Road, Harbans Road, Dock Eastern Boundary Road, Sastitola Road, Garden Reach Road, and the western bank of Tolly's Nulla from Hastings Bridge to Zeerut Bridge

COLLECTIVE FINES

The Commissioner of Police, on the 26th November last, imposed further collective fines on inhabitants of certain localities in the city of

Calcutta by Notifications Nos. 176 to 189, dated November 19 and 20.

A total sum of Rs. 22,000 was imposed on inhabitants of 13 areas of the city. Hindu inhabitants of four areas were to pay Rs. 7,000. Muslim inhabitants of eight areas were to pay Rs. 13,500 and both the communities of one area were to pay Rs. 1,000. The proprietor of a hotel was required to pay Rs. 500.

The Commissioner of Police on the 30th November imposed further collective fines of Rs. 12,000 on the inhabitants of seven localities in Calcutta by Notifications Nos. 190 and 191, dated November 22, and Notifications Nos. 192 to 196, dated November 23.

Of the seven localities mentioned above, Hindu inhabitants of three areas were to pay Rs. 4,000 and Muslim inhabitants of four areas were to pay Rs. 8,000.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

The Government of Bengal have demanded security deposits from the *Morning News* and *Star of India*, and banned circulation in the province of the International edition of the American magazine, *Life*, dated the 30th September last for containing prejudicial matters.

On the 28th November last, a pedestrian who was ignoring the curfew, was fired upon by a picket and wounded in the left leg. The incident

occurred in a south-western suburb. In another case, the victim was injured in central Calcutta.

REFUGEES

The total number of destitutes in Government centres in Calcutta was during the last week of November 13,800, of whom 5,000 were refugees from Bihar. In addition about 1,500 refugees had passed through Government camps to their destinations in Calcutta and elsewhere.

This information was given by Sir Walter Gurner, Relief Commissioner, Bengal, at the weekly Press conference at Writers' Buildings.

Sir Walter said that the Relief Department was anticipating increased pressure on its organization in Calcutta during the next few weeks, partly as a result of the influx of refugees from Bihar and partly on account of general economic conditions. The Bengal Government had made no representations to the Bihar Government about the refugees arriving from that province.

THE MOHURRUM WARNING

Mr. H. S. Sulrawardy, Chief Minister, in a statement to the Press published on the 2nd December last, expressed the Bengal Government's determination to see that the Moharrum passed off peacefully and asked for co-operation of the communities to this end.

The Chief Minister said:—

"It is regrettable that some mischief-makers have tried to create trouble by throwing missiles at some Mohurrum processions. Fortunately, these

incidents have been few and in each case the police made searches and took action.

"Calm and peace have been restored in Calcutta after a great deal of endeavour and we must continue to maintain it.

"Government are determined to put a stop to such incidents and drastic action will be taken at once. Moreover, heavy collective fines will be imposed on the locality and the community which is responsible for the outrages."

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES INQUIRY

The Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission, on the 2nd December last, postponed further inquiry until about the 8th January next. The Commission began hearing evidence at Belvedere on the 14th November, the proceedings being in camera

The Commissioner of Police issued a warning to the public that on the occasion of Moharrum processions on the 2nd and the 4th December provocative action of any kind would not be tolerated.

The Commissioner of Police warned the processionists that the carrying of lathis was forbidden, except those permitted under the conditions of the license.

The Commissioner of Police announced the imposition of further collective fines, amounting to Rs. 9,000, on the inhabitants of seven localities in the city.

POLICE AND MILITARY OPEN FIRE TO CONTROL SITUATION

THE last day of the Mohurrum in Calcutta—Thursday, the 5th December—was marked by trouble, resulting in 7 persons being killed and 80 injured.

The incidents occurred when the Mohurrum processions were proceeding to their destination and were making their return journey along a scheduled route in East Calcutta.

The police and the military opened fire on three or four occasions to bring the situation under control. The police also made 'lathi' charges several times.

Among the casualties removed to different city hospitals as a result of the afternoon's incidents, there were about 20 gunshot and nearly a dozen stab-injury cases. The rest were lathi and brickbat injury cases and also some acid-injury cases.

The 7 persons who died sustained gunshot and stab injuries.

The trouble started shortly after 2 p.m. and continued for some two or three hours. The situation was brought under control and the trouble did not spread to other parts of the city.

The afternoon's incidents comprised several assault cases. Brickbats and in some cases, portions of torches are reported to have been hurled at some houses. Some houses are also reported to have been attacked when there was an exchange of brickbats.

The Calcutta Fire Brigade attended to 18 cases of suspected arson, including ten in Manicktala area.

Mohurrum processions started for their destination shortly before noon. The return journey was completed by about 7 in the evening.

The Bengal Government in a Press Note on incidents in Calcutta issued at 8 p.m., said:—

"The Mohurrum procession in Calcutta which started in an atmosphere of peace was later marred by frequent exchanges of brickbats between the processionists and others. Eighty persons were injured, some seriously, three of whom have since died. Three police officers also received injuries. On three occasions, it was necessary to resort to firearms to bring the situation under control. The situation in the latter part of the evening showed definite signs of improvement."

CALCUTTA : OLD AND NEW

Sudder Street

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

SUDDER Street is in Ward 13 and runs east and west just to the north of the Indian Museum, connecting Chowringhee with Free School Street. The word "Sudder"—nowadays spelt as "Sadar"—means the Headquarters or Chief town of a District or Presidency. The name of the street is derived from the "Sudder Dewanny Adawlut" as well as the "Sudder Board of Revenue" which were at different times situated in this street. The Adawlut functioned up to 1862, being abolished when the present High Court was established.

The street was originally named "Speke Street" after Peter Speke, who was a Member of the Supreme Council towards the later years of the 18th Century, and who had built himself a large house here in which he lived. This house was later let out to the Government for the Sudder Dewani Adawlut, and was subsequently purchased by the Government. It is now included within the Indian Museum Buildings. The Adawlut, after being held in this house for some years, was removed to a "fine building with a long colonnade frontage in the Lower Circular Road, abutting on Bhowanipore." The site of this building is now occupied by the Station Hospital for British troops. The Adawlut, after removal from Sudder Street, functioned here till its abolition in 1862.

Taking the earlier name of the Street viz., Speke Street, I will first deal with Mr. Speke's house and affairs. Mr. Speke built the house in 1790, the grounds extending southward up to Kyd Street, and including the Kyd Street tank within them. (The tank is shown in Lt. Wills' Map of Calcutta 1742, and is still in existence within the Government Art School compound). The public resorted to the tank for bathing and drawing water, but Mr. Speke wanted to keep it private and to surround it with a garden, for which purpose he devised an ingenious scheme. The "ghat" of the tank, which had been on its east bank, was removed by him to the south bank, where its boundary was the new road named Kyd Street.* The "ghat" opened on this road, and over the steps an arch was built up, with a perforated wall, which, while it allowed the water to flow freely through, effectually shut out the people who came to draw water, from entering the tank. The entire tank being surrounded by high walls, the privacy desired by Mr. Speke was secured, and at the same time the perforated wall allowed the public to draw water from the tank. The popular name of the tank was *Jhin-jheri-talao* or the "mesh-work" tank.

A peculiar incident happened in Mr. Speke's house, which is worth recounting. In May, 1797, Mr. Speke (as Member of the Council) had refused to receive a petition from an importunate young Sikh with a grievance. As the man became obstreperous, he was turned out of the

house. The Sikh resented this so much that he forced an entry into the house again, killed two of the servants who tried to prevent him, and then ran up and attempted to enter Mr. Speke's room with the intention of killing him. Mr. Speke's bearer, with great presence of mind, locked his master's door and misled the Sikh youth, who ascending the wrong staircase, reached the terraced roof, where he was trapped. A party of sepoys was sent for, while an immense crowd had gathered around the house on hearing of the murders. The sepoys tried to reach the roof, but were kept at bay by the murderer, who pulled up the balustrades of the roof and threw the chunks of masonry on them as they tried to go up the narrow staircase. At last the sepoys broke loopholes in the wall of the staircase and shot the murderer dead.

The name of the street, as I have already said, was changed from Speke Street to Sudder Street after the Sudder Dewani Adawlut was established here. To understand the functions of the Adawlut, it is necessary to give some details of the Judicial system as it prevailed since Lord Wellesley's time (1831) when some improvements were made in the older system. For Original Suits, Calcutta had the Supreme Court established in 1774. In the 'mofussil,' each District was sub-divided, and the Judicial officers were (a) the Moonsiff, empowered to try cases up to the value of Rs. 500; (b) the Sudder Ameen, trying cases up to Rs. 1,000 and (c) the Principal Sudder Ameen trying cases up to Rs. 5,000, from whose decisions appeals lay to the Civil Judge, who was a covenanted servant of the Company. In cases valued at above Rs. 5,000 and up to Rs. 10,000, the Principal Sudder Ameen could deal with them, but appeals against his decisions lay to the Sudder Dewani Adawlut at Calcutta, with whom the Principal Sudder Ameen corresponded direct. Thus the functions of the Sudder Dewani Adawlut were only to deal with appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge or the Principal Sudder Ameen. This Court was, therefore, the final Court of Appeal in the Presidency, and from its decisions an appeal lay only to the Privy Council of England, in suite of which the value was £1,000 or Rs. 10,000. In the adawlut there were five or six Judges according to the exigencies of the circumstances, their salary (or "allowances") being Rs. 52,200 each per annum, or Rs. 4,350 per month. Incidentally it may be mentioned that at this period the salaries in the mofussil of the Moonsiffs was Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 a month, the Sudder Ameens received Rs. 250 a month and the Principal Sudder Ameens from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 a month.

Regarding the letting out and ultimate sale of Speke's house to the Government, there was an interesting letter given in "Bengal Past and Present" written in 1838 by Mr. James Pattle, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, which deserves to be quoted in full. It appears that Mr. Pattle was the owner of No. 5, Russell Street which had been rented by Government as the Episcopal Palace, where Bishop Hsber, James,

*Kyd Street was named after General Alexander Kyd, who lived in a house built by him in it, which became later the Home of the United Service Club—B.V.R.

Wilson, etc., lived, and which the Government desired to purchase. Mr. Pattle valued his house at Rs. 75,000 and in support of his valuation gave details of several houses in the Park Street-Chowringhee locality from which we obtain an idea of the prices of house-property in this locality in the mid-nineteenth century period. The letter, dated 25th April, 1838, is addressed to the Solicitors acting for the Government, and runs as follows:—
“Gentlemen,

Having understood you have been instructed to inform the Government at what price you think it would be expedient to purchase the house (No. 5, Russell Street) rented on lease for the use of the Lord Bishop, I beg to acquaint you that in naming to the Government 75,000 sicca rupees as the minimum price at which I was inclined to dispose of this property, I was guided by the following valuations ascertained by me to have been put by the proprietors of other houses in the vicinity and elsewhere:—

(1) 26, Chowringhee Road, now occupied by H. M. Parker at C. O.'s Rs. 458-5-4, valued by proprietor Baboo Nub Kissen Sing at Co's rupees one lakh.

(2) 25, Chowringhee Road, occupied by the Hon'ble Col. Morrison, rented at Co's rupees 400 per month. Valued by proprietor Baboo Gunga Persaud Ghosh at 65,000 sicca rupees.

(3) Next house occupied by Dr. Cameron at 260 Company's rupees per month, valued by same proprietor at 35,000 sicca rupees.

(4) House recently vacated by F. T. Halliday and now occupied by E. Besweli, adjoining Bishop's palace, rented at 260 Co's rupees, valued by Messrs. Colvin Ainslie and Co. at not less than 54,000 sicca rupees.

(5) Harrington Street, house occupied by H. T. Prinsep, rented at 350 sicca rupees, and was purchased by proprietor Baboo Nub Kissen Sing for sicca rupees 70,000.

(6) Park Street, lately occupied by Henry Shakespeare at 400 Co's rupees, was purchased by Raja Kaly Surker Ghosal for a lakh of sicca rupees.

(7) The Sudder Board Office, formerly Sudder Dewany Adawlut, was first rented by Government at 650 sicca rupees, and later in 1816 purchased by Government for Rs. 80,000.

(8) 35, Chowringhee, occupied by Hon'ble W. W. Bird, was sold by me in June, 1836 for Co's rupees 75,000.”

We find, from item No. 8 above, that this house, the present Palace of the Lord Bishop, had also belonged to Mr. Pattle and had been purchased from him by the Government for use as

Bishop's residence. We also see, from item No. 7, that the Sudder Street house had first been rented by Government at 650 rupees a month, and later purchased for Rs. 80,000. It is also clear that when Mr. Pattle wrote the above letter (1838), the Adawlut had already moved to the house in Bhowanipore, or rather Lower Circular Road, and Speke's house was then in the occupation of the Sudder Board of Revenue. The functions of this Board were as follows (I quote from the *Calcutta Review*, 1945):—

“The Collector (of a District) is controlled in every movement by the Revenue Commissioner of the Division in which his District is included. In the Regulation Provinces, which embrace 32 Districts, there are seven Commissioners, of whom one has the duties of only two Districts, and another, those of six Districts, entrusted to him. The salary of a Commissioner is Rs. 35,000 a year, with an allowance of Rs. 3,000 for traveling expenses. The Commissioners are in turn subject to the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue permanently stationed in Calcutta, and consisting of the ablest, wisest and most experienced Revenue Officers in the service. In cases of importance and intricacy, the Commissioner consults the Board, but it is the principle of this Institution that the Board should enjoy a general controlling superintendence over all the Commissioners' acts and deeds. The salary of each Member of the Board is Rs. 52,000 a year, and that of their Secretary Rupees 80,000.”

TRAGEDY OF NOAKHALI

Refugees Pouring In In Calcutta

Panic-stricken men, women and children from Noakhali and Chandpur continued to pour in in Calcutta towards the middle of October. Roughly 4,000 arrived in the city till the 18th October.

Most of these evaqueeas, as far as could be gathered, came from areas contiguous to villages that had been scenes of unbridled violence and lawlessness.

The President-elect of the Congress, Acharya Kripalani accompanied by Mrs. Kripalani and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air on the 18th October.

Immediately after arrival they met Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. P. C. Ghose, ex-member of the Congress Working Committee, and several other Bengal Congress leaders at Mr. Bose's residence and had a discussion with them on conditions in Noakhali.



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Special Article**South African Oppression Of The Indian Citizen**

By ARTHUR R. ROY, Ph.D., D.Litt.

TALL, finely built, iron-muscled, the African is a good fighting man. There is no better fighter or hardier and more fearless among the African fighting tribes than the Zulus. In battle they have a courage that is regardless of consequences. Those who engage him in a hand to hand combat generally find—all too late—that they have lost the future. The Zulu impi (army) is feared because the men ask for no quarter nor do they give any—not even to the women and children of their enemies. This was a fact the Dutch Boers, trekking into Natal, learnt at a bitter cost. But although the Zulu is a fighting man *par excellence*, he has no genius as an agriculturist or a factory labourer. It was not very long before the European planters realized this fact when they found themselves handicapped for labour.

SOUTH AFRICA BEGS

Then it was that the European colonists of South Africa appealed to India for labour, and repeatedly did so, until the Indian Government allowed Indians to emigrate to that dark continent.

Although there is evidence that adventurous Indians went to far Mexico in the antipodes to the land of the Aztecs to whom they gave the mango and the symbol of the snake with the tail in its mouth; although they went to Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs—who knows for certain whether the name "Nile" is of Indian or Mexican origin?—although the caravans of Indian merchants went to Damascus—the famous Damascus steel blades were manufactured in Rajputana from steel melted on the banks of the Kaveri or the hill-sides of Assam; although there is sufficient evidence to infer reasonably that Indians went even to aesthetic Greece, there is no record or even a title of evidence to show that Indians ever set foot in the past centuries in South Africa.

FIRST IMMIGRANTS

For the first time in history a batch of Indian emigrants landed in Natal in 1860 on the *urgent invitation* of the European colonists there, to labour for them.

This fact must be thoroughly grasped and always remembered when considering the Indian problem in South Africa.

It was not long before reports reached India that the European planters were ill-treating the emigrated Indian labourer, and it became so bad that the Indian Government completely stopped Emigration. It was the same story as on the tea plantations of Assam; in the Fiji Islands, elsewhere wherever Indian labour had been invited and coaxed to go, lured to leave their country and homes by rosy promises of fair treatment and a bright future. Soon after the supply of Indian labour ceased, the planters again began complaining bitterly about the shortage of labour. But the ban on emigration was not lifted until 1874 when

the Government of Natal passed the law that indentured Indian labourers, at the expiry of their term, either could return to India, or get a piece of land, free of charge, on which to settle. That was fine. It sounded well, but later events proved that it was only a bait.

SELFISH ALARM

Within the next six years the oppression of Indian emigrants began to grow gradually, because the European settlers were getting alarmed. The Indian settlers were becoming keen competitors of the white men in agriculture and many other pursuits. As the *Times of London* wrote "wherever the Indian goes he is the same useful, well-doing man, law-abiding under whatever form of Government he may find himself, frugal in his wants, industrious in his habits. But these very virtues make him a formidable competitor.....sufficient to arouse jealousy and expose them to political injustice". Conditions became so bad that the case of the Indian settler was considered in the Convention of Pretoria of 1881 in which in Clause 14, it was provided that in the eye of law he would receive equal treatment with all persons residing in South Africa excepting the natives of the place. This was later confirmed in the Convention of London in 1884 between Great Britain and the South African Republic. This was the last gesture of favour or justice to the Indian Settler. Conditions thereafter began to deteriorate.

INSULT TO INJURY

Scarcely 12 months passed when Law 8 of 1885 amended Clause 14 of the Convention of Pretoria. H. M. G. refused assent. But in 1886 Law 8 was passed and the required assent of H. M. G. was obtained by the intervention of the then High Commissioner, Sir H. Robinson for sanitary reasons! Sic!

REPRESSIVE LAWS

Hereafter aggression, repression, suppression and oppression of Indian settlers went on merrily, progressively. In Cape Colony Act 9 of 1892 was passed by the Colonial Parliament and promulgated on August 16, 1892. In effect it was a disfranchising Act and Indians petitioned the Crown to withhold assent.

Natal in 1894 passed a disfranchising Act. Again, Indians protested and prayed H. M. G. to disallow it.

The East London Municipality Act, passed by the Cape Parliament in 1896, restricted Indians and other coloured people from walking on the foot-paths and from living anywhere except in specified areas.

In this competition to down the Indian the Crown Colony of Zululand went one better. The regulations of the townships of Eashowe and Nondweni prevented Indians from acquiring and owning property.

The Transvaal was high up in this nefarious race as in Natal and East London the 9 o'clock rule prevailed—a regulation that required all British Indians to produce a pass if out after 9 p.m. But more, Indians by law were prevented from travelling in first and second class railway carriages. In Johannesburg they were prevented from walking on foot-paths.

But the Orange Free State was easily in the forefront of this wicked race. They just threw out all Indian traders without any compensation, in some cases even forfeited their stock. Only under most degrading conditions were they allowed to settle in that state.

But these are not all that Indians suffered. Government schools were not open to them. They could not use public baths. In Post Offices they were not allowed to use the same windows as the white men to transact postal business, such as buying stamps, etc. They could not get rooms in hotels, or get served in restaurants that white men used. Every Indian was a coolie without distinction, and he could be kicked and flogged with impunity.

DADABHAI NAOROJI ACTS

After the Natal Act of 1894 referred to above that Dadabhai Naoroji, the G. O. M. of India, signed on August 28, 1895 the memorandum sent to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The following were some of the points discussed in it.

(1) There were over 1,00,000 British Indian subjects residing in South Africa—in Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State. Roughly divided into four main classes they were, merchants, hawkers, domestic servants and labourers—indentured coolies whose indenture had expired.

In the Transvaal alone there were 200 merchants (with liquidated assets valued at £100,000), about 2,000 hawkers and 1,500 domestic servants.

(2) Indian traders by their thrifty and simple mode of life had become strong competitors in trade with the European Settlers. This aroused the jealousy and bad feeling of the white colonists against the Indians in South Africa.

(3) So, the several Governments of Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State imposed restrictions upon the British Indian in the following matters: (a) acquisition of real property, (b) possession of franchise, (c) freedom of locomotion both by day and night, (d) granting of trade licenses, (e) freedom of choice for places of residence and business.

The Memorandum was well received and the whole British Press, with very few exceptions, were in favour and sympathy with the Indians in Africa.

COMES MAHATMA GANDHI

But British opinion and sympathy had no effect on the Union of South Africa. Instead of influencing them in favour of the Indian, it seemed rather to harden them and they continued to pass laws, bye-laws and regulations further to restrict the freedom of the Indian and oppress him till it came to a climax with the Immigration Restriction Act in 1907. According to this Act a British Indian subject who left the Transvaal temporarily without previous registration was debarred from re-entry

even though he had acquired domicile in Transvaal before 1902. This gross injustice caused Mahatma Gandhi to launch his famous passive resistance, unique and unknown at that time in Africa, that quite non-plussed the South African legislators and white population.

In 1907 a Commission in the colony reported "Indians are industrious, law-abiding and on the whole sober in their habits and it has been proved that their presence has had no injurious effect on the morals of the 'whites' or the 'natives'."

But in spite of all good reports of Commissions, protests of the Indian Government, and eloquent championship of the immigrant India by the British Press, the prejudice of the South African "white" grew against the Asiatic, especially the Indian.

Another high point was reached in the Immigration Bill of 1913 passed by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. This called forth the spectacular passive resistance campaign of Mahatma Gandhi that ended in the Gandhi-Smuts agreement of 1914.

It is useless to trace step by step the growing oppression by the European Colonists upon Asiatic immigrants till it culminated in the "Pegging Act" officially known as the Trading and Occupation of Land Restriction Act passed in 1943 after hanging fire for four years. It is an Exhibition of mental debasement, which must be of interest to the psychologist. In Europe we have seen the quick action of this deterioration in Nazism, which has caused so much vandalism, inhumanity and misery. Drunk with power, inflated by wealth, the inherent sadism in the uncultured mind of low and ignorant natures is riding the 'whites' of South Africa.

Bravely, out there in Africa, the Indians are protesting against this fresh encroachment on their freedom, while the Indian Delegation headed by the brilliant and eloquent Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pundit, ably supported by Justice Chagla is fighting their cause in America before a world tribunal—with results not yet known.

NATIONAL HEALTH BILL

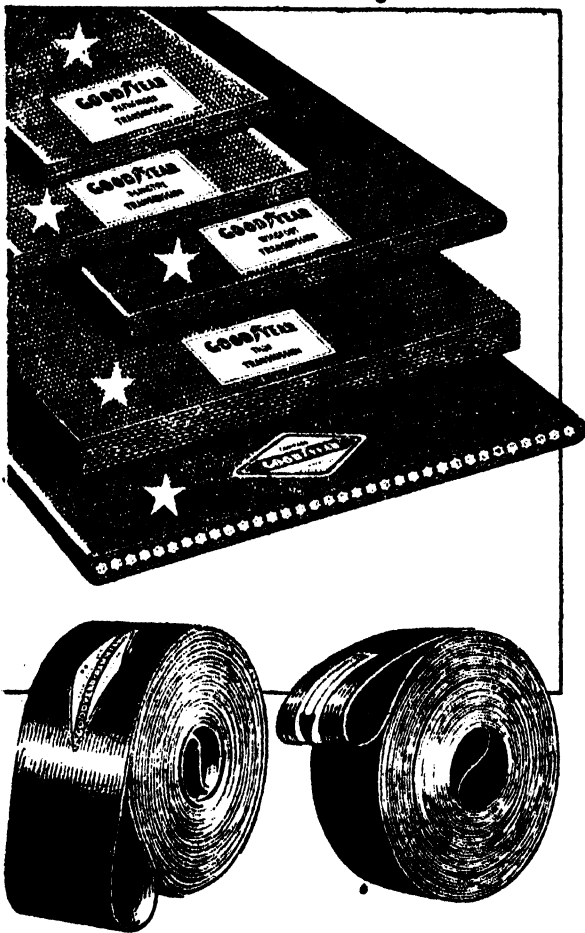
GOVERNMENT TWICE DEFEATED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

A report from London, dated the 21st October stated that the Government was twice defeated in the House of Lords where the Opposition is an overwhelming majority. The defeats occurred on the Committee stage of the National Health Bill—when the bill was debated point by point—which among other things put all hospitals under State ownership.

In the Bill's passage through the House of Commons, the Conservatives had criticised the arrangements for the management of hospitals and in the House of Lords they carried two amendments against the Government, the first by 59 votes to 17 and the second by 35 votes to 15.

The amendments sought to make hospital management committees under the States scheme liable in certain circumstances to be sued and also to have certain powers of health services in the London area dealt with separately. Government will now have to consider whether they will compromise on these points or not.

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Health & Hygiene

Health Forms The Foundation Of A Nation's Edifice

Ministers' Conference At New Delhi

INAUGURATING the Health Ministers' Conference at New Delhi in October last Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, stressed that health was a basic problem which formed the foundation of a nation's edifice and if the foundation is weak, the building is likely to collapse.

Pandit Nehru said that various questions faced the country, some of which were controversial. But others were basic problems, health being one of them. The political and other matters might brook some delay, but problems like health which, if not given proper attention to, in time, could not be rectified. Hitherto not much attention has been paid by the State to problems like health and education. Lack of funds was the explanation.

If funds could be available for big wars, there was no reason why they should not be provided for to fight against ill-health, which was like the enemy from within and weakened the nation. No doubt, it was a gigantic task, but it was one of those urgent questions which had got to be attended to if we were to avoid situations like the aftermath of the Bengal famine.

So far attention had been paid more to the towns, whereas Indians lived in the villages. The pro-

ducer of the country's wealth should be physically strong and expenditure on him should not be grudging. It is necessary to concentrate the preventive health measures rather than on huge buildings for hospitals.

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru said that there was no intention on the part of the Centre to compel the provinces to adopt a particular policy. They were free to chalk out their own measures but, in matters like health co-operation of the provinces and the Centre was essential. In fact, it was really a matter of international co-operation: for with modern transport, there was always a danger of disease spreading from one part of the world to another.

Inside the country itself, if one part was in a bad state, it affected the other parts as well.

Pandit Nehru hoped that the mutual discussions which the health ministers were going to have on health problems would prove beneficial to the country.

RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government, gave the assurance that while detailed plans for health development were to be made and carried out by Provincial Governments, "the Interim Government will do all in their power to assist sound health development in India."

The Central Government, he said, proposed to implement the Bhore Committee's recommendations by setting up a committee to advise the Government regarding the establishment of an all India institute for training and research, providing facilities at Calcutta for licentiates from all parts of India to take their M.B.B.S. Degree and sending selected students abroad for training. A nursing college has been opened which would provide a course for a university degree in nursing. The Malaria Institute of India would be expanded. Legislation for pharmacy, dental and nursing profession would be undertaken.

Sir Shafaat announced that the Government proposed to develop health advice and information services.

A bureau was being set up to collect information regarding the equipment of medical institutions and the question of collecting population and vital statistics was engaging the Government's attention.

The survey of health conditions in the country by the Bhore Committee shows, the Health Member observed, "how serious the position is and how rudimentary and inadequate our services are" and "health, like education, must become a function of the State." The State must create the conditions

for healthy living and provide as complete a health service as possible.

The Committee had rightly laid emphasis, he added, on the influence of conditions of living and environment on the health of the individual and the community; thus the responsibilities of those concerned with the health of the people extended far beyond the hospitals and "it is necessary that we should take an interest in all those Government or social activities which promote health or might be used to promote it."

Referring to the need for improvement of environmental hygiene and preventive measures stressed by the Committee, Sir Shafaat said, "even in some of the largest towns the sanitary organisation is notoriously inefficient, while in the rural areas there has been in most provinces no systematic attempt to improve sanitary conditions. If there is a question of priorities—and planning means priorities—I think all will agree that an active programme for the improvement of water supply and sanitation in our towns and villages is one of the most urgent of our needs. In regard to preventive medicines he said that science had placed within our reach powerful insecticides and drugs to fight diseases like Malaria, the direct or indirect cause of tremendous mortality, and the means for effective application of the knowledge made available, had to be found. A committee of experts had been set up to recommend what measures should be taken to avoid creating conditions favourable to the spread of malaria and its report was awaited.

Sir Shafaat emphasized the need for more vigorous measures to check epidemics in the early stages and to provide treatment for those who had the misfortune to be attacked.

Regarding the provision of health services in the rural areas, the Health Member agreed with the Bhore Committee that it was only the outermost fringe of such public services and amenities as the country enjoyed that occasionally came within the orbit of the cultivator's daily life, and said that "the time has come for an effective programme to bring these benefits of modern medical science within the reach of the cultivator. He endorsed the committee's proposal for the development of a district health organisation with a primary health centre for every 40,000 people, a thirty-bed hospital for every 2,00,000 and a secondary centre with a two-hundred bed hospital for each district.

The training of personnel, in the Health Member's opinion, was a matter which should be given special attention in the early years of development. Other matters which required consideration were nutrition, the question of school-feeding, which had given such good results in other countries, maternity and child welfare services, industrial health services and health insurance.

Expressing his views on the question of expenditure, Sir Shafaat said: "I have no doubt that if we are serious in our desire to build up the peoples' health and do not pay mere lip service to an ideal we must devote a large part of our resources to health."

The Health Ministers from seven Provinces and a number of States attended the Conference.

The Health Ministers' Conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

"The Conference endorses the objectives proposed by the Bhore Committee as objectives to be kept in view in formulating plans for a national health service."

Among the objectives suggested by the Bhore Committee are: that there should be adequate provision for the medical care of the individual in the curative and preventive fields, that special provision will be necessary for certain sections of the population, e.g., mothers, children, the mentally deficient, and that no individual should fail to secure adequate medical care because of his inability to pay."

The abolition of the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service and adequate provision for research in and the application of scientific methods for the investigation of the indigenous system of medicine formed the subject matter of two resolutions adopted by the Health Ministers' Conference which concluded its deliberations on the 12th October last.

The resolution on the abolition of the civil branch of the IMS reads: "This conference of Health Ministers is of opinion that there should be no civil branch of the I.M.S. and requests that the Central Government may arrange to take back immediately the I.M.S. personnel in civil employ in the provinces, and post them on the military side to which they rightly belong."

The conference resolved that in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Committee, adequate provision should be made at the Centre and the provinces for research in and the application of the scientific methods for the investigation of the indigenous system like Ayurveda and Unani with reference to maintenance of health and prevention and cure of diseases: for starting schools and colleges for training for diploma and degree courses in indigenous systems of medicine; and for post-graduate courses in Indian medicine for graduates in Western medicine.

The conference further resolved "to absorb the practitioners of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine into the State health organization by giving them further scientific training wherever necessary as health personnel, doctors, physical training experts (*ustads*), sanitary staff, masseurs, nurses, midwives, etc.

In all seven resolutions were adopted at the session dealing with various health matters. The conference accepted the principle of amalgamation of Medical and Public Health Departments and considered that the amalgamation should take place when a suitable opportunity occurred.

The Ministers from Madras and Bombay dissented from this view, while the Minister from Madras considered that co-ordination between the two departments was preferable to amalgamation.

The conference urged that a vigorous drive against malaria should receive priority in development programmes and that subject to adaptation to suit local conditions, an anti-malaria organisation should follow the general framework of the organisa-

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tion proposed by the Bhore Committee. Subject to review from time to time, it was agreed that quinine production should be continued and developed up to about 2,00,000 lbs. a year.

It was agreed that boards of health and councils of experts should be constituted both at the Centre and in the provinces. It was also resolved that an active programme for the improvement of water

supply and sanitation in both urban and rural areas should be undertaken.

Winding up the proceedings, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Health Member, assured the provincial Health Ministers that the Central Government would help them by giving substantial grants and enabling them in every possible way to put their health plans in operation.

LABOUR MINISTER'S HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

FULL support was given to the new Central Government's forthcoming Health Insurance Bill by the Labour Ministers' Conference, which concluded on the 15th October last. Mr. Jagjiban Ram, Labour Member, presided.

The conference considered a number of specific details relating to the five-year programme referred to by the Labour Member in his opening address. In regard to the Bill for regulating industrial relations, suggestions were made that when Government was satisfied that no alternative was possible, reference to the adjudicator might be made directly without waiting for the process of conciliation, and that this would be done in the case of both public utility industries and other industries and services.

The conference welcomed the Centre's suggestion that it would provide facilities for training new recruits for factory inspection service under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Factories, and it generally approved of the proposal to expand and improve factory inspection service with a view to securing due observance of the Factories Act.

The provincial representatives agreed to the principle enunciated by the Labour Member in his speech, that major legislation on labour must, as far as possible, be initiated by the Centre.

Expressing appreciation of the need to co-ordinate policy and administration, they approved of the suggestion that the conference might meet as frequently as necessary. It was also agreed that before any Government decided on any important line of action, the Central Government and other provincial Governments, which might be concerned in it, must be fully consulted.

As there was need for full and free exchange of information between the Central and provincial Governments it was agreed that the Centre would act as a clearing house of information, receiving fortnightly reports on strikes, etc., from the provinces and monthly reviews of their respective legislative and administrative measures pertaining to labour.

The conference also discussed the Central Government's scheme for resettlement and employment exchanges.

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Engineering & Architecture

The Hooghly And Proposed Ship Canal

[By K. B. RAY, B.E., C.E., M.I.E., (IND.), A.M. INST. M.E., Chartered Engineer.]

UPPERMOST in the minds of the citizens of Calcutta today is the question, why are the Port Commissioners going to spend such a large sum, as Rs. 15 crores, not for extra berths for ships, not for additional facilities for the Dock Yard, neither for special labour-saving appliances. The Kidderpur Docks were able to cater for the abnormal increase in traffic during the Second World War. The existing facilities at the Docks are, therefore, more than adequate to meet the post-war requirements. What is this work, which has upset not only the people, who will be dispossessed of their lands and houses, but also others, who read in it that something must be very wrong, which has made the Port Commissioners propose such a scheme. I mean the Kidderpur Dock-Diamond Harbour Ship Canal. People naturally ask, when there is the Hooghly river-approach to the Kidderpur Docks, what is the necessity of having a 30-mile long Ship Canal? What is wrong with the Hooghly?

The Port Commissioners consider that the Ship Canal will give the following positive and immediate advantages:

(a) The most difficult part of the navigation of the Hooghly is between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, and this part will be avoided.

(b) There will a great reduction in the amount of dredging to be done. The Ship Canal will probably obviate the need for any dredging in the river, between Garden Reach and Diamond Harbour, and the Commissioners will be saved three suction dredgers.

CHANGES IN RIVERS

Let us consider these points. The Port Commissioners employ three powerful suction dredgers to keep the Hooghly channel navigable, between the Docks and Diamond Harbour. Where does all this silt come from, in the cold season, when the Hooghly is cut off from all upland water supply? I find that dredging was introduced in 1906. We may ask, why was no dredging necessary before 1906? To answer these points, a study of the changes in Bengal's rivers is necessary. The Hooghly, also known as Bhagirathi, a sacred river of the Hindus, was the western mouth of the Ganges, 400 years ago. Since then the Ganges water has been diverted via the Padma as a result of which the Hooghly is now a branch of the Padma.

There is a belief, that the flow of the Ganges water through the Hooghly has ceased, because the Padma is deep, while the Hooghly is shallow and its bed high. But in spite of this, the Hooghly, at its offtake, was found navigable in the dry season, of 1796 by Capt. Colebrooke. It was open without interruption from 1809 to 1818. The P.W.D. records maintained since 1822, show that there was continuous flow of the Ganges water through the Hooghly in the years 1821-25, 1827-29, 1832-50, 1853-60, 1862-81, 1885-95, and the last time in 1903-14. From which it is evident that under cer-

tain conditions of flow at the offtake, a continuous flow of upland water through the Hooghly has been maintained for a number of years at different periods. There is, therefore, no necessity to raise the water level, by means of a barrage on the Ganges, to enable its water to overtop the sandbars, which close the offtake in the dry season. What is necessary is to prevent the formation of these sandbars, at the offtake of the Hooghly, which cut off the flow of upland waters through the Hooghly in the dry season.

I have seen that when the Ganges main channel flows also past the offtake, the sandbars closing the offtake, and the shallows in the upper reaches of the river are scoured away by the continuous flow of upland waters, as the water level goes down. Mr. Addams-Williams, late Chief Engineer, Bengal, stated that the dry season condition of the branch rivers "will vary according to the position of these offtakes with reference to the main stream, being more active when the Ganges flows close to them and less so when it is diverted away". Sir William Willcocks, the great Delta Engineer of the Nile, realised this fact. He writes:—

"We now come to the training of the Ganges, which is an absolutely essential work, if we are ever to have our Matabhanga canal supply for Central Bengal. Once the Ganges was fixed at the Matabhanga head, a beginning could at once be made with the canals in Jessore and Khulna districts. What is wanted is a series of massive immovable single spurs of every size of rock, big and small, mixed together. The Ganges bed has only to be fixed, and the supplies of the Hooghly and of the dead rivers will again be utilised."

GUIDE BANKS

I find that Sir William Willcocks had arrived at a correct solution for restoring a continuous flow of the Ganges water through the Hooghly and other branch rivers by fixing the Ganges bed. The spur system of river training, as advocated by Sir William Willcocks, has long been replaced by the system of a pair of guide banks and at several bridges, a river has been trained and guided by a pair of guide banks, so that its course has been fixed so as to flow through the bridge opening. From my experience of training of an alluvial river by a pair of guide banks at several bridges on the Bengal Assam Railway in Assam, Bengal and Bihar, and specially at the Hardinge Bridge near Sara, I am strongly of the opinion that the fixing of the Ganges channel at the offtake of the Hooghly, can be ensured by a pair of guide banks, as at a bridge opening. Once the Ganges is fixed at the offtake of the Hooghly, the sandbars, which cut off the upland water supply through the Hooghly in the dry season cannot form at its offtake. The condition of flow at the offtake, which had at several periods maintained a continuous flow of upland

water through the Hooghly, being thus restored, there will be a continuous flow of upland waters through the Hooghly in the dry season. The flow of the clearer water of the dry season of the Ganges through the Hooghly will gradually deepen and widen its bed. That this happens will be evident from the very recent improvement in the Bhairab at Khulna where after the Halifax Cut was made in 1906, not only has the maintenance of a continuous flow of upland Ganges water, through the Gorai-Madhumati-Halifax Cut-Bankana-Atai-Bhairab-Bapa-Pussur, improved the whole series of these rivers downstream of the Halifax Cut, but the river water in the Bhairab at Khulna is no longer saline.

I have asked, where does all this silt come from, which keeps three suction dredgers busy. For this we have to analyse the tidal action in a river. The Bengali calendar or the tide table in a newspaper shows that the duration of the ebb tide is much longer than that of the flow tide. With no flow of upland water through a tidal river, the volume of water, flowing in the up and down directions is the same. The velocity of the flow tide, to carry the water upward in the short time, is greater than the velocity of the ebb tide, to carry the same volume of water downward in the longer time. The power of transportation of silt by running water, varies as the sixth power of the velocity. A much greater volume of silt is, therefore, carried upwards by the flow tide, having the greater velocity, than can be brought downwards by the ebb tide, having the lesser velocity, and the balance of the silt it deposited on the bed and banks at every ebb tide. If we consider that everyday there are two such tides, the vast amount of silt deposited by the ebb tides and the consequent gradual silting up of a purely tidal river can be realised. This also explains why three suction dredgers are necessary to remove the deposit of silt at the ebb tides in the Hooghly to keep its channel navigable. But conditions become quite different when a continuous flow of upland water is restored to a tidal river. The periods of the flow and ebb tides, of course, remain the same. But the upward velocity of the flow tide is retarded by the continuous downward flow of the upland water, while the downward flow of the ebb tide is increased by this downward flow. The relative velocities of the flow and ebb tide are thereby reversed. The flow tide with its lesser velocity can carry upwards a lesser volume of silt, while the ebb tide, with its increased velocity, is able to bring down a greater volume of silt. Thus, not only is there no deposit of silt at every ebb tide, but the greater velocity of the ebb tide erodes the previously deposited silt on the bed and banks of the river and carries it downwards to the sea, so that, as in the Bhairab-Pussur series of rivers there is a gradual improvement of the river channel.

LEGISLATION NEED

I have explained that the Ganges channel can be fixed at the offtake of the Hooghly by a pair of guide banks which will prevent the formation of sand bars at the offtake which cause the cutting off of the upland water supply through the Hooghly. The flow of upland water through the Hooghly will gradually improve its upper reaches, widening and deepening the channel, while with the reversal

of the relative velocities of the flow and ebb tides, the tidal reach of the river will be maintained in a good condition, right down to the sea. As in a properly designed pair of guide banks, spaced at a distance apart, equal to the standard width for the river, the flowing channel fills the whole width between the pair of guide banks in dry season as well as in floods, and as the tendency of the flowing water is to adhere to a guide bank and leave it with reluctance, a deep channel of the Ganges will always flow close past the offtake. As a pair of guide banks has been used at several bridges to fix the course of river so that it always flows through a bridge opening, the fixing of the course of a river, so that it will always flow close past the offtake of a branch river just downstream of the guide banks, is physically possible. I shall now prove that such work is also financially justifiable.

In my books, "Certain Aspects of River Problems in Bengal," etc., I have explained how the course of the Ganges will be fixed by successive pairs of guide banks, at intervals of about 10 miles, to prevent erosion of banks and consequent damage to lands and houses, and also to maintain a deep channel navigable all the year round. Each pair of guide banks will control a 10-mile length of the river whose width between high banks varies between 2 and 8 miles with an average width of 5 miles, which will be guided to its standard width of a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. The Government should pass in the Legislatures a "Ganges River Improvement Act," which will empower it to acquire the whole of the river bed from high bank to high bank and also sell the reclaimed bed. The profit and loss account will be as follows:—

- (i) Cost of acquisition of river bed, 10 miles long 5 miles wide, at Rs. 200 acre.
 $= 10 \times 5 \times 640 \times 200$
 $= \text{Rs. } 64,00,000.$
- (ii) Area of cultivable land reclaimed from the river bed after an average period of 15 years.
 $= 10 \times 5 - 10 (1\frac{1}{2} + 3/4 + \frac{1}{2}) 1/3$
 $= 50 - 5.8 \text{ square miles.}$
 $= 44.2 \times 640 \text{ acres.}$
 $= 28,288 \text{ acres.}$
- (iii) Amount realised from the sale of the reclaimed land at Rs. 1,000 per acre
 $= \text{Rs. } 2,82,88,000.$
- (iv) Total expenditure —
 - (a) Cost of a pair of river banks = Rs 1,00,00,000
 - (b) Acquisition of riverbed = „ 64,00,000
 - (c) Temporary sluices etc., for quicker reclamation of the river bed at Rs. 10 per acre = „ 2,82,880
 - (d) Interest charges on a, b, c, at 3 per cent for 15 years = „ 75,07,296
 - (e) Total of a, b, c, d, = „ 2,41,90,000
- (v) Profit to the Government after an average period of 15 years, item (iii) minus item (iv)—40,98,000..

NO NEED OF SHIP CANAL

The Government will, therefore, realise a profit of Rs. 40,98,000, in an average period of 15 years, after paying all costs and interest charges etc., for fixing the course of the Ganges at the offtake of the Hooghly, by constructing a pair of guide banks, which will reclaim the wide sandy waste of the river

bed as highly fertile cultivable land. In addition, the Government will realise an annual rent at Rs. 10 per acre, of Rs. 2,82,000 from the reclaimed land.

I have explained that the deterioration of the Hooghly is due to the cutting off of the upland water supply from the Ganges by the formation of sand bars at its offtake. A pair of guide banks, constructed on the Ganges, upstream of the offtake of the Hooghly, will fix its course for all times close past the offtake, which will prevent the formation of sand bars which close the offtake in the dry season. The continuous flow of upland water, through the Hooghly, will improve its upper reaches, as well as its tidal reach down to the sea. The deepened and widened channel of the Hooghly will obviate the need for any dredging in the river to keep it navigable for ships. The necessity for a Ship Canal, which has upset the people of the 24-Parganas and Calcutta, will disappear. A third of the amount of Rs. 15 crores, necessary for the construction of the Ship Canal, will pay for the cost of works, for the maintenance of a continuous flow of upland waters for the improvement of the whole course from its offtake to the sea, of the Hooghly.

MORE TELEPHONE LINES FOR INDIA

SERVICE EFFICIENCY TO BE RAISED

India is to increase her telephone lines from 121,000 to 216,000, of which 20,000 additional lines will be provided in Bombay alone. This figure includes extensions of 2,400 lines at Naigaum Exchange, 3,000 lines at Gell Street, 2,800 lines at Colaba and a new 10,000 lines exchange at Mandvi.

Apart from this ambitious programme for increasing telephone facilities throughout India, the department is paying special attention to combating inefficiency in the telephone service. Most of the present difficulties are due to the after effects of the war and the Posts and Telegraphs Department is at present working under handicaps which have proved to be the root cause of most of the complaints. For instance, there is an erroneous impression that the War Department, now that the war has ceased, has surrendered for civilian use all the telephone connexions which they had requisitioned during the war. Though a number of connexions have been given up by the War Department, or are being given up, the process is necessarily slow and certain difficulties are being experienced in meeting demands for new civil connexions.

During the war years the Posts and Telegraphs Department had to recruit a large number of temporary staff and employ them after very brief periods of training and this was another cause for complaints as nothing but a very poor standard of operating could be expected of such raw recruits. This staff is, however, being trained to improve their operating officers.

All telephone exchanges and particularly automatic exchanges such as those in Bombay have been severely overloaded. Spare parts were not obtainable during the war and the exchanges are suffering from the wear and tear of these abnormal conditions and make-shift arrangements. Orders have been placed for new equipment and replacements of badly worn parts are being made.

The overseas radio telephone service between India and Ceylon and Britain and Northern Ireland was extended to the Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey only) from October 8.

Calcutta News & Views

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN CALCUTTA

F.M. Sir Claude Auchinleck, C in C, India, who arrived in the afternoon of the 25th November last on a brief visit, inspected half a dozen units in South Calcutta straight from the airport.

LORD AND LADY TEEDER IN CALCUTTA

Marshal of the R. A. F. Lord Teeder and lady Teeder arrived in Calcutta by air on the 25th November last. At the airport they were met by Air-Comm. Perry Koonce, A. O. C. 3rd Indian Group, R. A. F. Maj-Gen. Ballentine, Mrs. Ballentine and Col. Curtis, representing the Bengal Governor.

MORE BOMBAY-CALCUTTA TRUNK TELEPHONE

LINES

To meet the increased demand for trunk telephone calls between Calcutta and Bombay during office hours, three additional channels have recently been opened, and six more are expected soon, according to a communication received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Postmaster-General, Bengal Circle.

TRIBUTES TO PANDIT MALAVIYA

The priceless contributions of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the fields of Indian nationalism and culture were gratefully recalled at a memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association at the Association Hall in the evening of the 30th November last. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee was in the chair.

A resolution condoling the death of Pandit Malaviya was passed at the meeting with all present standing.

Paying his tributes to Pandit Malaviya Major General A. C. Chatterjee said that the unique qualities of the character of Pandit Malaviya would make him remembered for all time to come. His contributions for the cause of education in the country was unparalleled and the Benares Hindu University was a glorious achievement in this respect. Never in his life did Pandit Malaviya let differences of opinion turn into animosities, the speaker added.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, who moved the resolution, said that all through his life Pandit Malaviya was an indefatigable worker of the Congress but he never hesitated to protest against any act of it which, in his opinion, was detrimental to the interest of the nation.

Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee said that for long 65 years Pandit Malaviya had served his motherland. He was a real friend of Bengal. The versatile genius which he had manifested in the fields of politics, sociology, economics and education was indeed rare.

His deep insight in matters political could be seen from the stiff opposition that Pandit Malaviya put forth against 'Communal Award'. Though he resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board, Dr. Banerjee said, on this ground, it was never the intention of Pandit Malaviya to injure the cause of the Congress.

Among others who addressed the meeting were Mr. Bankim Chandra Mukherjee, Dr. Indra Narayan Sen, Prof. Nrinendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. Satinath Roy.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S PIONEER RESEARCH RECALLED

The pioneer researches of the late Sir J. C. Bose on microwaves—radio waves less than one metre in length—conducted about half a century ago, were recalled by Dr. S. K. Mitra at the eighth memorial lecture on the 30th November last at the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta.

The experiments of Sir Jagadish illustrating the optical properties of microwaves were demonstrated with the help

of his original apparatus used for his lecture before the Royal Institution in London in 1896.

For the last 60 years, since their discovery by Hertz in 1887, microwaves had been only of academic interest and of no use in wireless telegraphy or radio. They, however, came to the forefront during World War II.

Recalling the pioneer work of Sir Jagadish in this field, Dr. Mitra emphasized that they were to be judged against the background of the state of science and technical knowledge half a century ago and also of the conditions under which a solitary investigator in this country had to carry out his work. The modern developments familiar to the student of physics to-day were not even within the dream-land of anybody. The scientific world in that age believed in the interpretation of Nature in terms of the Newtonian laws. The Government was apathetic and considered Indians as incapable of doing any original work. It was under these conditions that Sir Jagadish set out to investigate the properties of the microwaves which were then as novel as the atomic bomb was to-day.

'AMRITA BAGAR PATRIKA' EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

At a meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association, held on the 27th November at the Kishori Lal Memorial Library Hall, Bowbazar, the following resolutions were passed at the instance of Mr. Amal Home, Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

"This extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association including members of the Executive Committee, place on record their fullest sympathy with the employees of the *Amritabazar Patrika*, who have been on strike for the last 16 days, and consider that their grievances demand careful and sympathetic consideration.

"The meeting deplore the arrest of some of the strikers and the failure of the authorities to arrive at a settlement with the employees which go against the interest of such a nationally renowned newspaper as the *Amritabazar Patrika*. The meeting earnestly request Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor and Director-in-Charge of the *Amritabazar Patrika* to come to Calcutta without any further delay with a view to settling the strike and the unhappy situation arising therefrom.

"That this meeting is firmly of opinion that the impasse created can only be settled by mutually agreed arbitration.

"That as a token of sympathy with the striking employees of the *Patrika* who are also members of the Indian Journalists' Association, a sum of Rs. 250 be paid out of the funds of the Association to Mr. K. P. Biswas of the *Amritabazar Patrika* Press Workers' Union for their relief."

EXPANSION OF THE BENGAL CABINET

The Bengal Cabinet has been expanded by the appointment of four more Ministers—Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, Mr. Nagendra Narayan Ray, Mr. Fazlur Rahman and Mr. Dwarka Nath Barary. They took the oath of office at Dacca on the 21st November last.

The portfolios to be held by these Ministers have been allotted by the Governor as follows:—

Mr. Mukherjee—Irrigation and Waterways.

Mr. Ray—Judicial and Legislative.

Mr. Rahman—Land and Land Revenue and Jails.

Mr. Barary—Works and Buildings.

Explaining the expansion of his Cabinet, the Chief Minister Mr. Suhrawardy has issued the following statement:—

"A number of seats in the Council of Ministers were left vacant when the Ministry was formed in the hope that an arrangement might be arrived at with the Congress. This hope has not yet materialized. Meanwhile, to handle the administration of the province, it has been

found necessary to expand the Council of Ministers from seven members to eleven.

"When an all-India settlement materialized and Coalition Ministries can be formed in all provinces, I propose to advise His Excellency the Governor to re-construct the Ministry."

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

Some 250 entries from various parts of India for the competitive sections of the Art in Industry Exhibition, to be opened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Artistry House (15, Park Street, Calcutta), on the 13th December, were considered on the 21st November last by a panel of judges, specialists in printing, commercial art, advertising and other aspects of publicity.

The entries, which had for their theme "Buy Indian Textiles", included posters, hoardings, Press layouts, show cards, calendars, cinema slides and designs for window displays and exhibition stalls.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended November 23 was 802, a rise of 39 over the previous week's figure. During the corresponding week last year the total number of deaths from all causes was 632 and 689.

Attacks and deaths from small-pox during the week were nine and five, respectively, against 18 and 11 the week before. During the corresponding weeks last year there were two attacks and two deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths were eight and three against twelve and four in the previous week. In the corresponding weeks last year attacks numbered 15 and 18, and deaths two and five.

Malaria caused 37 deaths against 42 the week before. There were 33 and 45 deaths from the disease in the corresponding weeks last year.

The entries were considered by the judges to be well up to the standard of previous exhibitions and Mr. J. Kirby, Secretary of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, told a *Statesman* reporter that the 1946 exhibition would be the biggest and best so far held by the Art in Industry movement started in India in 1940.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

Port Trust employees are to go on strike from the 10th December next and notice has been served to that effect, says the President of the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association in a statement.

The men's demands include minimum basic monthly pay of Rs. 40 for inferior staff and Rs. 80—200 for clerical staff, stoppage of retrenchment, provision of quarters and dearness allowance.

FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS

The Calcutta University Syndicate has accepted a number of resolutions which were passed at a recent conference of the representatives of the Bengal Government and the authorities of the University and certain non-Government colleges to enable students in schools and colleges in Calcutta, Howrah and the Suburbs to pursue their studies without interruption, says an announcement by the Registrar of the University.

Facilities thus provided will enable Muslim students who have to pass through insecure zones in attending their colleges to have their lectures in law and commerce in the

premises of the Islamia College and the Calcutta Madrasa for the remainder of the current academic session. The staff required will be lent by the colleges concerned. If such staff is not available, additional staff will be appointed by them in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and the Education Minister and their salaries paid by the Government. Muslim B.Sc. students may, subject to accommodation being available, be permitted to read in the Presidency College, Calcutta. Hindu students will also have these facilities.

The arrangements contemplated will apply with retrospective effect also to students who have already joined a college on transfer under similar circumstances.

The Government have been asked to take steps to protect the students. A conference between the Education Minister, his representatives and the Vice-Chancellor and representatives of the University Syndicate will immediately formulate schemes.

EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND

Mr. Amal Shah, Superintendent of the Calcutta Blind School, has been awarded a Fellowship tenable for two years by the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, for further higher studies at the Columbia University in the field of education of the Blind.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal and the Metropolitan of India have also recommended him for a State Scholarship from the India Government.

Mr. Shah studied at the Columbia University in 1939-40 and toured 14 countries to study progressive methods of education, rehabilitation and welfare of the visually handicapped people. On his return to India in 1941, he founded the All-India Association for the Welfare of the Blind and carried on splendid work to spread the education of the Blind in India.

He is proceeding to America shortly and will study at the Columbia University for two years, after which he is to visit Europe to inspect the schools for the blind.

PLAN FOR MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"During my absence in Noakhali and Tippera there appears to have been considerable Press propaganda in favour of the establishment of a Muslim University. I hardly think there was any necessity for such propaganda.

"It has always been my intention to establish and develop such a university, but the foundations must be well and truly laid. In my opinion the university should centre round a first grade Islamia College which should be residential and should have various sections in the field of arts, science, technical and vocational. Such a college will be of real assistance to the Muslim youth of Bengal and will equip them for the struggle of life.

"For this purpose, as one of the first items in our programme I requested the Minister for Education to include this in the development programme of the Education Department and he has accordingly done so. I asked him to frame a scheme for the purpose, and this scheme is now pending examination as to ways and means and adequacy before the Cabinet Development Sub-Committee."

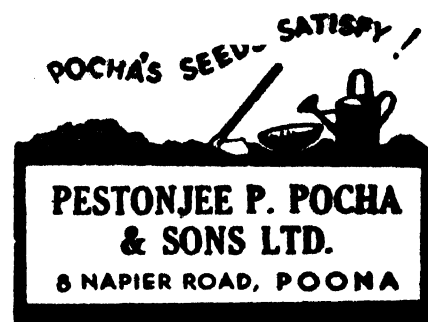
KHAN BAHADUR G. FARUQUE

Khan Bahadur G. Faruque, who recently succeeded Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh as General Manager of the E. I. Railway, joined the B. N. Railway in 1921 as Assistant Traffic Superintendent. In 1932 to 1937, he worked as District Transportation Officer on the B. N. Railway and



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Why get dejected over the cut in your Rations? Grow your own vegetables. There you help yourself and the country. For growing good and nutritious vegetables use Pocha's best and tested



later became Deputy Transportation Manager (Power). He was subsequently appointed coal manager in charge of the Adra Division and the Bengal and Bihar coalfields. During World War II, he held several important appointments including that of Deputy Coal Commissioner in charge of distribution and transport of coal for the entire country.

In January 1946, Khan Bahadur Faruque returned to the B. N. Railway and took over charge as Transportation Manager. Four months later he was appointed Chief Operating Superintendent of the E. I. Railway. Khan Bahadur Faruque holds the C. I. E. and the O. B. E.

DEATH OF MR. ZAHUR AHMED CHOWDHURY

The death occurred in Calcutta on the night of the 26th November of Mr. Zahur Ahmad Chowdhury, M.L.A., Chief Whip, Bengal Government. He was 52.

Mr. Chowdhury, who represented South Malda Muslim constituency in the Assembly, had been a member of the Legislature since 1937. He served for several years as Chairman, Malda District Board, and was also associated with some educational and welfare organizations in that district. For a term he was also a member of the Working Committee of the Provincial League. A man of affable manners, Mr. Chowdhury was a popular figure in the Assembly. He is survived by his widow.

NON-SCHEDULED BANKS OF THE CITY

About 50 non-scheduled banks in Calcutta were reported during the last week of November to be experiencing difficulty in meeting their obligations. A number of them had already suspended payment.

Some of the banks, it is understood, have come to this position as a result of incautious trading methods which include indiscriminate opening of branches, a too liberal policy of advances and inefficient management, the consequences of which have been brought to a head by the recent slump in stock and share prices.

It is understood that the Calcutta Clearing Banks' Association have so far "blacklisted" 26 non-scheduled banks for not complying with ordinary banking practices.

INDIAN ENGINEERS IN THE U. S. A.

Some 22 highway engineers employed by national and provincial Governments in India are studying highway construction methods in the U. S. A. Headed by Mr. A. C. Mukerjee, Superintending Engineer, U. P., the engineers have attended lectures and conferences and visited physical research laboratories. Later they toured the U. S. A. observing actual work on highway projects in the various States and conferring with Public Roads engineers and State Officials.

PROSPECT OF A GOOD HARVEST FOR BENGAL

The trend of prices of rice and paddy continued to be downward during the seven-day period ended the 20th November, said Mr. S. K. Chatterji, Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, at the weekly Press Conference at the Writers' Buildings, on the 25th November last. This was due, he added, to the cumulative effect of the accelerated despatch of foodgrains to the mofussil and the prospect of a good harvest.

The price per maund on November 20 was: Surplus districts Rs. 15-11-0, deficit districts Rs. 18-2-0, self-sufficient districts Rs. 15-5-0 and provincial average Rs. 16-6-0, against Rs. 16-9-0, Rs. 19-3-0, Rs. 16-7-0 and Rs. 17-6-0, respectively,

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave Half the Purchase Price Outstanding on Mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Will be available for sale in the near future in the Dhakuria Lake Area (Scheme XLVII), Entally Area (Scheme XLIX) and Howrah Bridge Approach Road—Canning Street to Strand Road (Scheme L).

Intending purchasers should apply to the Chief Valuer, C. I. T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta, for registration of their names.

J. A. PARKS,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta,
The 25th June, 1946.

on November 13. A rise had been reported from five-subdivisions.

The improvement in the procurement of rice and paddy was being maintained.

DEATH OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

The employees of the Corporation Municipal Markets at a meeting held on the 30th November, 1946, at the office of the S. S. Hogg Market under the Presidency of Mr. A. Qasim, B.A., Bar-at-law, condoled the sad demise of Mr. Purna Sashi Basu, Head Clerk, S. S. Hogg Market, who had expired on the 24th November, 1946, at 4-20 p.m.

The members present recorded their sense of appreciation of the manifold qualities of head and heart of the deceased, and expressed their profound condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 23rd November, 1946.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 802 against 763 and 1020 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 170. The general death-rate of the week was 15.96 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd November, 1946, was 669 against 597 and 897 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 11 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 61 and 113 respectively against 64 and 99 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 15.21 per mille per annum.

There were 12 imported deaths. Excluding these the death-rate of the Town was 14.94.

There were 91 deaths from respiratory diseases against 98 in the previous week.

There were 60 deaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 133 against 166 and 123 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 33 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs for added areas, was 21.28 per mille.

There was no imported death. Excluding these the death-rate was nil.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

A CORRECTION

In connection with the advertisement published in the combined issue of the *Gazette*, dated the 19th October—23rd November, 1946, of Messrs. Fasalbhoy Ltd., their Calcutta address, which was received late, could not be included. For our readers' interest we here give it:

FAZALBHOY LIMITED.
10, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta.

Ask for anything of every quality spring and spring washers and wire brackets, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta
Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013
Telegram:—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section

Tel.—Cal. 239

**NATIONAL METAL PRODUCTS
COMPANY**

41-A, 26, Clive Street, Calcutta
MANUFACTURERS OF G.I.G.M. & C.I.
WATER, BOILER & STEAM
FITTINGS AND STOCKISTS OF
JUTE, SUGAR, RICE AND
COLLIERY REQUIREMENTS.

Phone: Cal. 3856.

THE PIONEER HOUSE

The Biggest Importers and Stockists of Pipes and Fittings of all Descriptions

KUMAR BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.
14-15, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.

Telegram "IRONSREW"

Phone Cal. 1979

NAVIN & CO.

83, Clive Street, Calcutta

The most reliable and cheapest house for every varieties of small Tools, Engineer's Files and Hardware

For all sorts of Mill Machinery, Spare Parts, also Repairs to Engines, Pumps and General Machineries.

DIANA ENGINEERING WORKS.

101-1, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta.

For all kinds of garden implement:—

SPRAYERS, PRUNNING KNIVES, LAWN
MOWERS, GARDEN SHEARS ETC. ETC.

Write to:—**P. B. SHAH & CO.**

29, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 656

Gram "FLATFILES"

Phone: Cal. 5060

Telegrams: STRAWBOARD

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SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
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4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

ALEX. MILLER & CO.
INDUSTRIAL
PAINTS, BRUSHES
ENGRG TOOLS & HARDWARE
137, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

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NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK

Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA





THE PROCESS ENGRAVER

THE WORK of the Process Engraver is to provide the plates and blocks from which the printer is able to reproduce pictures, drawings and photographs. A fine standard of craftsmanship is needed to engrave by hand the plates required for coloured reproductions, and complex designs such as those on currency notes.

India can produce printing as excellent as that of any country in the world, and for this much credit is due to the Indian process engraver.

His illustrations can do much to enlighten the 80% rural population of India, whose further education is vital to agricultural and industrial advancement. Rapid progress will be made only when Good Roads are built to link the villages of India with her centres of culture and industry.

**CONTRIBUTED BY BURMAN-SHELL IN THE BELIEF THAT
INDIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS**



BURMAN-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) GA/88/6

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Friday, the 6th December, 1946, up to 2 p.m. :-

47. Repairs to paved sewer ditch portion of Gopal Biswas Lane—Ward 1—Rs. 803 dated 13th August, 1946 (3 weeks).
48. Repairs to Petrol Pump at 72/1 Grey Street, North Garage, Ward 3—Rs. 307, dated 13th August, 1946, (15 days).
49. Repairs to pavement at Sitala Lane (portion) Ward 2—Rs. 488, dated 13th August, 1946, (1 month).
50. Repairs to bathing platform of 110/2 Grey Street Ward 1—Rs. 168 dated 13th August, 1946 (15 days).
51. Repairs to Deshbandhu Park, Ward 1—Rs. 886, dated 1st March, 1946 (5 weeks).
52. Construction of lamp hole opposite 14 and 16, Haralal Mitra Street Ward 1—Rs. 422, dated 28th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
53. Repairs to the footpath pavement at Cornwallis Street between Grey Street and Bhupendra Bose Avenue, Ward 1—Rs. 621, dated 28th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
54. Relaying kerb and channel stone at Nanda Kishore Street between Pal Street and Nanda Kishore Street Ward 1—Rs. 800, dated 28th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
55. Construction of manhole opposite No. 20, Ultadanga Road Ward 1—Rs. 460 dated 28th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
56. Repairs to pipe sewer at Mathur Sen Garden Lane on the side of Jorabagan Court Ward 2—Rs. 608, dated 28th November, 1946 (1½ months).
57. Relaying kerb and channel stones at Nandakishore Street (portion) between Pal Street and premises No. 3, Ward 1—Rs. 840, dated 28th November, (3 weeks).
58. Repairs to the pail depot at 2, Lala Bagan Road, Ward 3—Rs. 788, dated 28th November, 1946 (1 month).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 26th November, 1946

District No. I Engineer's Department (Cossipore)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Friday, the 29th November, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note

the items and descriptions of the works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy, kept in the District Engineer, District No. 1 (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

19. Repairs to the surface drain at Jiban Krishna Mitter Road—Rs. 411, dated 18th September, 1946 (3 weeks).
20. Repairs to the Surface Drain at Raja Bagan Lane—Rs. 411, dated 14th September, 1946 (one month).
21. Repairs to the Cossipore Municipal Office Building—Rs. 788, dated 20th November, 1946 (one month).
22. Repairs to the 1st Assistant Superintendent's Quarter at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 618, dated 16th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
23. Repairs to the 2nd Assistant Superintendent's Quarter at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 679, dated 16th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
24. Repairs to the 3rd Assistant Superintendent's Quarter at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 740, dated 16th November, 1946 (one month).
25. Repairs to Surface Drain opposite 3B, Nritya Gopal Chatterjee Lane—Rs. 411 dated 19th November, 1946 (3 weeks).
26. Repairs to the Stone-sett pavement at the junction of Cossipore Road and K. I. Das Road—Rs. 621, dated 18th November, 1946 (one month).
27. Repairs to culvert at the junction of Kalachand Patitundi Lane and Ganguly Para Lane—Rs. 118, dated 22nd November, 1946 (3 weeks).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 23rd November, 1946.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1946 up to 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

71. Relaying kerb and channel stones in Church Lane (portion) Ward 12—Rs. 695, dated 5th November, 1946 (one month).
72. Repairs to stone sett pavement at Strand Road (portion)—Rs. 940, dated 4th November, 1946 (one month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 3rd December, 1946.

District No. II Engineer's Department (Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1946 up to 2 p.m.

27. Repairs to Carters' quarters in Manicktala Gowkhana, Ward 29—Rs. 668, dated 21st September, 1946 (one month).
28. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Gurudas Dutta Garden Lane, Ward 29—Rs. 474, dated 14th October, 1946 (one month).
29. Repairs to Manicktala Office Store at 100, Narkeldanga Main Road, Ward 29 (portion)—Rs. 354, dated 14th October, 1946 (one month).
30. Repairs to Mehar Barrack, South Block in Kankurgachi Road, Ward 29—Rs. 950, dated 14th October, 1946 (1½ months).
31. Repairs to Animal Stall (West) in Manicktala Gowkhana, Ward 29—Rs. 934, dated 5th August, 1946 (1½ months).
32. Repairs to Ultadanga Dispensary, Ward 29—Rs. 683, dated 6th August, 1946 (one month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 21st November, 1946.

District No. II Engineer's Department (Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 10th December, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

33. Repairs to surface drain in Radha Madhab Dutta Garden Lane, Ward 29—Rs. 616, dated 1st December, 1946 (1 month).
34. Repairs to Animal Stall (North side) in Manicktala Gowkhana, Ward 29—Rs. 476, dated 21st October, 1946 (1 month).
35. Repairs to Court room of Manicktala Office Building at 109, Narkeldanga Main Road, Ward 29—Rs. 420, dated 21st October, 1946 (1 month).
36. Repairs to Road side railing at 106, Raja Rajendralal Mitter Road, Ward 29—Rs. 951, dated 21st October, 1946 (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 3rd December, 1946.

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1946 up to 2 p.m. :-

194. Repairs to the store rooms and out-houses of Sub-Registrar's quarters at Tiljala Mahommedan Burial Ground in Ward 18.—Rs. 930, dated 26th November, 1946, (1 month).

195. Repairs to railings of Maddox Square in Ward 21.—Rs. 854, dated 26th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

196. Construction of lamp-hole opposite 26/3, Ahripukur Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 212, dated 26th November, 1946. (15 days).

197. Repairs to the roof of office of the Traffic Manager at Entally Yard.—Rs. 632, dated 26th November, 1946, (1 month).

198. Repairs to the roof of the Junior Sub-Registrar's quarters at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward 18.—Rs. 951, dated 26th November, 1946, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 26th November, 1946.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1946, up to 2 p.m.

199. Replacing Darma-mat ceiling and guttering in Coconut and Potato Ranges in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 256, dated 3rd December, 1946, (3 weeks).

200. Repairs to paved sewer ditch opposite 43 and 51, Deb Lane.—Rs. 503, dated 3rd December, 1946, (3 weeks).

201. Repairs to office rooms of the Assessor in Central Municipal Buildings.—Rs. 452, dated 3rd December, 1946, (15 days).

202. Repairs to existing drainage arrangement at the junction of Tangra Road and Bibi Bagan Lane.—Rs. 853, dated 3rd December, 1946, (1 month).

203. Earth work in flank at Hughes Road on the north of Syphon No. 2 in Ward 18.—Rs. 436, dated 3rd December, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 3rd December, 1946.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 12th December, 1946, up to 2 p.m. :-

112 Construction of Rickshaw shed within the compound of Milk kitchen centre at Kalighat in Ward 23.—Rs. 396, dated 23rd April, 1946, (1 month).

113. Repairs to footpath of Diamond Harbour Road in Ward 25.—Rs. 935, dated 15th October, 1946, (1 month).

114 Repairs to the Eastern Block shop rooms and menials' quarters at Lake Market in Ward 27.—Rs. 918, dated 15th November, 1946, (2 months).

115. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Kalighat Road (portion), Ward 23.—Rs. 720, dated 26th April, 1946, (1 month)

116. Repairs to footpath at Russa Road—portion north of Rash Behary Avenue in Ward 23.—Rs. 480, dated 26th April, 1946, (15 days).

117. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Mohim Halder Street in Ward 23.—Rs. 295, dated 26th April, 1946, (15 days)

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 25th November, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hafiz Wasir Md., recorded occupier of Stall No. 2 in the West Range (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to Mr. Dharendra Nath Sinha.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date this notice first appears in the "Municipal Gazette".

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 4th December, 1946.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. A. Sattar and Ahsun Nabi, recorded occupiers of Stall No. A28 in the S. S. Hogg Market, for permission to transfer their rights and interests in the said stall to their partners Messrs. Emdad Khan and R. L. Ahmed

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 3rd December, 1946.

Lake Road Market**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the stall-holders in the Lake Road Market who have neither been carrying on their business nor paying up rents since August, 1946, are hereby requested to reopen their respective stalls in question, may be revoked, and the stalls declared vacant and resettled without any further reference.

D. N. SEN,
Superintendent.

Lake Road Market,
The 4th December, 1946.

LEAGUE JOINS INTERIM GOVERNMENT**Redistribution Of Portfolios**

The Working Committee of the Muslim League announced on the 15th October night their decision to enter the Interim Government. The League forwarded a list of five names to the Viceroy for inclusion in the Interim Government. These names which were accepted by the Viceroy, included Messrs. Liaquat Ali Khan, I. I. Chundrisar, Abdur Rab Nishtar, Ghasanfar Ali Khan and Jogendra Nath Mandal. In order to make room for these five new entrants Mr Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Mr. Sved Ali Zahoor, the three sitting members, tendered resignation of their offices.

The new members were sworn in at a Cabinet meeting on the 26th October.

The portfolios to be held by the Muslim League representatives were allotted by the Viceroy as follows :-

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan—Finance.

Mr. I. I. Chundrisar—Commerce.

Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar—Communications (Post and Air)

Mr. Ghasanfar Ali Khan—Health.

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal—Legislative.

Consequent changes among the other portfolios, were as follows :-

Mr. John Mathai—Industries and Supplies.

Mr. Rajagopalachari—Education and Arts.

Mr. Bhabha—Works, Mines and Power.

The other portfolios remained as before, namely :-

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Kader Vallabhai Patel—Home, Information and Broadcasting.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad—Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Asaf Ali—Transport and Railways.

Mr. Baldev Singh—Defence.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani—Labour.

TO BE LET

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 255	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 45	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 40	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			"	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 13 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.						

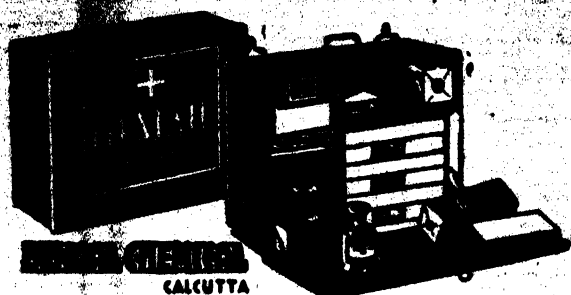
M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E. 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato
G. 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS.

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-menace by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, Ban-an-Lah,
Super., S. S. Hogg Market.

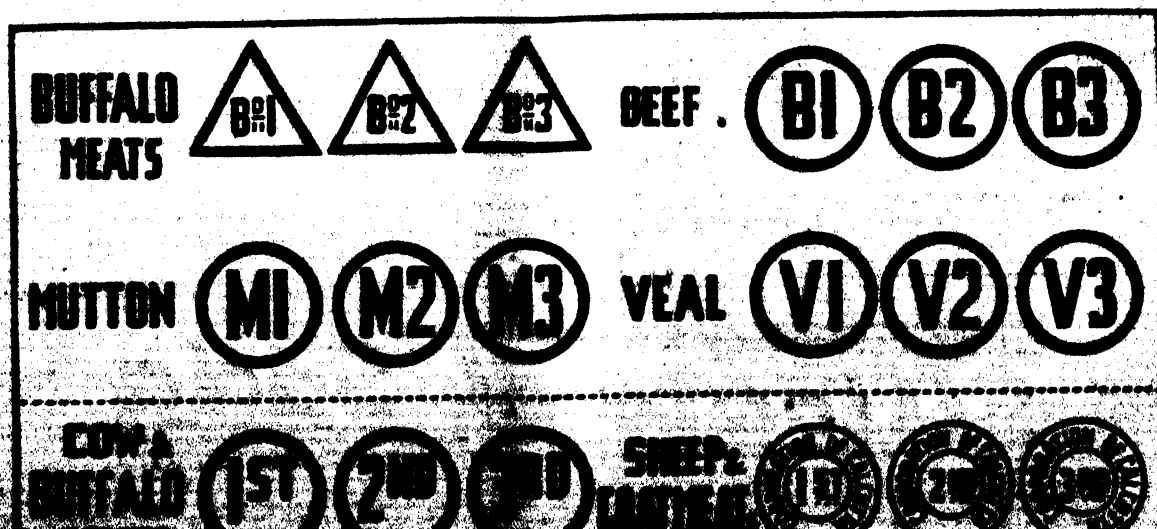
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.				
Vegetables	...	...	---	As it was
Beef	...	...	---	As it was
Mutton	...	...	---	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	---	As it was
Dry "	...	...	---	As it was
Eggs	...	...	---	As it was
Poultry	---	As it was
Fish	---	As it was

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Beefsteak per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	2 20	2 00	2 40
Filet & undraped per seer	2 80	4 120	2 120	2 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Rump per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder "	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Round "	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Fore-quarter per seer	3 80	4 80		
Steak "	2 40	4 80	2 120	3 00	Hind-quarter "	80	4 80		
Foot (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Saddle	3 80	4 120		
Do Salted per seer					Leg per seer	3 80	4 80		
Do Malted "					Other portion per lb.	3 80	4 40		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					MUTTON.				
Brain each	0 120	1 00			Chops per seer	3 120	4 120		
Heart each	0 140	1 00			Breast "	2 80	4 80		
Outlets each	1 00	1 100			Curry Mutton per seer	2 80	4 120		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60			Leg per sr.	3 120	4 120		
Shank each	0 80	1 00			Saddle per lb.	3 120	4 120		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Shoulder per lb	2 80	4 80		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Kidneys each	0 60	0 80		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Heart "	0 68	0 80		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Liver "	2 40	3 140		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND OLD STORAGE					Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Trotters "	0 16			
Pork Bacon "	2 00				Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Smoked Bacon "	1 120				Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Goat and Kid meat	2 80	4 00		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 00	2 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80	2 80	2 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Chops per seer	2 00	2 80	2 40	2 40	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	2 120		
Smoked Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	2 120	4 80		
Cooked Pork Sausages per lb.	2 00	2 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Pork Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	4 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	2 00	1 80			Bhetke "	4 00	5 80		
Pigs Lard per seer	1 40	1 120			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	2 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 00	4 00			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	2 80	4 00			Ban chan per seer	2 00	2 80		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	4 80	4 120		
Smoked Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	2 80	4 40		
Cooked Sausages "	1 20	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer				
Religues "	1 120	2 80							
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Silicate of Soda



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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (doz)	1 10 0	1 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 40
Chicken (Broth) (doz)	1 10 0	2 20 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 10 0	1 00	Apples (Cooking) "	1 00	2 00
Oven "	7 00	8 00	Do. Lahore "	0 10 0	1 00	Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 10 0	3 00	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 10 0	2 00
Do (roasting) "	2 10 0	3 00	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	2 00	3 10 0	Do. Country each	0 80		Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	2 40	2 80	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	2 80	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 40	1 80	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 00	3 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 10 0	3 20	Celery each	0 60	0 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	2 40	3 10 0	Cucumber per score	1 40	1 10 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 40	3 60	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 00	Do. Luton per lb.	2 40	3 00
Goose "	15 00	20 00	Glazer "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta "	2 00	2 80
Pigeons "	0 10 0	1 20	Green Chilly per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 10 0	2 80
Turkey Cook "	40 00	45 00	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 10 0	2 80
Do. Hen "	35 00	38 00	Indian Corn each	0 16	0 20	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	2 80	2 10 0	*Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.			Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 10 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 10 0	3 00	Ladies finger per seer	1 00	1 40	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 20	2 00
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 20	0 25	Black Berry per score		
Ducks per score	2 10 0	3 40	*Leek per lb.			Cocoonut each	0 40	0 60
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 00	3 80	Lettuce each	0 16	0 25	Country Apples per doz.		
Do. (special) per score	3 80	4 00	Lettuce per score	2 10 0	3 00	Geeseberry per seer		
GAME.			Lobis per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each	1 00	1 40	Do. Do. (Large) "			Do. Nashik 1 lb.	2 00	3 00
Guinea fowl "	4 00	6 00	Leek (Country) each	0 60	0 70	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Partridge "			Onions, (New) per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 60	0 70	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peafowl "	10 00	15 00	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Flowers each			Do. Country red "	0 50	0 60	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 00	11 00
Quail "			*Parasip per seer	0 14 0	2 00	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 80	4 00
Rabbit "	10 00	15 00	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 80	2 00	Anar per seer	2 00	2 10
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz	1 40	2 00
Snipes "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Hasaribagh "			Jack Fruit each		
Teal (large) "	1 40	1 80	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 80	2 00	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	3 10
Teal (small) "	1 00	1 40	Do. Simla "	1 80	2 00	Khurbane "	1 40	1 60
Wild Duck each	2 00	2 80	Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
Wild Duck (special) each	2 80	3 00	Snake Coll "			Kesur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 14 0	1 40	Lime patty per score	0 14 0	1 40
Canary (Cook) each	50 00	52 00	*Do. Darjeeling "			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Do. (Hen) "	50 00	52 00	Do. Country do.	1 00	1 40	Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-pur)		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 00	50 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. (Country) "		
VEGETABLES.			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 40	Looket per score		
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 25	Do. (Old) Nainital "	1 40	1 80	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (New) Small "	0 14 0	0 15 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Artichoke per seer	0 80		Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
*Bastroot Darjeeling per lb.	1 00	1 40	Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 14 0	1 00	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)		
Do. Agst "	1 00	1 40	*Do. Shillong (Conts.)	0 10 0		Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. Country per seer	0 10 0	1 00	*Rhubarb per lb.		0 50	Do. Fyri (Bombay)		
Do. French Darjeeling	0 10 0		Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 10 0	1 00	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Butter per score	0 80	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
Brinjal " seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 40	1 10 0	Do. Stipa "		
Cabbage each	0 14 0	1 40	Spinach per lot of 20	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Fasil "		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 80	2 00	Squash per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Mohon Bhog "		
Do. Darjeeling lb.		0 40	Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Ranchi) "	1 80	2 80	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 70	0 80	Do. Golapkhask "		
Caulis per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Himsagore "		
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Tomato per seer	1 80	2 00	Do. Begamfull "		
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Kanchan "		
Do. (Lucknow) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Country "	1 00	1 80	Do. Bombay "		
			Do. Ranchi "	2 00	2 40	Do. Sefata "		
			Do. Shillong "	2 00	2 80	Do. Lilam per doz.	6 00	8 10
			Tamarind (Green) "	0 60	0 70	Mangosteen per doz.		
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mulberry per score		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 14 0	Nagpur Monsoon per doz.	2 00	4 00
			Vegetable marrow Country			Peena "	2 00	3 10
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 80	0 10 0	Bombay "	2 00	4 00
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 60	0 80	Oranges Sylhet "		
			Red " per seer	0 50	0 70	Do. Bombay "		
			Turnip per seer	0 70	0 80	Do. Darjeeling 4-6	2 00	
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Madras per doz.	2 40	2 80
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 00	
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 00	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

All ground Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Bell-peas are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in ground weights.

B
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ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Chilgoosja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Currents Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sofata 5-10 ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Amritsar " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	2 4 0	
Papaya Jessore each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	4 8 0	
Do. Country " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Water melon Country each ...	4 0 0	5 8 0	Khurma per seer ...	2 0 0	0 8 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Kabul " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	4 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Kandahar " ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...			Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			shelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo balhar each ...			O. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...		5 0 8
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Libby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Galena do. ...			Almond Salted (large)			Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kala) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. (Hainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 8	Almond English (large)			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Kala 5-6 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0		Raisins 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 8 0		Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-6 ...	1 0 0		Almond Brant (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Oshmore ...	2 0 0		Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 8 0	per packet ...		
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sunkist) per lb. ...		
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Kaja nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peaches fresh ...			Do. (Salted) ..					

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)			*P. 19-20		Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-6	5 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 45-50	1 0 0	Chance.				" 2	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-6	1 5 0	Do.	" 3	2 5 0	Do.
						" 7	1 12 0	Do.

*Made temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 29)

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 10		per tin	1 20	
Mimki	1 12 8	3 29	Red do. do.	2 40		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre	1 8 6	1 12 8	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 00		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	1 8 6
School	0 18 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 40	
Thin Arrowroot "	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water "	1 12 8	3 29	Special Darjeeling Red	2 40		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 40		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pa-	2 00		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 10	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 80	6 40	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 60		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 20		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed	0 18 0		Cinnamon "	1 00		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Ginger "	1 00		per pkt.	2 80	3 00
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 00		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 20		1 lb. per tin		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 20		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 20		tle		
Morlok's Malted Milk No. 2	2 8 6		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Mountain Bonquet			per lb.		
erlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 00		Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 40	
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		con per lb.		
orton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot "	1 10 0		Oatmeal (Australasian)		
lb.			Red Spot "	1 7 6		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Gold Dust "	1 10 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Star Dust "	1 80		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 40		per tin		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Frugtnell's King Cocoa-	1 20	4 80
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		nut Hair Oil	0 40	0 90
			DUST TEA			*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 90	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Chamois Leather large		
			Dust per lb.	1 00	1 80	*Mosquito Destroyer, box		
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 50	2 60	*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 40	1 0 8
			Cocoas 1 lb. packet	2 40		*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	2 15 0
			Quaker Oats 30 oz.	1 10 0		*Elerman's Embrocation	1 80	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	1 20	1 40	*Zam-Buk	1 20	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 20		*Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 20	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 80	1 12 0	*Oriental Balm	1 60	1 14 9
			Ohutneys 1 "	1 80		*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	0 15 6		*Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 13 0	0 14 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.			roach Extermina-		
			Mustard (India) per bottle	1 00		tor 1½ Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Panama	1 00	1 00	Do. 3 Oz. "	1 00	
			Pepper		1 80	Do. 8 Oz. "	2 40	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 00		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 00	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 40		Do. 7 lb "	24 00	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0	2 00	Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 120	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		PAINTS.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Enamel Paint English		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: E. B. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion-Fish 12, 13	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5	0 5 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruit 6 & 7	0 4 0 "	Dry Fruit

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled prices)	Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Caulliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each	0 8 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "	1 2 6		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocoanut Oil "	1 4 6		Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dadhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) } Control.	0 8 6		Other		
Rupeal			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...	0 5 6		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Suji	0 8 0		Bhetki		
Gram (Dal) ...	0 10 0		Gur (Ball) (control) ...	0 6 8		Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal			" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital ...	0 8 0	0 13 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potato (New) ...			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 14
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Re. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Re. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Re. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer ...	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocoanut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Bhaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
exp. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		6 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta		1 0 0	Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat		1 0 0			
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer		3 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12—22		1 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6		1 0 0	rettes, 555		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer		1 0 0	rettes 1 tin.		
Gur (Bhetki)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)		0 10 0	Bago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Caulliflower each	0 3 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 10 0	(Large)		
			Potato (Gauthati)			KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parley per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pena "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	King's		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 15 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 8	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 8	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		3 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz	—	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Eggs " "	2 8 0		Do. Kalicut	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Fasil	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamorononi	—	—
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Fati Lemon each	—	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Kagdi Lemon per pair	—	0 4 0	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	—	0 5 0	Orange Johannagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Bombay	0 4 0	0 2 8	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Country	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	0 10 0	—	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Madras	—	—	Pasta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata " "	—	—
Do. Ganhati	—	—	Do. Multan	—	8 0 0	Fine per seer	—	—
Country	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	—	Coarse " "	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Peara 6—12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "	—	—
Fatal Murshidabad per	—	—	Pineapple Singapore each	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Disi per seer	0 10 0	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Java	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	0 9 0	—	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Cabbage	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Mustard Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranohi per seer	—	—	Musket per seer	—	2 8 0	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Darjeeling " "	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	—	—	Atta " "	—	—
Do. Deshi " "	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Beans " "	—	—	Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Squash " "	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Tomato " "	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	3 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Green Mangoes each	—	—	Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0			
FRUITS			Do. without shell	3 0 0	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6—12	—	—	Do. do. large	5 0 0	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu	—	—	Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Mug Dal	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetto 4—5	1 0 0	—	Water melon Goolando	—	—	Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital	—	4 0 0	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Kalai " "	—	—
Alabokhara per seer	—	3 0 0	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Khesari " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "	—	0 8 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 8 0
Batavia each	0 2 0	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Bel fruit each	—	0 6 0	Sarbati Lemon	—	—	Mator " "	—	0 10 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 8 0	0 5 0	Musembi 6—12	1 0 0	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	—	—	Walnut per seer	—	2 0 0	TEA.		
Chilghosa " "	—	—	Do. Shelled " "	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Dates Arab	1 8 0	—	Nut Ground " "	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Bagdad	—	—	Sharifa	—	—	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Naak	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Quetta	—	—	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Bombay " "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia	—	—	Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Khorma per seer	2 0 0	—	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0	—	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Deshi	—	—	Dinapur " "	2 8 0	3 12 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khobani " "	—	3 0 0	Pabna " "	2 8 0	—	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kajao Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Darbhangha " "	—	—	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Lacha Country per 100	—	—	Masafferpur	—	—	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Do. Masafferpur per	—	—	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Victoria" Swan—	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Shalsa Ghee	4 6 0	—	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Plums per score 1 lb.	—	—	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Jamrul " "	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Golapjam	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Parifal per seer	—	—	Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Kancha-Mita Mango per	—	—	Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Score	—	—	Rohi	2 0 0	—	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Shunk Ali per seer	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Safate	—	—	Small fish	—	1 0 0	(White)	0 8 0	Controlled
Mango (Loon Sandel)	—	—	Chetal	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	Madhyap.
			Crab per pair	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Koi per seer	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Singhee per seer	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 6 0
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—			
			Do. (large)	—	—			
			Gaida	—	—			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA.

Telephone—Calcutta 3631.

Telegram—REWARD, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujee Do.	0 80	
Silong	2 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	3 40	2 120	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	3 00	3 40	score			Wheat	0 80	
Shangaur	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer					
Bhetki	3 10	3 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 30	0 40	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 100	
Hilsa	2 120	3 00	New Potato	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Koi & Magoor	5 00	6 00				Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Paray	1 00	2 80	FRUITS.					
Crab each	0 20	0 30	Mangoes 2—4			SUNDRIES.		
			Grapes	6 00		Mustard Oil per seer		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		(Rationed)	1 16	
Goat & Kid per seer	—	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Controlled)	0 88	
Mutton	—	2 80	Bedana per seer	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
			Bael each	0 16	0 60	Gur per seer	0 120	0 140
EGGS.			Dates per packet	0 50	0 100			
Duck's eggs per score	2 30	2 80	Almond " seer	2 80	3 00	DAL.		
Fowl's eggs	2 30	2 80	Lime per score			Arhar per seer	0 60	0 100
			Orange 2—3	1 00		Chana "	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per	0 80	0 100	Masoor "	0 80	0 120
Bean (French) per seer	—		Do. (Martaban) per	0 120	1 00	Bhangra "	—	
Brinjal	0 40	0 60	doz.	0 80	0 80	Khasaree "	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	Papaya each	0 80	0 40	Kalai "	0 70	
Cauliflower each	0 80	1 00	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Biuli "	—	
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	Pomegranate per seer			Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 110	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Apples			" (Fried) per seer	0 140	
Spinger per seer	—	3 80	Green Coconut	0 80	0 40	Mattor "	0 70	
Garlic	—	0 120	Lichi	—		Salt "	0 30	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	BUTTER.					
Onion	—	0 60	Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Madras			Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Ghee Lakhee			Coal " (Control)	1 60	
			Do. Bhadwa			Fuel "	2 80	
			Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 00	Brand per bottle		
			Milk		0 120			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	2 00	2 40	Garlic per seer	0 120	1 00	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (cut pieces)	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly	0 30	1 00	Sujee per seer	0 80	
Silong	2 40	2 80	Onion	0 120	1 40	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 60	
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 120	1 40	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 56	
Bagda	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranchi) "	0 100	0 120	Wheat	—	
Shangaur	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Deshi "	0 100	0 120			
Bhetki	—	3 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	0 80	0 40	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 40	0 60	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 100	
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	0 40	0 60	" " " "B"	0 60	
Koi & Magoor	4 00	5 00	Raddish	0 60	0 80	" " " "C"	0 40	
Paray	2 00	2 80	Squash	0 140	—	Patnai per seer	—	
Crab (each)	0 16	0 28	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Banktuli (Manja) per md.	—	
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 120	1 80	Do. (Kora) "	—	
Beef per seer	1 00	1 80	White	0 60	0 100	Do. (Atap) "	—	
Mutton	2 00	2 80	Tomato Ranchi per seer	—	Contd.	Rangoon per seer	—	
Goat & Kid "	2 00	2 80	Do. (Country)	1 00	1 80	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	—	
Net	1 120	—				md.	—	
			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—	
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer	—		Golap Bori	—	
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Alubokra	—		Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	—	
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	—		Sugar (Rationed)	—	
Chicken each	0 120	1 20	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Pigeon	—	—	Bael each	—		Gur	—	
			Dates per seer	3 00	—	Coconut oil " (Contd.)	1 50	—
Duck's Eggs per score	—	2 30	Grapes	0 120	1 00	Arhar per seer	0 80	0 100
Fowl's Eggs	—	2 30	Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Chana "	0 60	0 70
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 120	Khari Masoor "	0 70	0 80
VEGETABLES			Do. (Martaban) "	0 80	0 40	Khasaree "	0 50	0 60
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 80	Papaya per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai "	0 60	0 70
(Controlled)	0 50	0 60	Pomegranates per seer	—		Biuli "	0 70	0 80
Brinjal	0 50	0 100	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Mug Katcha "	0 80	0 100
Cabbage	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 30	0 40	Do. (Sona) "	0 100	0 120
Cauliflower (English)	—	—	Orange per score	1 40	2 00	Mattor "	0 70	0 80
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 50	0 60	Mangoes 2—6	1 00	—	Salt	0 30	—
(Lakhi) Controlled	—	—				Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	—
Cucumber per score	0 140	0 150	BUTTER			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 30	—
Spinger per seer	0 120	—	Butter per seer	3 00	4 00	Holmeson's Barley	—	—
			Ghee Lakhee	—		Jelly	—	—
			Do. Bhadwa	—	4 140	Kerosene oil—Elephant	—	—
			Do. Sree	—	4 30	Brand per bottle	—	—
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	—	6 120	Coal per md.	—	—
			Milk (Controlled)	—	—			

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per cr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fashi 4—6	—	1 0 0
Lent and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prmes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	4 5 0
Hen's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's "	—	2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 5 0
Fena per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Shong	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Robster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta	—	—
Shangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Sujea "	—	—
Shetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	—	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Cash per pair	2 0 0	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Banktulah (Manja) per cr.	—	—
Ellas	—	—	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Perfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deahi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	—	—	Khubani per see	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbura "	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	1 4 0	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal "	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pesta per seer	—	10 0 0	Ohana	0 6 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Khari Masoor "	—	0 8 0
Caullflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Khasaree	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 5 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Stanger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Salt	—	0 2 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Coal per md.	1 0 0	—
Ladies finger "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Yalun "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Fena (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Walnut "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 3—4	1 0 0	—	Lily,	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—			
Albul	0 9 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—			
Kaddish (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
bundle	—	—						
Kaddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
36-40	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36	0 5 0 "	
37	0 6 0 "		36 A	0 5 0 "	
37	0 7 0 "		Stall No. 26	0 10 0 Daily	
37	0 2 0 "				
37	0 7 0 Daily				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 32)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Re. A. P.		M.	Re. A. P.		Egg	0 2 0	Egg
						" 9	0 2 0	Do
						" 10	0 2 0	Do
						" 18	0 2 0	Do
						" 19	0 2 0	Do
						" 22	0 2 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" "		
						" "		
32-38	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				" 28	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				" 40-42	0 2 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
						F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
New Bldg.			West Range (old)	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			" 44	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 45	25 0 0	Do.			
4 B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 48	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 49	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 50	25 4 0	Tailoring.	M. 28	0 5 6	European Vegetables.
			" 51	20 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 57	0 5 6	Do
					To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72-73	0 11 0	Do
3 C	0 10 0	Do.	" 52	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 53	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 54	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.			
						Milk 8-9	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.					
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.	Suet		Suet
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 2 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 51-55	2 8 0	Do.		0 5 0	Do
			" 63-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.			
			" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 87-90	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 91-100	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 6	Butter
			" 101-110	1 4 0	Do.	" 2		
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Cucumber								
Range 16	0 4 0	Cucumber.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 4 0	Potato.						

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pom per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes per seer Madras		0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pom per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Controlled)					
Do. (Out pieces)	3 8 0	2 0 0	Nanital per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES		
Bhong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 6	(Contd)
Letster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 6	(Con.)
Baghda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhanguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	3 12 0
Bhatti	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Miles	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Buji	0 8 0	(Ration Shop) (Con.)
Kat & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Paray	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Orab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Chana	0 9 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	0 7 0	0 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	0 7 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Blull	0 9 0	
Few's eggs		2 8 0	Almond	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katona)	0 9 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Oranges 4 to 6	1 0 0		Mattar	0 8 0	0 9 0
Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Salt	0 8 0	
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
*Cauliflower each			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 4 0	
*Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	Brand per bottle		
Garilo	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras			Do.		
Pas (Ranchi)	0 10 0		Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
*Turnip	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
*Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 2 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoes, etc.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		20 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0		20 "	0 4 0	Potatoes.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0		21 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0		22 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0		23 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0		24 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0		25 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		26 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		27 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		28 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		29 "	0 4 0	"
Port 2	0 9 0	Port.	Chandney			30 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
Port 3	0 9 0	"	17 "	0 4 0	Dry Fruits.	31 "	0 4 0	"
Port 4	0 9 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	32 "	0 7 0	"
Port 5	0 9 0	"						

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTIES

The Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, in a statement issued to the Press, says:—In order to settle a long-standing dispute between the Government of India on the one hand and the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah Municipality on the other, in respect of municipal taxation of all properties belonging to the Bengal Assam, and Bengal Nagpur and the East Indian Railway administrations, a tribunal has recently been set up by the Government of India with Mr. S. N. Guha, retired judge, Calcutta High Court, as its judge.

The object of the tribunal, the statement adds, will be to regulate the extent to which railway properties shall be liable to taxation imposed by an authority within a province.

The tribunal has already begun work.

SIR WALTER GURNER RETIRES

His many friends in and outside the Corporation will wish well-earned rest and all happiness to Sir Walter Gurner on his retirement after 35 years in the Indian Civil Service. He will leave for Britain shortly.

From Oriel College, Oxford, Sir Walter entered the I.C.S. in 1911 and served Bengal in various capacities such as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Chairman of Calcutta Corporation, District Magistrate, and Collector, Secretary to the Government, Divisional Commissioner, and then as Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust. After the Land Revenue Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud had submitted its report in

1940, he was appointed Special Officer to examine its recommendations. He also worked in a similar capacity to review the financial position of the Calcutta Corporation. During the last Section 98 regime in Bengal he was an adviser to H. E. the Governor.

As Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for ten years,—in which capacity he was an *ex-officio* member of the Corporation—he initiated and carried out many schemes of improvement, among them the opening up of the Manicktola and Entally areas and the widening of Garibhat Road. During his period of office many small open spaces in alignment of future roadways were acquired by the Trust and later converted into children's play grounds, a welcome asset to the city.

Sir Walter was also greatly interested in re-housing bustee-dwellers and the extensive programme now being undertaken by the Trust in building houses in Christopher Road, Entally, is largely due to his initiative. He was created a CSI in 1941 and was Knighted this year.

Among Sir Walter's private interests was Sanskrit.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Calcutta Port Trust employees' strike which was due to begin on the 10th has been called off.

The strike notice served by the Employees' Association on the Port Commissioners was withdrawn on the 9th after a settlement had been reached between the workers and the authorities.

on the main question of retrenchment. Negotiations for settlement of the men's other demands, including revision of scales of pay, will begin shortly.

DELHI TO HAVE A CORPORATION

The Government of India, it is stated, have decided to appoint a Committee to consider what arrangements are necessary for co-ordination between the various municipal bodies in the Delhi urban area and whether a Corporation should be constituted for the city.

There are at present five local bodies in the Delhi urban area, the Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committees and the Civil Lines, Western Extension and Fort Notified Area Committees and it is necessary to consider whether in the interest of more efficient municipal administration these various units should be amalgamated.

The municipal bodies in Delhi operate under the Punjab Municipal Act. It is recognized that the Punjab Act is more suitable for small towns than for large urban units, and that in large cities a Corporation, with a more advanced administrative and executive organization, is needed for efficient municipal government. The Committee will consider whether the time has come to establish a Corporation in Delhi.

K. B. Mian Abdul Aziz, a retired member of the Punjab Civil Service, formerly Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, will be Chairman of the Committee.

The following have been invited to serve on the Committee:—

Sir Shri Ram; Sir Sobha Singh, O.B.E.; K. B. Habibur Rahman, O.B.E., President of the Delhi Municipal Committee; Lal Deshbandhu Gupta, M.L.A.; Mr. J. C. Roberts, Member of the Civil Lines Notified Area Committee, Sir Arthur Dean, President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Mr. Quadeer-ud-Din Ahmed; K. B. Haji Rashid Ahmed; Mrs. Hannah Sen, Begum Anwar Ali; Chaudhri Gordhandas, Member of the Shahdara Municipal Committee, Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal; the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi; and the Financial Adviser, Delhi Province.

Following the system hitherto in force the Deputy Commissioner, combined with the office of the District Magistrate, has been the head of the Delhi Municipality, and Chairman of other public bodies. Probably this system was quite adequate in 1864 when the Municipality was first set up.

Recently an announcement was made that the Delhi Municipal Committee will have an elected instead of an official President.

As at present contemplated by the Government of India, there should be the idea of one organization into which will be merged the two separate municipal bodies of Old Delhi and New Delhi and also the Notified Area Committee. This organization may be termed as the Corporation of Delhi.

The Week In The Corporation

Payment Of Dearness Allowance Arrears

Employees' Demonstrations Interrupt Corporation Meeting

A DEMONSTRATION staged by workers and lower-grade staff of the Corporation in the quadrangle of the Central Municipal Buildings demanding arrears of their dearness allowance formed the subject of a somewhat long discussion at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 11th December.

About half-an-hour before the meeting was due to commence, the employees congregated in the compound, and closed and picketed all the gates preventing anyone from entering or leaving the premises.

As a result, many Councillors were unable to attend and when the House met, with just a bare quorum, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Mayor (Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee), Councillor Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar moved for the adjournment of the meeting till Wednesday next.

Opposing the motion, Councillor Abdus Sattar pointed out that possibly the Chief Executive Officer might be in a position to enlighten them on the cause of the disturbance.

The Chief Executive Officer stated that the men had a number of grievances, the main one—the cause of the demonstration—being the Government's refusal to grant Rs. 9,06,000 to the Corporation to enable it to pay dearness allowance to its employees drawing up to Rs. 2,000 per

month with retrospective effect from July 1, 1944, at enhanced rates as had been done by the Government in the case of their own employees. (The consideration of this question was an item on the day's agenda).

Referring to the present state of Corporation's finances, the Chief Executive Officer said that the Corporation was in a difficult position. If it was to pay the amount, it would have to find out ways and means of doing so.

The Deputy Mayor said that their finances at the present moment did not permit of a large payment of this nature without getting any assistance from Government. He suggested that the matter should be taken up with Government by the Mayor and some Councillors to avoid work being disrupted.

After some discussion, Councillor Abdus Sattar pointed out that whether Government granted the amount involved or not, the Corporation stood committed to pay the amount to its employees and it was for them to decide whether the Corporation was going to fulfil the commitment and, if so, how the necessary finance was to be raised. He suggested that the House should adjourn for 15 minutes to enable the Deputy Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer and some Councillors to meet a deputation of the men and explain the position to them.

The Deputy Mayor accordingly adjourned the House.

When it re-assembled, the Deputy Mayor said that he, the Chief Executive Officer and other Councillors had met representatives of the employees, who meanwhile had been holding a meeting in the quadrangle, and explained to them the Corporation's difficulties in paying the dearness allowance out of its own finances. They had suggested to the men to appoint a small Committee to discuss the whole matter with the Mayor before the next meeting of the Corporation, till when consideration of the question would be postponed. He said that the men had agreed.

Councillor A. A. Wise said that, while not detracting from the efforts made by the Deputy Mayor and others in the present case, he felt that they should make clear to their employees the need for proper representation of their grievances. This was not the first occasion that the Corporation had been

prevented from doing legitimate business by noisy demonstrations in the compound.

Councillor H. L. Ganguli also spoke to the same effect.

The Deputy Mayor agreed with Mr. Wise and requested the Chief Executive Officer to write to the Unions concerned asking them to present their members' grievances to the authorities in the proper manner in future.

Consideration of payment of the dearness allowance was postponed till Wednesday next.

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE STREET

The Corporation decided to rename Badur Bagan Row as "Ramananda Chatterjee Street."

SUKHAS STREET RE-NAMED

The Corporation also decided to rename Sukeas Street from Amherst Street to Upper Circular Road as "Mohendra Sreemany Street."

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

CONTRIBUTION OF Rs. 9,06,000 REFUSED BY GOVERNMENT

The Bengal Government have again refused the Calcutta Corporation's request for a contribution of Rs. 9,06,000 towards the dearness allowance to Corporation employees drawing up to Rs. 2,000 per month with retrospective effect from July 1, 1944.

It may be recalled that on July 10, 1946, the Corporation decided "that the resolution of the Municipality of May 16, 1945, sanctioning the payment of dearness allowance to all employees and officers of the Corporation drawing up to Rs. 2,000 per month at the enhanced rates as sanctioned by the Government to their staff in Calcutta, be given effect from July 1, 1944, and that the above resolution be communicated to Government with a request that they remit the entire amount involved, viz., Rs. 9,06,000, on the analogy of similar remittances made by them up to June 1945, it being noted that 80 per cent. of the amount will be treated as subvention and the remaining 20 per cent. as ways and means advance, the amount being repaid when a loan is raised."

When the Corporation communicated the resolution to the Government, the latter said that they could not accede to the request of the Corporation.

The Corporation on September 25, 1946, again requested the Government to contribute the amount as, in its view this additional financial obligation has been created by the Government's own action in sanctioning payment of dearness allowance to their staff with retrospective effect from July 1, 1944.

Informing the Corporation of the Government's inability to alter their decision, the Deputy Secretary, Local Self Government Department, Bengal, says: "The extent to which Government have already agreed to assist the Corporation in paying dearness allowance to its employees represents the limit to which Government are prepared to go so long as the consolidated rate remains below the statutory maximum. As long as there is a margin of taxation available to augment the resources of the Corporation, Government would not be justified in further subsidizing the Corporation from Provincial revenues, on which there are many calls, not the least urgent of which are the claims of other local self-governing bodies in Bengal."

CORPORATION WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

DECISION TO SERVE STRIKE NOTICE

At a meeting held on December 6 last the Extended Executive Committee of Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union decided to serve a strike notice to Corporation authorities if no measures were taken for removal of the grievances of the workers by December 15 next.

The resolution passed by the meeting stated that Corporation workers have many long standing grievances. Though numerous representations and prayers were made regarding these grievances, Corporation authorities took no steps to redress them, it was complained.

The meeting listed the grievances of the workers as follows: The arrear dearness allowance has not yet been paid, though 8 months elapsed since the question of payment arose. No arrangement has yet been made for introducing the system of Leave and Provident Fund though this was among the terms of settlement in the last strike in November, 1945.

The anomalies in grade and designation introduced in April, 1946, following the last strike have not yet been removed. The Grade Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee has not yet submitted its final recommendations though it was decided that the Committee would submit its recommendations within two months. The service conditions remain as they were though the workers were permanent in April, 1946. Besides these, many departmental grievances have not been redressed. The workers are facing new difficulties. Their quantity of cereal rations has been reduced. The scavengers have to pay rents of commandeered buildings."

The Executive Council of Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association at an emergent meeting held on December 7, appointed a Council of Action to take all necessary measures as would be thought expedient in the circumstances, if the authorities failed to satisfy the employees in respect of their demands regarding payment of arrear dearness allowance, restoration of food ration cut, and implementation of Corporation's resolution regarding revision of grades etc.

The Council expressed its sympathy with the strikers of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and requested the authorities of the "Patrika" to meet the legitimate grievances of the strikers.

Calcutta's Blood-Bath**End Of Calcutta's Ordeal In Sight?****Curfew Order Withdrawn**

CALCUTTA seems to be slowly but steadily returning to normal. Except for a few stray cases the city was quiet following the strictly localized disturbances last week on the last day of the Mohurram festival.

In view of the general improvement in the situation in the city, the Government of Bengal withdrew on December 13 the Curfew Order which had been in force in Calcutta since August 16 last.

In withdrawing the Order the Government 'wished to make it clear to all concerned that if, after the withdrawal of the Curfew Order, should there be, in any part of the city or suburbs, any recrudescence of disturbances or incidents of a communal nature, they will immediately reimpose the order in the area concerned and will make the terms of the order more stringent than heretofore.'

All Military and Police precautions will, however, be maintained.

POLICE CHIEF'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

With the lifting of the curfew from December 13, Calcutta's citizens are able to revert to normal social and business life after a lapse of about four months.

No more will hotels, cafes and night clubs be restricted to early closing hours. The cinemas, which have been without evening shows since August 16—20, will resume the old practice of giving three shows daily, at 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

Transport services, too, will work longer hours, gradually resuming normal schedule. Beginning from the last tram car for Kalighat, Tollygunge, Ballygunge, Shambazar, Kidderpore and Behala Esplanade at 8-55, 9 and 8-50, 9, 8-45 and 7-55 p.m., respectively, instead of about 7-30 p.m., as hitherto. It is expected that there will be a further extension of last car timings next week. Buses, too, will function till a late hour.

Government and mercantile offices, which have been working at pressure in shortened hours, will, go back to pre-riot timings as a result of the withdrawal of the curfew.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in a Press Note issued on December 13, says :—

"The Chief Minister and the Commissioner of Police issued appeals to the public on December 2 to maintain peace and avoid provocative action during the celebration of the Mohurram. At the same time a warning was issued that if disturbances should occur, drastic action would be taken against those responsible and heavy collective fines would be imposed on the inhabitants of the affected areas.

"Throughout the greater part of Calcutta and its suburbs the Mohurram celebrations passed off smoothly, but on the afternoon of December 5 incidents of a serious nature took place in Bowbazar Street and in Upper Circular Road in the neighbourhood of the Manicktolla Bazar. Drastic action has,

therefore, been taken in these two areas and heavy collective fines will be imposed in the course of the next few days. In Bowbazar Street 56 houses have been searched, acid, weapons and brickbats have been seized, and 90 persons have been arrested.

"The Manicktolla Bazar has been searched. Large quantities of acid, some iron rods and brickbats have been seized and arrests have been made. The Commissioner of Police hopes that, with the lifting of the curfew on Friday, December 13, normal conditions will be restored. All those who have the welfare of Calcutta at heart are requested to co-operate with the city's guardians in ensuring that there is no further recrudescence of communal disturbances."

FRESH COLLECTIVE FINES IMPOSED IN CITY

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has imposed further collective fines on the inhabitants of certain localities in the city of Calcutta "for offences prejudicially affecting the public safety and the maintenance of public order and for failing to render all the assistance in their power to discover or apprehend the offender or offenders and for suppressing material evidence of the commission of such offences."

The following are the details of the collective fines imposed by notification Nos. 212 to 214 dated December 7, last.

Rs. 1,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by premises No. 131, Chittaranjan Avenue.

Rs. 1,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by premises No. 54/8, College Street.

Rs. 1,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by premises No. 62, Mirzapore Street (India Hotel).

CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW

Taverns And Hotels

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

CERTAIN old writers have said that the Portuguese when they settled in any new country, began by building a Church; the Dutch, by building a Fort; and the English by building a Tavern. Taking the case of England, from the earliest times taverns, ale-houses and similar establishments where prepared food and drink could be obtained, abounded all over the land. All large cities and most villages had their inns for the rest and refreshment of travellers. In London and other large cities, big hotels and restaurants gradually replaced the inns and "pubs" or public-houses, which however exist to this day in rural areas. There are also nowadays clubs in the larger cities which are not open to the general public, but form the common meeting-place of certain classes or groups of men (e.g., actors, soldiers, sailors, writers etc.) who congregate there, eat and drink, and also use the club for temporary residence when required.

In India, a land famed for its hospitality there were no inns or public-houses, but travellers in rural areas were always sure of obtaining food and temporary shelter in the households of the inhabitants, or occasionally in the *maths* and *asrams* of various religious denominations. Nowadays, alas, due mainly to the stress of economic conditions, such hospitality has decayed or died out, and especially in the larger cities (where both space and food are dear), hotels, restaurants, tea-shops etc., have sprung up to dispense hospitality in exchange for hard cash. Specially is this true of Calcutta.

I will give a brief account of the old-time taverns and modern (European) hotels in Calcutta, from various sources, especially from Major Hobbs' excellent work named "John Barley corn Bahadur—or old-time taverns in India." The earliest taverns, chop-houses and similar establishments purveying food and drink were located in Cossaitollah (Bentinck Street) and Lallbazar areas. One of the most famous taverns was the Harmonic House situated near the crossing of Lallbazar and Bowbazar Street. The Governor-General, Warren Hastings, was a patron, holding a sort of informal court there. Mrs. Fay, in her "Letters from India" writes:—

"—procured me a ticket for the Harmonic, which was supported by a number of gentlemen, who each in alphabetical rotation gave a concert, ball and supper during the cold season."

It was, in the 1780's, a centre of social exaltation, not everybody being admitted, so that it was rather a club than a tavern. After it had closed down, Messrs. Martin, Lacy and Parr announced (in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th October, 1784) the opening of the London Tavern in Vansittart Row, of which the assembly room was stated to be 96 ft. long by 36 ft. wide. We get a clear idea of the scope and purpose of a tavern from an adver-

tisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st July, 1788, in which Mr. Angus Gun informs the public of Calcutta about the opening of the Union Tavern in Cossaitollah Street, and says that "several apartments are fitted up for the accommodation of Boarders and Lodgers, and a stock of good wines and liquors is laid in, a Billiard table, coach-house and stabling for six horses."

Francis Le Gallais, a Frenchman, had a tavern near the Harmonic House, which was well patronised. It was in this tavern that Richard Barwell, Member of the Supreme Council, "required his friends to join him every fortnight," and it was at one of his gatherings that G. F. Grand was present, when news was brought to him that Philip Francis had "invaded" his house with the intention of seducing his wife. During the notable trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar in 1775, Le Gallais provided meals for the lawyers engaged in the case "and those whom they should invite." For these he had sent in a bill for Rs. 629, but the amount was disputed and the matter taken to the Supreme Court. We find from the Notebooks of Mr. Justice Hyde (preserved in the Bar Library of the High Court) the following entry:—

"March 26, 1776—Le Gallais vs. Mohun Persaud. An action to recover from Mohun Persaud, the Cook's bill for the dinner and other entertainments provided by his order, for the counsel, attorneys and those they should invite, during the trial of Nuncomar Rs. 629 for 8 dinners and 9 suppers for 15 persons each."

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of 9th January, 1794 Mr. Macdonald announces to the subscribers that a Fancy Ball will be held at Le Gallais' rooms on the 14th January, and that non-subscribers will have to pay for an admission-ticket, ladies, one Gold Mohur; Gentlemen, twenty rupees each. He also says that "an elegant collation, with wines and dance" will be provided. R. Beard notifies in the *Gazette* of 15th December, 1803 "the gentlemen of the settlement as well as the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious house formerly known by the name of the Harmonic House" of which the Ball Room is sufficiently spacious to contain from five to six hundred persons with ease, and every other accommodation that is desired."

There was another kind of taverns or rather grog-shops, mostly in the Lallbazar-Bowbazar area and from the strings of flags hung across the street in front of these low haunts—grog-shops, brothels, etc.—Lallbazar Street was known to soldiers and sailors as Flag Street. Major Hobbs writes:—

"In Lall Bazar (Flag Street), Radha Bazar, Bentinck Street and Dharamtola were low haunts where Fine brand whisky, calculated to stiffen a tinker, was retailed: the fact that it tasted of hot brass nails and green chillies, and corroded the inside to the likeness of a sieve, only added to its popularity. Sailors, firemen,

soldiers, loafers and vagabonds of sorts used to foregather in these places and split the mainbrace or one another's heads until the police thought it safe enough to take a hand, when there were no scruples about battering them to unconsciousness."

Country liquor or "arrack" was sold in these places by Spaniards, Portuguese and Italians which, "soldiers and sailors drank and fought to their hearts' content."

By the middle of the 19th century the old-time taverns and similar establishments had begun changing their names as well as character, and large Hotels and Boarding Houses began to take their place. The first Hotel to be started in Calcutta was Spences' established in 1830. After passing through various hands, it was turned into a Limited Company, and it is noteworthy that it was one of the first English concerns "to recognise the value of co-operation with Indians in business," as we find in the 1860's Babu H. L. Mitter figuring as one of the Directors. The Hotel still exists, in Wellesley Place. The second Hotel was the Auckland in Old Court House Street, now well-known as the Great Eastern Hotel. The proprietor was David Wilson, who first had a confectioner's shop in Cossaitola where society gathered to partake of the dainty dishes prepared by him. Wilson next started the Auckland Hotel in 1841. Later it was named the Great Eastern Hotel and was turned into a Limited Company in 1862 with a capital of 15 lakhs. Wilson gradually extended the premises by purchasing adjoining properties in Old Court House Street and Ranea Moody Gully (now known as British Indian Street) in 1851 with existing shops. Again in 1927 the adjoining premises of Messrs. Dykes and Co., the well-known coach-builders (established in 1770) was purchased by the Hotel to build an annexe. In the 1880's, and probably for years previously, it was the custom to serve meals in the street to people who pulled up outside the Great Eastern Hotel in their gharries, and Major Hobbs mentions Mr. Lewis, an advocate, who called every day in his palanquin, which was set down near the Hotel entrance. Here "he was served in the palkie with a Rupee tiffin—steaks or chop, bread and two vegetables, and of course a full peg." Even up to 30 or 40 years ago, the Great Eastern Hotel was known to *gharry-walas* and the common people, as "Ulsin" i.e., Wilson's Hotel.

Boscolo, an Italian from Mauritius, first took a job as *chef* in the Great Eastern Hotel, but soon left it and started on his own account the Bellevue Hotel at 149, Dharamtala Street. In 1894 he took over the Continental Hotel in Chowringhee, and died in 1926. The Continental Hotel was taken over by Mackertich John. A Frenchman named Bonsard, who had come out to Calcutta as chief cook to the Governor-General, Lord Lytton, after resigning his job, opened the Hotel de France at No. 27, Dharamtala Street in 1888. The name was later changed to Hotel de Paris, but it was abolished due to financial troubles after the death of Bonsard.

Bengali gentlemen also, during the 1870's and 80's, took to the Hotel business in European quarters, as we find that Sen Brothers started the Esplanade Hotel at the corner of Bentinck Street and Esplanade East, in 1874. The site has since been

wiped away by the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Again, Sen Brothers started the Chowringhee Hotel at the corner of Chowringhee and Dharamtala Street in 1875. This was taken over by Maurice Fienberg in 1883 and renamed Hotel d'Europe. In 1884, Mrs. Magri (a Jewess who originally had a shop in Bentinck Street) succeeded Fienberg at the Hotel d'Europe, of which the name was again changed in 1897 to Hotel Bristol and finally to Bristol Hotel in 1900. G. F. Bowyer, who had originally served as a steward in P. and O. Ships, took employment in 1900 in the Great Eastern Hotel, leaving it in 1906 to become steward at the Bristol Hotel. Next, he turned Jew and married the proprietress, Mrs. Magri, who later left India with a fortune, while Bowyer stayed on in Calcutta. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Magri settled in Vienna where she built a large block of mansions, and died there in 1938. Bowyer prospered for some time but later became financially involved. In 1937 he was found dead in his bath, having probably committed suicide.

Arratoon Stephen, who established the Grand Hotel, started in business first as a jeweller. In 1894 he purchased No. 16, Chowringhee, where the Theatre Royal and Royal Hotel were situated. The Theatre was in a tumble-down condition, so much so that during an amateur performance of Shakespear, a horse brought on the stage dropped down through the rotten wood work of the stage. The Theatre was burnt down on 2nd January, 1912. Next, Stephen purchased the adjacent properties, Nos. 17 and 18 Chowringhee, and added the verandah above the shops in Chowringhee. A third storey was added to the building in 1906, and the first hydraulic lift in Calcutta was installed in the Grand Hotel. Incidentally it may be mentioned that it was Stephen, with Maurice Bandmann, who established the Empire Theatre where for a long time well-known English actors and artists gave performances before Calcutta audiences, among whom may be mentioned Matheson Lang, the great Shakespearian actor, the actress Marie Tompest, the Comedian Harry Lander, Dame Clara Butt, the songstress, Anna Pavlova the *danseuse*, as well as violinists like Jan Kubelik and Jascha Heifetz. The Theatre was established in 1909, later became known as the First Empire, and is now a Cinema House named the Roxy. Arratoon Stephen died in May, 1927, in his 67th year, and Major Hobbs mentions that he left properties worth over one crore of rupees, but as his debts amounted to over 74 lakhs of rupees "his fortune was not so big as was believed."

In conclusion, I will just touch upon the subject of Barmaids, i.e., European girls who came out to India to serve behind Hotel bars. It is said that the opening of the Suez Canal in November 1869 made the journey to India easy, and the fashion then started of bringing out these girls to serve behind Hotel bars. They were a feature of Calcutta Hotels during the 70's and 80's of the last century, but an agitation was started in 1901 against employing barmaids in Hotels, in which the leading part was taken by a Padre's wife named Mrs. Brockway. As a result, Government put a stop to the practice, compensated the Hotel-keepers, and the barmaids went back home.

U. S. Spending More On Child Welfare

THE Children's Bureau, which has operated for 18 years as part of the United States Department of Labour, has been transferred under the President's Government reorganization plan to the greatly strengthened Federal Security Agency, where it will operate with an almost doubled appropriation during the current fiscal year (which began in July).

A total of 22 million dollars instead of the previous 11,200,000 dollars is now available for the Bureau to apportion to the various states to carry on work previously approved. Under the Social Security Act, as now amended, 11 million dollars will be available each year for maternal and child health services; 7,500,000 dollars for crippled children; and 3,500,000 dollars for child welfare.

Although these three programmes are sociologically related, the most interesting at the present time is child welfare. Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Bureau, said the newly available funds will be used to build on services already developed within the States and also to provide new types of services.

"Particularly," she continued, "we must do more to help the youngsters whose problems are so serious that they get into difficulties with the law."

PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Child welfare has become of increasing interest as a post-war problem. The Department of Labour reported a 67 per cent. increase in juvenile crime cases since 1938 and the same trend is reported by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the national law enforcement agency in the Department of Justice.

As the Children's Bureau moves from the Department of Labour to its new home in the Federal Security Agency, a new idea is beginning to take hold in public thinking, according to Miss Lenroot. That is the idea that the welfare of all the children is a public responsibility, just as their education is.

The appropriation of increased funds for the current year is one indication of that public responsibility. It is an idea which has been encouraged throughout the 34 years of the varied life of the Children's Bureau by means of surveys, case histories and scientific studies. Now, many private agencies have joined the Children's Bureau in popularizing a new concept of the Government role in social problems.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE

The Health Survey and Development Committee have recommended that the Central Government should set up an All-India Medical Institute which would provide teaching and research facilities of the highest order, says a Government of India Press Note.

The Government of India have accepted in principle this recommendation and it is proposed to set up without delay a committee of leading medical educationists to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to establish the Institute.

One of these is the American Association of Planning Officials, which concluded, as the result of a recent survey, that rehabilitation of slum areas everywhere in the nation would cost the public less in the long run than maintaining prisons for slum-bred criminals, as well as stimulating growth of healthier, happier urban populations. This observation is based on a survey of case histories of criminals housed in penal institutions in the state of Wisconsin. The survey confirmed similar results of studies made in New York and Cleveland.

SLUM-BRED CRIMINALS MORE COSTLY THAN SLUM CLEANERS

The state welfare department in Wisconsin discovered that the city of Milwaukee's most severely blighted area—the sixth ward—cost Wisconsin tax-payers nearly 150,000 dollars last year for maintenance of sixth ward inmates in the state prison and the state reformatory. At the other extreme Milwaukee's eighteenth ward, the city's best developed residential district, cost the public just 3,523 dollars for maintenance of its prison and reformatory inmates. Statistics relating to other wards in Milwaukee show the same results.

In Cleveland it was discovered that an area occupied by just 2.5 per cent. of the city's population was responsible for 21 per cent. of the city's murders and 8 per cent. of its juvenile delinquency. The slum area cost Cleveland tax-payers some two million dollars to maintain—in prison costs, police protection and the like—at the same time it supplied the city with only about 225,000 dollars in annual tax revenues.

In New York, the city's slum clearance agency totalled the cost of police, fire, sanitary and other services in specified slum districts. It compared these costs with those in better residential areas. Then the agency figured the relative receipts from taxes and found that, over a short period of years, slums cost the tax-payers more than clearing them away and building low-cost housing in their places.

Such practical considerations have aided the Children's Bureau in its struggle to place the problem of youth—the nation's greatest resource—before the people and to obtain a modern, sympathetic attitude toward children's problems. The labour unions, as another instance, have been of considerable aid in obtaining legislation prohibiting child labour. The costs of court procedure and of police protection encourage the establishment of boys' clubs and other recreational facilities under constructive guidance.

The trend also is marked by the passage, at the same session of Congress which strengthened the Children's Bureau, of the National Mental Health Bill. This bill will give children a life along the hard road of growing up by the establishment of an increasing number of child guidance clinics.

(Continued on page 50)

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Roads And Transport Development In India

Mr. Kynnersley's Survey Of The Present Position

THAT neither economic welfare nor social progress could be promoted satisfactorily until there were road communications to link India's 700,000 villages with the nearest towns, markets and railway stations, was stressed by Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association at the annual meeting of the Association held at Bombay sometime ago.

Surveying the transport position in the country Mr. Kynnersley urged that any re-organization of road services should preserve the flexibility of road transport and promote initiative and economical operation by fostering free enterprise and healthy rivalry within the frame-work of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. He also criticized the Central Government's Transport policy which sought to restrict road transport to short routes and held that this would be injurious not only to the interests of the country but also to the efficiency of the railways.

Mr. Kynnersley at the outset referred to the reconstruction plans for stepping up food production, constructing irrigation works, opening new industries, extending educational facilities, improving public health, constructing roads, etc., and said, "As we have nearly 90 per cent. of our population living in the villages, any effort to improve the lot of the common man must begin at the villager's front gate. Roads are necessary to bring large tracts of inaccessible and untilled lands under the plough, to facilitate the distribution of good seeds and fertilisers to the farmers, to cheapen costs of agriculture and thus induce the farmer to produce a surplus which he can take economically to the market. Roads are also necessary to prevent perishable produce from running to waste, to link industry with people, and develop new materials and industries. The same is the case with social services; and pointed attention was drawn to this by Sir Joseph Bhor's Committee in their recent report on Public Health. "Unless village communications are developed," the Committee say, "the whole plan for rural areas may either be paralysed or lose much of its effectiveness."

if they are to have on an average no more than one mile of road each to connect with neighbouring villages, markets and railway stations—require a total road mileage of 700,000 miles as against the existing mileage of 300,000. It is not surprising therefore that in the ratio of road mileage to the country's area, India's road system, representing one-fifth of a mile of road to the sq. mile is barely one-tenth of that of a country like England which has 2 miles of road to the sq. mile.

Mr. Kynnersley referred to Russia which 25 years ago was almost as backward as India and ascribed the phenomenal achievements of that country to the fact that before other economic plans were put into execution Russia built thousands of miles of roads to link the remotest villages with towns and markets.

"For several years the Soviet Union constructed roads at the rate of 300,000 miles per year. In this lies a lesson for this country which we cannot afford to ignore."

Mr. Kynnersley urged the Central and Provincial Governments to do every thing possible to promote the speediest execution of the road plan and to expand the present target.

ANALYSIS OF ROAD PROGRAMME

Mr. Kynnersley analyzed the road programme before the country and said it aimed at increasing the road mileage in 15 years from 300,000 to 400,000. Considering the area of the country which is one million eight hundred thousand square miles, the increase proposed over the next 15 years is just one mile of road for an area of 18 sq. miles. Or if we consider the number of villages in the country, namely 700,000, the road programme, on an average amounts to no more than one mile of new road for 7 villages in 15 years. That this programme is far short of actual requirements was demonstrated by the investigations conducted by the Provincial Governments individually in 1944 and 1945, when many of them found that the provision of reasonable road access to all important villages would involve doubling the programme.

"It must, of course, be obvious to the most casual observer that our 700,000 villages—even

ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES

Dealing with road transport services, Mr. Kynnersley viewed with alarm the reports that one or two Provincial Governments were thinking of nationalising the services. He thought it a folly to attempt such a step in view of the failure of the experiments of Germany and Northern Ireland in this direction. "Road transport industry in this country is comparatively young and still in an expanding stage where incentive to explore every possible method for the improvement of services is the first essential. Private enterprise alone can ensure full scope for this development and ensure that the public will enjoy the full advantage which it is capable of providing. Flexibility is an important characteristic of road transport and this will be lost in an organisation where control is highly centralised. Personal service is equally important. The road transport operator is in intimate touch

with the conditions prevailing in his locality. He is therefore in a far better position to anticipate demand and supply than an over-centralised organisation can ever be." Mr. Kynnersley pointed out that fitness and road-worthiness of vehicles have been ensured by the Motor Vehicles Act and unregulated and wasteful competition has been curbed by the licensing system. Explaining that the Government's attitude towards this industry need not be one of *laissez-faire*, Mr. Kynnersley advocated a middle course between *laissez-faire* and nationalisation. This is to provide adequate safeguards and give force and direction to the industry's orderly development.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Continuing, Mr. Kynnersley referred to the Central Government's transport policy as reflected firstly in the proposal to prohibit road transport on routes exceeding 50/100 miles and secondly in the Motor Vehicles Amending Bill. "Generally speaking it is true that road transport should be for short and railways for long distances, but a normal and effective haul for a motor lorry can be taken as a day's run which may be considered as being at least 250 miles on good roads, and it seems to me to be the height of folly to try and curtail road transport over such a distance." The Motor Vehicles Amending Bill, Mr. Kynnersley said, sought to remedy certain minor defects disclosed in the operation of the original Act and, under the name of co-ordination, to employ the Act as the machinery for eliminating road competition with railways. This was proposed to be done in two ways. Firstly, Railways and providers of other forms of transport were to be empowered to object to the issue of road permits and secondly, it was to be obligatory for the Transport Authorities to enforce the policies agreed to between the Central Government and the Provinces. The latter provision was not so harmless as appeared at first sight because "It may be that Provinces are being coerced by the Centre into agreeing to restrict road transport on pain of losing the promised financial assistance in the construction and maintenance of National Highways." Mr. Kynnersley hoped that the Central Legislature would remove the offending clauses of the Amending Bill before passing the Bill into law. "Otherwise not only will the individual lose his inherent right to transport himself and his goods by the methods most suitable and economical for his purposes but also a real disservice will be done to the ultimate prosperity of the railways themselves. For, it is clear that a concern which relies on the superiority of its services for attracting custom learns to increase its efficiency from day to day while one which is taught to force its services on the community through the elimination and suppression of alternative means of transport is bound, like a pampered child, to lose all initiative and enterprise and become a burden on the country. "My Council and I" Mr. Kynnersley added, "deprecate most strongly any spirit of hostility between Roads and Railways. They are both out to serve the great Indian public. The sole aim should be efficiency. Healthy competition is always good and makes for efficiency and the progressive railway man will not contradict this."

(Continued from page 47)

—U. S. SPENDING MORE ON CHILD WELFARE

WORK OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

Child guidance clinics, as they exist now and will exist in increasing numbers, may be independent community clinics or they may be operated in connection with schools, hospitals, juvenile courts or other agencies. Children are referred to them by judges, ministries, physicians, schools, social agencies or merely through one mother telling another what the clinic did for her and her child.

They are manned by expert social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists who sympathetically interview the child referred to them and also interview the child's parents. In many cases, their advice is of as much use to the parents as to the child. Through long experience, they are able to find the basic causes of maladjustment and to make recommendations for removing them before they lead to delinquency or other serious results.

The child guidance clinics and other such facilities, the strengthened Children's Bureau and new emphasis on recreation and education are all symptoms of a realization in the United States that understanding treatment of children's problems is not merely forward-looking social planning, it is economical as well.—USIS.

NUTRITIVE VALUES OF FOOD

FURTHER RESEARCH EMPHASIZED

"The task in which you are engaged should prove of lasting benefit to the country at large. I have no pretensions to be a scientist, but there are certain matters to be considered by you in which as a layman I am deeply interested," stated Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member in the new Central Government, addressing the fifth meeting of the Food Technical Panel of scientists in New Delhi on the 20th November last.

On the question of the value of Vanaspati as food, Dr. Rajendra Prasad referred to the differences of opinion even among scientists and asked the Panel to give a definite guidance to Government and the people. He was also anxious to increase the milk supply in the country towards which some steps had already been taken. He was, therefore, very interested in the scheme of milk manufacture from soya bean, which had produced some results.

"I shall not be in a hurry about your results," said Dr. Prasad, "provided I can be assured that we will get scientific precision on some of these problems which are for the benefit of the country."

Speaking on behalf of the members of the Technical Panel Sir S. S. Bhatnagar promised their full co-operation to Dr. Prasad in his great task of saving India from famines. Sir Shanti Swarup emphasized the "constructive side of science", and stated that the members of the Panel, were interested in the development of the country, bettering the standards of the people and giving them more, and better food.

Among the subjects considered by the Panel are the necessity of further research on the nutritive values of Vanaspati, *atta* ground in milk and "chakkis" and oilseed cakes and the proposal to extend the experiments on soya bean milk manufacture.

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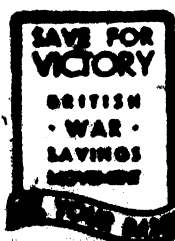
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newspapers, and fixed its hearing for February 10 next. An interim moratorium was granted to the petitioner, up to the date of the hearing of the application, on certain terms.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

Hundreds of devout Hindus bathed in the Hooghly during the total eclipse of the moon, which lasted from 10 p.m. on the 8th to 1 a.m. of the 9th December last.

Curfew and the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. banning assembly in public, was relaxed for the occasion, the former being enforced only from 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th.

Strong military and police precautions were taken for the maintenance of order and no report of any untoward incident was received.

The number of bathers was fewer than on similar occasions in the past.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION IN CITY

The Australian Industrial Delegation headed by Mr. 'B. Meecham, who arrived in Calcutta, spent a busy day on the 9th November, interviewing H. E. the Governor, meeting the Chief Minister and the Commerce Minister, and visiting certain industrial works.

The interview with the Governor took place at Government House at 10 a.m. His Excellency welcomed the Delegation to Bengal and expressed the hope that their visit to India would result not only in increased trade but also in better understanding between the two countries. On behalf of Bengal he thanked the Australian Government for supplies of food to this province at the time of her greatest need.

There was a general discussion on the food situation in Bengal and the industrial potentialities of the Province.

HAJ PILGRIMS RETURN

Nearly 3,000 Haj pilgrims arrived in Calcutta on the 11th December from Bombay by special train on their journey home after more than three months' absence on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They hail for the most part from Assam, though a number come from different districts in East and West Bengal.

Fifteen lorries, making three or four trips each, were required to move the pilgrims from Howrah to Sealdah for the last stage of their journey home. A special train carrying over a thousand passengers left Sealdah on the 11th December evening bound for Upper Assam and Manipur. Those who could not leave on the 11th were housed in a camp in Canning Street and cared for by the Port Haj Committee.

A large percentage of the pilgrims were men, well advanced in age and had to be assisted while walking

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

DISTRICT NO. I (COSSIPORE).

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Work" on the 20th December, 1946 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of the works for tenders are to be submitted from a copy, kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

28 Repairs to the Old Menials' Quarter (Northern Barrack) at Tallah Pumping Station,—Rs. 851, dated 7th December, 1946, (1 month).

29. Repairs to the Surface Drain by the side of Kripa-nath Dutta Low Level Road,—Rs. 187, dated 25th November, 1946, (2 weeks).

30. Repairs to the Superintendent's Quarter at Tallah Pumping Station,—Rs. 944, dated 1st June, 1946, (1 month).

31. Repairs to the Old Menials' Quarters (east Barrack) at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 950, dated 29th November, 1946, (1 month)

32. Repairs to the collapsed Surface Drain at Satchasi-para Road in Ward 32—Rs. 462, dated 21st November, 1946, (15 days).

33. Repairs to the Surface Drain at Beerpara Lane in Ward No. 31—Rs. 891, dated 29th November, 1946, (1 month.)

34. Repairs to the Surface Drain at Turner Road in Ward No. 32—Rs. 178, dated 3rd December, 1946, (15 days).

35. Repairs to the Surface Drain at Harray Kristo Sett Lane in Ward No. 31—Rs. 190, dated 29th November, 1946, (10 days).

36. Repairs to cattle trough in Cossipore Gowkbana—Rs. 188, dated 12th December, 1946, (10 days).

K. L. DE,

Dist. Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office.

The 13th December, 1946.

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited for the posts of one Establishment Clerk and one Typist Clerk for the Water Works Engineer, Pulta Pumping Station. Pay to the posts will be Rs. 50-60-4-80-5-135-6-165 plus usual dearness allowance subject to the Provident Fund Rule and Service Rules prescribed by the Corporation —

(1) Minimum qualifications of the Establishment Clerk will be I.A., I.Sc., or I.Com., with experience in establishment works in any office.

(2) and the minimum qualification of the Typist Clerk will be at least Matriculate, preference will be given to those who possess higher qualification.

The candidates will have to reside near the Pulta Pumping Station at Barrackpore.

Last date of submitting the application to the undersigned is 3rd January, 1947.

B. N. GUPTA,

Water Works Engineer, Pulta.

Central Municipal Office.

The 13th December, 1946.

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VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
16th November, 1946*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 780 against 802 and 763 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 129. The general death-rate of the week was 15.52 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th November, 1946, was 652 against 669 and 597 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from cholera against 2 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 58 and 102 respectively against 61 and 113 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.84 per mille per annum.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 14.64.

There were 122 deaths from respiratory diseases against 91 in the previous week.

There were 28 deaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 127 against 135 and 166 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 20.32 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 19.66.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS FOR INDIA

PUBLIC DEMANDS TO BE SHORTLY MET

"The paramount need for providing telecommunications for the fighting Services during the war made it impossible for the demands of the general public to be met to anything like the extent that would have been desirable," said Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications, in opening the conference of Directors of Telegraphs Department during the last week of November.

"I am told," he continued, "that in practically every city and town in India, where there is a telephone exchange, there are long waiting lists of members of the public who want telephones, but cannot be given them because the telephone exchanges have not sufficient capacity. It seems to me that this is a matter to which you should give a very high priority in your deliberations. You should do your utmost to find ways and means of meeting the current demands of the public to the maximum possible extent and in the shortest possible time.

"One of the many difficulties is shortage of trained and experienced staff. This is a natural result of the war when large numbers of untrained or partly trained staff had to be brought into the service to meet the immediate needs.

"There is an enormous potential ground for the expansion of telecommunications services in India. The provision for this expansion forms part of the post-war development plans of the Government of India. The P. and T. Department has already outlined the nature of the development, which it is intended to bring about in postal, telegraph and telephone services.

"It will need all your combined intelligence and professional ability to prepare detailed plans for the development of telecommunications and to direct the work of installing apparatus and erecting lines."

Sardar Nishtar added that it would not be possible at a single conference to do more than suggest a general policy of action. The exchange of views started at the conference must be maintained throughout the year, so that future conferences would be able to carry on the work started by this one.

BOMBAY FACING WATER SHORTAGE

WASTE OF WATER URGED TO STOP

In spite of Bombay's long and drenching monsoon—including eight inches in three hours—the city is facing a shortage of water, states a special correspondent of the *Statesman* from Bombay. This has been brought home to the public during the week by the Municipal Commissioner's announcement that the daily water supply is to be reduced from 120,000,000 to 110,000,000 gallons. The water will be distributed during nine hours, in the early morning and evening, instead of 9½ hours as heretofore.

This arrangement does not mean much to well-to-do people, but it is a source of much annoyance and not a little bickering in the poorer quarters of the city where landlords have not installed roof tanks. The morning and evening rush for water means queues at the few taps available on the ground floor because the water pressure is rarely sufficient to serve the upper floors.

Water is short because the storage lakes of Vihar, Tulsi and Tansa did not fare well in spite of heavy rains. Tansa and Tulsi stopped overflowing in September while Vihar is already seven feet below full supply level.

While in pre-war times full lakes meant an adequate supply, the city's population is now more than 2,500,000 and the daily water supply per head has fallen from 50 to 60 gallons to a mere 35—including the vast quantities of water required for industrial purposes.

As usual, the municipal authorities are appealing to the public not to waste water. It is true that leaking pipes, hydrants, tanks and taps cause considerable waste, but it is equally true that the ostrich-like mentality of the Water Supply Department and the City Fathers is the main cause of Bombay's recurring water crises.

The result was that Bombay was caught by the war without an adequate water supply and matters might have gone very badly indeed had the past few years' monsoons been unsatisfactory. As it is, we shall have to tempt Providence for another half-a-dozen years while the Bhivpuri auxiliary water scheme is being carried out. That scheme should provide another 30,000,000 gallons of water a day or a little over 10 gallons a head. If Bombay's industrial suburbs grow as rapidly as is expected we shall soon be looking for yet more water.



However fresh the MILK!

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.



Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.

Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK

— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. **No Milk or Sugar is to be added.**

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

MADE IN INDIA

By

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK' PEOPLE.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of sand required for Asphaltum works during 1946-47.

(2) Supply and delivery of Hay for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1947, and ending with 31st December, 1947.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 19th December, 1946. The rates quoted in the tenders are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th December, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 18th December, 1946 up to 2 p.m. :-

204. Repairs to the office rooms of the Health Department in Central Municipal Office Buildings.—Rs. 240, dated 10th December, 1946, (15 days).

205. Repairs to Mehters' Barrack and Free Latrine at 9/1, Lower Circular Road in Ward 15.—Rs. 418, dated 10th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

206. Providing collapsible gate with pillars on Uriapara Road side of Entally Market.—Rs. 481, dated 10th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

207. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters at Lansdowne Dhobikhana in Ward 21.—Rs. 386, dated 2nd September, 1946, (1 month).

208. Repairs to Hackney Carriage Stand at Russel Street in Ward 16.—Rs. 476, dated 10th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 10th December, 1946.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT NO. III AND DHAPPA

Re: Remodelling existing godown space in the D. W. F. Pump House at P. B. P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 23rd December, 1946 at noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office:
The 10th December, 1946.

Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given for general information of the public that the Road and Busters Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers vested in them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan of a 20 ft. alignment of Nawab Abdur Rahman Street connecting Wellesley Street and Marsden Street under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing to the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation on or before 30th December, 1946.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th December, 1946.

Street Declaration

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III) of 1923 and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the Street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the same Act.

Description.

The lane abutting on premises Nos. 8/1A, 8/1B, 8/1C, 8/1E, 8/1F, 8/1G, 8/1J, 8/1L and 8/1N, Hazra Lane, Ward 27.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th December, 1946.

Removal of Rubbish And Offensive Matter

In exercise of the power vested in the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 372 (i) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and in supersession of all previous notices in the matter it is hereby notified for the information of the public that all rubbish and offensive matter accumulating in all premises situate in Ward 15 within the boundaries specified hereunder including or excluding premises abutting on streets or roads (hereunder marked as "included" or "excluded" as the case may be) forming boundaries of the said Ward, according as such streets or roads are or are not included within the said Ward shall be collected by the occupiers of such premises and deposited in one or more suitable receptacles, as may be necessary, of the kind prescribed hereunder, which should be kept ready by 8 a.m., for removal of the contents once in a day, at a suitable place near the entrance to or within the premises where open space is available affording easy and free access to the Corporation staff engaged for the purpose. Failure to comply with the aforesaid requisition within 2 months of the date of this notification shall render the defaulter liable to prosecution under Section 372 (i) read with Section 488 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and to the penalty provided therefor.

Note:—"It will be in the interests of occupiers of premises held in severalty to arrange amongst themselves and jointly provide a number of receptacles which will be sufficient to cope with the total quantity of rubbish and offensive matter accumulating in the entire premises."

Boundaries of the above Ward, the street or road being marked "included" or "excluded" according as premises abutting thereon are intended to be included or excluded in the Ward for purpose of this notice.

North—Park Street (included).

East—Lower Circular Road (included).

South—Theatre Road (included).

West—Wood Street (included).

Specification prescribed for receptacles.

Each receptacle shall be of galvanized iron, circular in shape, with a strong bottom fitted with suitable handles and a rat and fly-proof detachable lid with 2 in. rim over-lapping the top of the receptacle by at least 3/8 in. all round and shall have a capacity not exceeding 2 c.ft. The lower end of each receptacle shall be provided with a projecting rim or iron designed to prevent the lower surface of the flat bottom from resting on the ground.

Note:—Receptacles of the kind prescribed and of the following size can be had for sale in the Central Municipal Stores at 149, Lower Circular Road:—

(i) 2 c.ft. at Rs. 10 each.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1946.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY & LTD.
PHONE 88.1397

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

**Public Auction For
Salami Money**

The intending bidders are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation on Thursday, the 12th December, 1946, at 4 p.m. in respect of the following:—

- (1) Salami for licenses for advertisement hoarding on the roof of premises No. 309, Upper Circular Road on a monthly tenancy basis at a monthly fee of Rs. 20 per hoarding (the hoarding will have to be removed by the party on receipt of 15 days' notice from the Corporation).
- (2) Salami for license for grass cutting at Pulta Pumping Station compound for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 200.
- (3) Salami for license for grass cutting at Bhatchala Hindu Burial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 2.
- (4) Salami for license for one Jheel and four small dobas on the east of Bhatchala Hindu Burial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 4.
- (5) Salami for license for rearing and catching fish at Paddapukur Square tank for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 250.
- (6) Salami for license for rearing and catching fish in the tank within Tallah Park near Palkpara Raja Manindra Road for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 200.
- (7) Salami for lease of land (plot C) on Gopal Mukherjee Road—Cossipore for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 6.
- (8) Salami for license for removal of ashes and cinders from Pulta Pumping Station Compound for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 100.

The full amount of Salami money together with a security deposit equivalent to six months' fee and one year's fee in Item Nos. 5 and 6 above plus Rs. 2 being the cost of a printed form of agreement will have to be deposited in each by the successful bidder on the spot on the acceptance of his bid by the Committee subject to the approval of the Corporation.

Other conditions may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor's Department on any working day between office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 6th December, 1946.

Road Closed

The under-mentioned roads will be closed to traffic for repairs on the dates noted against each.

Name of Roads and Period of closing:—

(1) Lower Chitpur Road in Ward 7 (from junction of Mechuanbazar Street to Lalbazar Street).—From 16th December, 1946 to 28th February, 1947.

(2) Upper Circular Road in Ward 9 (From junction of Bowbazar Street to Keshab Sen Street).—From 16th December, 1946 to 20th February, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hafiz Wasir Md., recorded occupier of Stall No. 2 in the West Range (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to Mr. Dharendra Nath Sinha.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date this notice first appears in the "Municipal Gazette".

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 4th December, 1946.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. A. Sattar and Ahidun Nabi, recorded occupiers of Stall No. A28 in the S. S. Hogg Market, for permission to transfer their rights and interests in the said stall to their partners Messrs. Emdad Khan and R. L. Ahmed.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 3rd December, 1946.

Lake Road Market**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the stall-holders in the Lake Road Market who have neither been carrying on their business nor paying up rents since August, 1946, are hereby requested to reopen their respective stalls in question, may be revoked, and the stalls declared vacant and resettled without any further reference.

D. N. SEN,
Superintendent.

Lake Road Market,
The 4th December, 1946.

Where To Bank The Balance**THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.**

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p.a. on Rs 20.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3 per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. { 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kancharapara, Bhatpara, Hill, Dinspore, Balurghat, Nilphamari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Duhraipur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

Telegrams:—EKESAR.

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Transacts all kinds of Banking Business.

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NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

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HAZARIBAGH & BHAGALPUR
O. GUHA, Mg. Director.

TO LET.

'Phone: Cal. 6054

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THE
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
LIMITED.

Head Office: 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta.

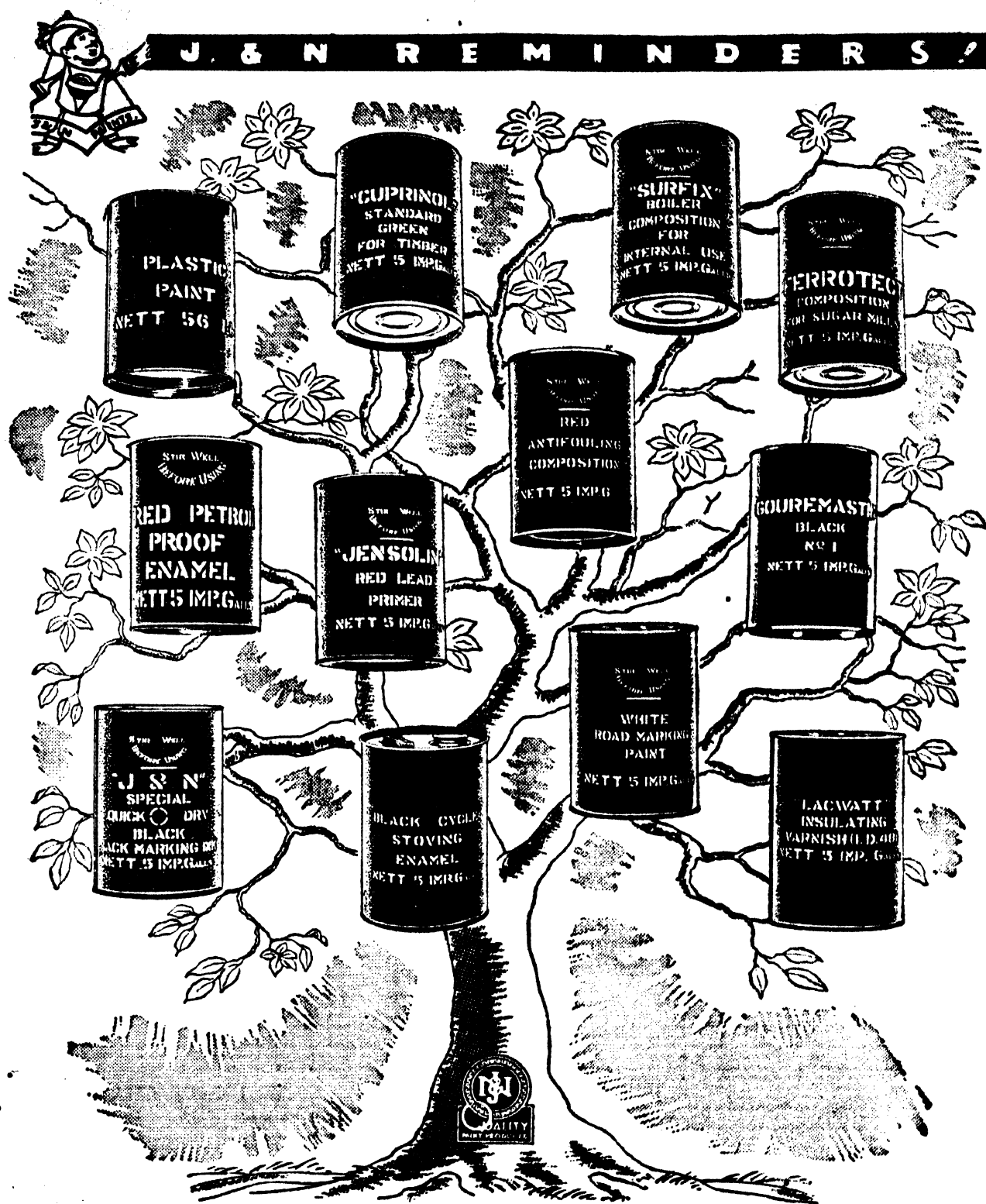
Branches:—Harrison Road, Shownipur, Balia, Shyambazar, Shibpur, Howrah, Krishnagar (Nadia), Santipur (Nadia), Subangarh (Nadia), Midnapur, Belda, (Midnapur), Contai, Nabadwip (Nadia), Rga, (Midnapur) & Silchar (Assam).

**NORTHERN
BANK LTD.**

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5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.



Here are some more products which are specially prepared to meet the many needs of Industry in India.

JENSON & NICHOLSON
MAKERS OF PAINTS

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 18	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.						
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-169	0 12 6	Do.						
" 170-172								

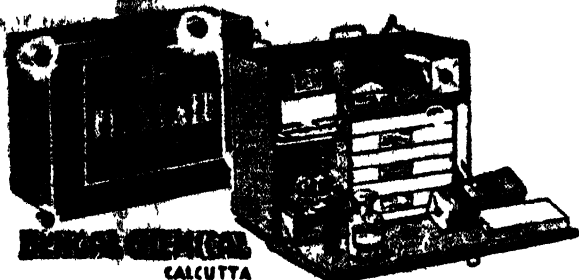
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-8 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 8	" 7-8 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betal— 3 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves.

* The stalls are temporarily occupied by the office dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pica. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the keepers thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-3-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-epidemic by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

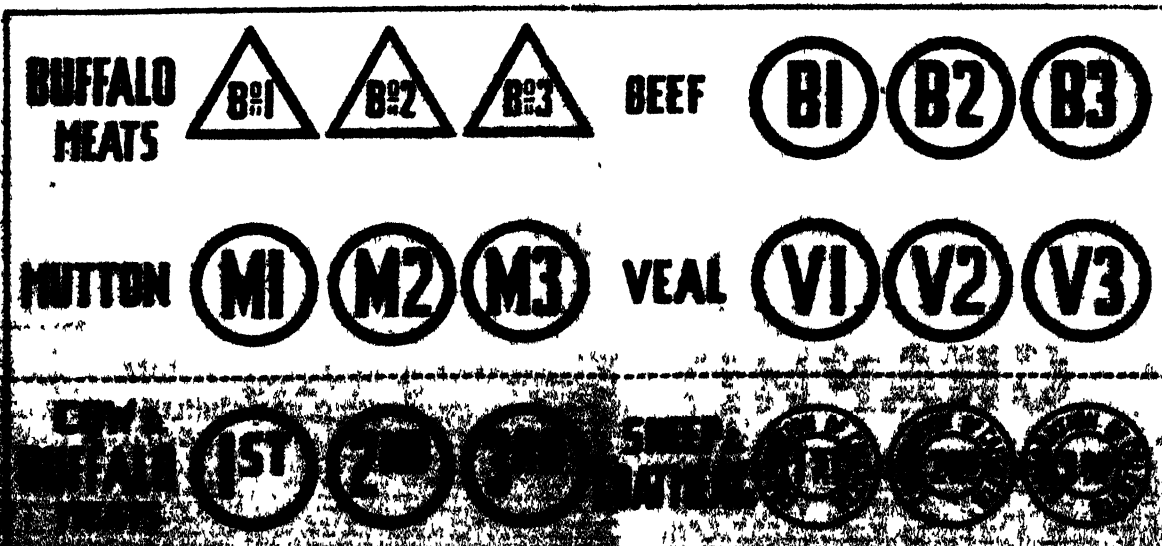
A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLE.						
Vegetables	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Beef	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Mutton	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Dry "	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Poultry	...	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fish	...	...	...	—	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 10	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	2 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet & undercut per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	2 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Ham per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
St loin ..	2 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Side (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 00							
Oxtail each	1 00	1 100			Chops per seer	3 00	4 00		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60			Breast ..	3 00	2 120		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Leg per seer	3 00	4 00		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per lb.	2 120	3 120		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Kidneys each	0 00	0 80		
					Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Trotters ..	0 18			
Streaky Bacon ..	1 120				Head (without tongue and				
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80	4 00		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	2 00	2 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Chops per seer	2 00	2 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	2 120		
Streaky Bacon (Bilted) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	2 120	4 80		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Bilted) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Pomfret per seer				
Smoked Ham per lb.	2 00	4 80			Bhetke ..	4 00	5 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 00	2 80			Do. large packet ..				
Smoked Pork	2 80	4 00			Ball chow per seer				
Raw Ham (fat) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Papadams per 100	2 00	2 80		
Garlic Ham (Bilted) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	4 80	5 120		
Cooked Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Dry Prawns per seer	2 80	4 80		
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80							
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and are not controllable on account of after effect of War and consequent rise in prices.

GRAPHITE

GRAPHITE

GRAPHITE

GRAPHITE

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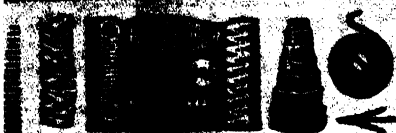
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LEADING SPRING
MANUFACTURER OF
WATER INDIA

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Phone Cal. 5175

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Catchen (Spring) each (4oz)	1 80	1 40	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) (Box)	1 40	1 80	Do. Nagpur ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 80	2 0 4
Duck (curry) ..	2 80	3 00	Do. Lahore ..	0 14 0	1 40	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Do (roasting) ..	2 80	3 80	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 80
Do. (special) ..	2 80	3 40	Do. Fyzabad ..	—	—	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 12 0	2 40	Do. Country each	0 60	0 18 0	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	2 00	2 50	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 14 0	2 00	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 40	1 80	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 00	2 40
Do. (special) each	2 40	2 12 0	Celery ..	0 60	0 80	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 00	2 40	Cucumber per score	1 10 0	2 40	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Geese ..	14 00	18 00	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 40	3 00
Pigeons ..	0 14 0	1 20	Ginger ..	0 10 0	1 20	Do. Quetta ..	2 00	2 80
Turkey Cock ..	25 00	30 00	Green Chilly per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 80
Do. Hen ..	20 00	28 00	Turmeric ..	0 15 0	1 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 12 0	3 20
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	2 00	2 40	Indian Corn each	0 16	2 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (heavy lots)	2 14 0	2 30	*Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb	—	—	Bael Fruit each	0 80	1 00
Do. (Dressed) ..	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	2 80	3 00
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 20	0 24	Black Berry per score	—	—
ducks per score	2 12 0	3 40	*Leek per lb.	—	—	Cocunut each	0 40	0 80
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 00	2 80	Lettuce each	0 14	0 20	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Do. (special) per score	2 80	4 00	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	2 30	Golaberry per score	—	—
GAME.			Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 00	1 40	Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 80	3 00
Guinea fowl ..	4 00	6 00	Leek (Country) each	0 50	0 60	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Partridge ..	—	—	Onions, (New) per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old)	0 60	0 70	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	10 00	15 00	Do. " white	0 100	0 120	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Plover ..	—	—	Do. Country red	0 40	0 50	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 00	12 00
Quail ..	—	—	* Parsnip per seer	0 140	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 80	4 50
Rabbit ..	10 00	15 00	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Anar per seer	2 80	3 80
Snippets per each	0 80	0 80	*Do. Darjeeling .. lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz	1 80	2 40
Snipes ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Hazaribagh ..	1 40	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Teal (large) ..	1 80	2 00	Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	2 12 0
Teal (common)	1 40	1 80	Do. Simla ..	1 80	2 00	Khurbanee ..	1 40	1 80
Wild Duck each	2 40	2 80	Do. Country ..	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Snake Coil ..	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	3 00	3 80	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 12 0	1 00	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 40
BIRDS.			*Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Janary (Cook) each	50 00	52 00	Do. Country ..	0 140	1 20	Lichees per 100 (Monsieur- pur)	—	—
Do. (Hen) ..	50 00	52 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. (Country)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 00	50 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	1 00	1 40	Looket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 120	1 40	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. (New) Small	1 00	1 40	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 80	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 80	0 12 0	Mask Melon .. lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	*Do. Shillong (Conts.)	0 12 0	—	Mangoes Alifanso per doz.	—	—
lb.	1 40	1 80	*Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Agra ..	1 40	1 80	Pulbi (Patil) per seer	0 140	1 40	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Country per bundle	1 40	1 100	Do. Stipa ..	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 80	0 100	Do. Fasil ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 12 0	0 14 0	Squash per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Brinjal .. seer	0 80	0 100	Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Green per score	—	—
Cabbage each	2 40	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 70	0 80	Do. Golapkhach	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 80	2 00	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Himsagore	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.	—	—	Tomato per seer	1 40	2 00	Do. Begamhali	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	1 80	2 80	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Kanchan	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country ..	1 00	1 80	Do. Bombay	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Ranchi ..	1 80	2 00	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Shillong ..	2 00	2 40	Do. Lilam per doz.	6 00	8 00
Do. (Lucknow)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 100	0 120	Mangoes per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	—	—	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Monsoon per doz.	2 80	4 00
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Peas ..	2 80	2 12 0
			each	0 60	0 80	Bombay ..	2 00	4 00
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Red .. per seer	0 50	0 70	Do. Darjeeling	—	—
			Tarai per seer	0 25	0 100	Do. Madras per doz.	1 40	2 80
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 12-16	2 80	—
						Do. (Squashing) 15-20	1 12 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supply.

potatoes, Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beans are the only vegetables available on controlled rates.
All Darjeeling vegetables should be grown in Darjeeling.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alubokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Ohilgoos per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Quince (Darl.) ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 5-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Berjeeling " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 13 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Burdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pappya Jasore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goolund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Parakkabad " ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagsipur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pineapple each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Pineapple balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	G. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Pineapple Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Pineapple S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	22 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Apples Bing per lb. ...			Pineapple dry per lb. ...		
Do. ... do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Raisins 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Kala) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Himal) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kala 5-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...			Do. (Ans) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...	1 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Sunkist) per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0		Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0	3 12 0			
Pineapple American dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Pineapple fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
No. (New) 10-40	Rm. A. P. 1 0 0	Office.	P. 10-40	—	Rest and bath- rooms to be appro- ved by the Com.	H. 1-3	\$ 2 0 0	Refrigerator Room.
P. B. 1	\$ 12 0	Rest and bath- rooms to be appro- ved by the Com.	F. G. 1-1	1 0 0	Do.	H. 4	2 0 0	Business to be approved by the Commissioners.
						H. 5	2 00 00	Do.
						H. 6	1 20 0	Do.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.,

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 2	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 1 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 8 6	1 12 2	Red do. do.	2 4 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	0 12 6	
Petit Beurre	0 18 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 0 0		1 lb. loose	1 4 0	1 8 0
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot	1 12 2	2 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 2		Special Darjeeling Red	2 4 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special	1 15 0	2 6 2	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 18 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	2 2 0	6 4 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 2 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream	0 18 0		Oloves ground per phial	1 2 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Milk—			Ginger "	1 0 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Mixed Spice	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		tle		
*Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 8 6		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Mountain Bonquet			per lb.		
erlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	2 0 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	1 14 0		con per lb.		
orton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot	1 10 0		Oatmeal (Australian)	0 13 0	0 14 0
lb.			Red Spot	1 7 6		2 lb. tin	Small	Large
			Gold Dust	1 10 6		Indian Oats per packet		
			Star Dust	1 8 0		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnet's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	2 4 0		nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			Assam per lb.	1 12 0		*Chamois Leather large		
			DUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	1 0 4
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	2 15 1
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 5 0	*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Coccoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 9
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0		*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			*Kruschen Salt		
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6		tor 1 1/2 Ozs. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 8 Ozs. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0	2 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

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152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15, 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil "	1 2 6		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Bollea			Cocconut Oil "	1 4 6		Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 6		Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)			Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 6 0		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "	0 5 6		Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji			Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		.. Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 6	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital	0 8 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 16
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					.. (Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 2 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.		2 3 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Banchi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Bhadawa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta			*Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 6 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12—22	1 0 0		rettes 555		
*Flour per seer (White)	0 6 0		Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta	0 5 6		" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bheli)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)			(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 0 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 2 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 2 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 12 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 10 0		KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)			Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Pona "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Elmer Sun		
			Do. (Out Pieces) "	2 "	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0	1 12 0			
			Bhetki	1 8 0	0 4 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	3 0 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0				
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kalicut			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapphas			Chamormoni		
Jinger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Pati Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Orange Ichanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0		Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 10 0		Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)	0 10 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Fine per seer		
Country " "			Pears 6-15	2 0 0	3 0 0	Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each			Medium " "		
Patna Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)					
seer			Do. Country each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Java		
Cabbage " "	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score			Cocoanut Oil		
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0	Mustard Oil		
Peas Ranchoi per seer			Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer					
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Flour		
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta		
Squash " "			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Sujee		
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	2 0 0	4 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	2 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer					
Apple Cashmere 6-12			Water melon Goalando			DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Quetto 4-8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Kalai		
Apricot " "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon			Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Batavia each			Musembi 6-12	1 0 0		Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Bel fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 2 0	0 5 0	Do. Shelled			Mator		0 10 0
Do. dry each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground			Ohana Dal	0 10 0	
Chilghosa " "	1 8 0		Sharifa					
Dates Arab " "			Nona (each)			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Naik			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0
Do. Quetta			Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur " "	2 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna " "	2 8 0	3 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kesur Deshi		3 0 0	Darbhangha " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "			Masafpur			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajao Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mozaffarpur per			Bhaia Ghee	4 6 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul " "			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Penifal per seer			Rohi	2 0 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0		" " Bulk		
Score			Small fish		1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer			Chetal			" " Bulk		
Nafata			Crab per pair			Monkey Brand per tin		
Mango (Loca Bandel)			Koi per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer			(White)	0 8 0	Controlled shcp.
			Magoor per seer (small)			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Do. (large)			(Red)		
			Gaida			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujee Do.	0 80	
Silong	3 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	2 40	2 120	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	3 00	3 40	score			Wheat	0 80	
Bhangaur	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Bhetki	3 00	3 80	Sweet Potatoes "	0 80	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 100	
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Hilsa	2 120	3 00	New Potato	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	5 00	6 00	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Parsay	2 00	2 80	Mangoes 2-4			Mustard Oil per seer		
Orab each	0 20	0 80	Grapes	6 00		(Rationed)	1 16	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 80	Amra (Belati) per score			Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Mutton "		2 80	Bedana per seer	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer	0 120	0 140
EGGS.			Beal each	0 16	0 60	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 30	2 80	Dates per packet	0 50	0 100	Arahar per seer	0 60	0 100
Fowl's eggs	2 30	2 80	Almond " seer	2 80	3 00	Chana "	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor "	0 80	0 120
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2-3	1 00		Bhanga "		
Brinjal "	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per			Khasaree "	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	score	0 80	0 100	Kalai "	0 70	
Caullflower each	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per	0 120	1 00	Biuli "		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	doz.	0 80	0 80	Mug (Harl) (Katcha)	0 110	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	" (Fried) per seer	0 140	
Ginger per seer		0 80	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Mattor "	0 70	
Garlic "		0 120	Pomegranate per seer			Salt "	0 30	
Green Chilly "	1 00	1 40	Apples			COKE & COAL.		
Onion "		0 60	Green Cocoonut	0 80	4 40	Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Lichi			Coal " (Control)	1 60	
Potato (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	BUTTER.			Fuel "	2 80	
			Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Madras "			Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee					
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 00			
			Milk "		0 120			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 80	2 00	Garlic per seer		1 00	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly "	0 120	1 00	Sujee per seer	0 80	
Silong	2 40	2 80	Onion "	0 80	4 40	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 60	
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 120	1 40	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 56	
Bagda	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 60	Wheat "		
Bhangaur	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Deshi "	0 100	0 120	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki		2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 100	
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 40	" " " " "B"	0 60	
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger "	0 40	0 60	" " " " "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	2 00	3 00	Raddish "			Patnai per seer		
Parsay	2 00	2 80	Squash "	0 140		Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Qgab (each)	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes "	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora) "		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 120	0 100	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	2 80	2 120	White "	0 60	0 100	Rangdon per seer		
Goat & Kid "	2 80	2 120	Tomato Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 120		Do. (Country)	1 00	1 80	md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer			Golap Bori		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Alubokra "			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 120	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed) "		0 56
Pigeon			Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score		2 30	Beal each			Gur per seer		
Fowl's Eggs "		2 30	Dates per seer	3 00		Cocoonut oil " (Contd.)	1 50	
VEGETABLES			Grapes "	0 120	1 00	Arahar per seer	0 80	0 100
Bean (French) per seer		0 80	Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Chana "	0 60	0 70
(Controlled)		0 60	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 120	Khari Masoor "	0 70	0 80
Brinjal "	0 50	0 100	Do. (Martaban) "	0 80	0 40	Khasaree "	0 60	0 70
Cabbage	0 80	0 60	Papaya per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai "	0 70	0 80
Caullflower (English) "		0 60	Pomegranates per seer			Biuli "	0 80	0 100
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 50	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 30	0 40	Mug Katcha "	0 100	0 120
(Lakrai) Controlled		0 150	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 00	Do. (Bona) "	0 70	0 80
Cucumber per score	0 140	0 150	Orange per score	1 00		Mattor "	0 80	0 90
Ginger per seer	0 120		Mangoes 2-6			Salt "	0 20	
			BUTTER			Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Butter per seer	3 00	4 00	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 30	
			Ghee Lakhee "			Robinson's Barley	0 140	1 04
			Do. Bhadwa "			Jelly		
			Do. Sree "	4 140		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 80		Brand per bottle		
			Milk (Co-operative)			Coal per md.	1 60	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4-6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fakh 4-6	—	1 0 0
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras E. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	6 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur „	—	4 0
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's „	—	2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Rona per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 2 0
Do. (Oyt pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. lb.	—	0 1 0
Shlong	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	3 0 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate „	—	2 0 0	Atta „	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocconut each	0 2 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	—	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Banktulsh (Manje) per sr.	—	—
Shila	—	—	Almond „	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Grape „	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 8
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Kharbusa „	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocconut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) „	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Brinjal „	0 8 0	—	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pesta per seer	—	10 0 0	Chana „	—	0 6 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „	—	0 8 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree „	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) „	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) „	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	3 0 0	Mattor „	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt „	—	0 8 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger „	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 6 0
Onion „	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut „	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas 6-10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 8-4	1 0 0	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 8-8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 5 0	0 7 0	Totapari per score 6-8	1 0 0	—	Lily „	—	—
Fulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
16-20	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
28A	2 2 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24 Chandney	0 6 0 „		25-26	0 5 0 „	
22 „	0 7 0 „		26 A	0 5 0 „	
27 „	0 3 0 „		Stall No. 26	0 10 0 Daily	
27 „	0 7 0 Daily				

M. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 64)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.			M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg *	Rs. A. P.	Egg
H						0 3 0	0 3 0	
						9	0 3 0	Do
						10	0 3 0	Do
						18	0 3 0	Do
						19	0 3 0	Do
						22	0 3 0	Do
						27	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				35	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				40-42	0 3 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)			F. R.	1 0 0	Sporting goods
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	30 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42		Misc. goods.			
			43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			44	25 0 0	Do.			
			45	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
46B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	46	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N. 33	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			49	28 0 0	Do.	57	0 5 6	Do
			50	56 4 0	Tailoring.	72-73	0 11 0	Do
			51	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
					To be sanctioned by the Com.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	52	30 0 0	Do.			
			53	30 0 0	Do.			
			54	30 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 3-9	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.		Poultry.	Suet		Suet
			35-38	1 4 0	Do.	2 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			39-42	1 4 0	Do.		0 3 0	
			51-54	2 8 0	Do.			
			63-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			67-74	7 8 0	Do.			
			115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			83-86	5 0 0	Do.	24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			90-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 0	Butel
			111-114	1 4 0	Do.	2		
			121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			141-143	0 10 0	Do.			
			145-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Coconut								
Range 16	0 4 0	Coconut.						
17	0 4 0	Do.						
18	0 4 0	Do.						
21	0 10 0	Potato.						

*Shops temporarily occupied.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET
Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes per seer Madras		0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pons per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 10 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Nanital per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES		
Shong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Lebster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 0	
Baghda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 5 0	0 6 0	"	(Con.)	
Bhanguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 8 0	1 0 0
Hiles	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0				(Ration Shop)		
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Crab each	0 2 0		Mangoes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ohana	0 9 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs		2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Biuli "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
*Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt (Controlled) "	0 2 0	
*Tomato per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Coal		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0				Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Peas (Ranohi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras "			Do.		
*Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
*Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
—2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0		30 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0		34 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0		35 "	0 2 0	O. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0		36 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0		37 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0		38 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		39 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		40 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		41 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		42 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0				
			25 W. B.	0 15 0				
			Chandney					
Pork 2	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"						

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 21st December, 1946

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The next Municipal General Election will take place on

MARCH 29, 1947

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT

Questions relating to the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act were considered at a meeting of the Advisory Committee appointed for the purpose at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Mr. Md. Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal, presided. Several amendments proposed by Mr. Parks, Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, were considered. The accepted proposals included a provision for empowering the Trust to build quarters for their labour staff.

BOMBAY PLANS FOR MILK-SUPPLY

The establishment of a statutory authority for the regulation and control of production, distribution and the price of milk in the urban areas of Bombay is contemplated by the Government of Bombay.

The Government plan the removal at an early date of all milk stables in the city and their establishment at various distances from the city in the form of milk colonies. It is proposed to process the milk produced at these colonies and pasteurize it before it is brought into the city in special transport vans.

It is understood that with a view to exercising strict control and supervision on those engaged in the distribution of milk in urban areas, the Government propose to license the trade. A check on all forms of malpractice in the distribution and sale of milk will be maintained by a squad of inspectors. The licensing system will also facilitate controlled distribution of fodder and cattle feeds when they are in short supply.

The milk colony scheme as visualized by the Government would increase the milk yield of cattle.

The Government have made some progress with the setting up of a dairy colony near Goregoan, a suburb of Bombay, where nearly 1,200 acres of land has been purchased. The model dairy colony will accommodate one thousand buffaloes, and yield about 10,000 lbs. of milk per day. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000. Similar colonies will be set up at Palghar, Talegaon and Kalyan.

ARCHITECTURE FOR NEW INDIA

Indian architects must evolve a style of architecture which would be in keeping with ancient traditions of the country and would best suit the

needs of modern India, said Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, in his presidential address at the conference of architects, which met in New Delhi on December 11.

BRITAIN'S NATIONALIZED HEALTH SERVICE

The majority of British doctors do not want to take part in Britain's nationalized health service. This was revealed when the British Medical Association announced the result of a ballot on the subject on the 12th December last.

Doctors were asked whether they wished the Negotiating Committee of the Association to enter into a discussion with the Health Minister. Mr. Bevan, on the terms on which they would serve in the national scheme.

Of 58,000 doctors, 28,110 voted against negotiations and 18,972 were in favour.

Nevertheless, the number of doctors in favour of the State scheme means that it will be put into operation as soon as terms of payment for doctors are finally ratified.

Mr. Bevan, in a statement issued on the ballot, said that he hoped that before any final decision was taken on the recommendation "wiser counsels will have prevailed."

He added that he could no longer postpone consultations which were necessary preliminaries to setting up an administrative machinery. He would,

therefore, consult many other interests which would be concerned in the national health service.

NEW SYNTHETIC PENICILLIN

More and better penicillin is promised by the discovery of a method of producing the drug synthetically after five years' work by 88 terms of

NOTICE

The issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" dated the 28th December, 1946, will not be published on account of the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the "Gazette" will be published on the 4th January, 1947. The "Market Prices current" will, however, be published on the 28th December, 1946.

—Editor, "C. M. G."

British and American scientists. While the natural penicillin is difficult to store and demands a continual heavy dosage, the synthetic drug can be concentrated and administered without undue discomfort in severe cases of illness.

The Week In The Corporation

Major-General A. C. Chatterjee

Government Decline To Ratify His Appointment As Chief Executive Officer

THE appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterjee by the Corporation as its Chief Executive Officer has not been approved by the Government of Bengal on the ground that he reached the superannuation age.

At the Corporation meeting held on Wednesday, the 18th December, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, informed the House that the Government had not come to any decision till then.

In the course of an interview with the Press at Writers' Buildings in the evening of Friday, the 20th December, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance and Local Self-Government Minister, announced the decision of the Government with regard to the appointment of Major-General Chatterjee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Although the Government decision could not be officially communicated to the Corporation just before the meeting time, the House, meeting on Friday evening as previously fixed, appointed Mr. S. M. Yakub, First Deputy Executive Officer, to officiate as Chief Executive Officer from the 23rd December, when Mr. S. Chatterji, the present incumbent, retires.

"IT HAS NOT BEEN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT"

—Says The Minister-In-Charge

Intimating the Press about Government decision Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance and Local Self-Government Minister, said:—

"It has not been my policy and the policy of the Government of Bengal to grant pensions to the employees reaching superannuation age or to employ persons of such age. The procedure of making the selection was regular

as Mr. Chatterjee had not actually applied for the post. Besides, from official records Mr. Chatterjee is found to have reached the superannuation age to-day (December 20) and he is not 52 or 53 years as recorded in the minutes of the Committee meeting on the basis of which the Government made its recommendation to the Corporation.

"It would be inadvisable for the Corporation to appoint a person of this age particularly at a time when the problems facing the Corporation are too heavy and complex. Therefore, according to my policy and the policy of Government and in conformity with what has been done in several similar cases in the past Government cannot agree to ratify the recommendation made by the Calcutta Corporation."

THE CORPORATION NOT INFORMED

The Minister told the correspondents that Government's decision had not yet been communicated to the Corporation.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Nareesh Nath Mookerjee, informed the meeting of the Corporation, held on Friday, the 20th December, that no letter had yet been received from the Government in the matter of ratification of the recommendation of the Corporation for the appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterjee as its Chief Executive Officer.

He, however, requested the House to come to a decision on the matter in view of the shortness of time, because according to the terms of the resolution passed by the Corporation, Major-General

Chatterjee was due to assume office as Chief Executive Officer on the 24th December, 1946.

MR. YAKUB TO OFFICIATE

On the motion of Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli the House decided that Mr. S. M. Yakub, First Deputy Executive Officer, be appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer in addition to his own duties till the Government's approval to the appointment of Major-General Chatterjee was received or until the 8th January, 1947, whichever was earlier. Further consideration of the item relating to the appointment was postponed, if necessary, till that date.

It may be recalled that at the Corporation meeting, held on Wednesday, the 18th December, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Nareesh Nath Mookerjee, informed the House that a letter had been received from the Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government, Government of Bengal, to the effect that the papers had been submitted to the Minister in charge and the Government's decision would be communicated as soon as it was reached.

The Chief Executive Officer was directed to write to the Government to expedite their decision in view of the urgency of the matter.

Worker's Union Submits Strike Notice Grades Reconciliation And Rules Advisory Committee To Consider Worker's Demands

THE Corporation Workers' Union submitted a strike notice to the authorities on Wednesday, the 18th December. The notice stated that unless the twenty-nine demands that they had previously brought before the authorities on several occasions were settled the labour staff of the Corporation, comprising some 20,000 men, and not including the labour staff of certain essential services of the city, would go on strike since the 2nd January, 1947.

The House at its meeting fixed for Wednesday, the 18th December, postponed consideration of the matter till Friday, the 20th December. On that day the House referred the workers' demands to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee. Instructions were given to the Committee to submit a report of their findings and recommendations by the 31st January, 1947.

Since the authorities agreed to examine and redress the grievances of the workers as far as possible, the Workers' Union, the House hoped, would call off the notice of the contemplated strike.

Expressing the view that the recent cut imposed by the Government on the ration of the manual workers was bound to impair their efficiency, the House requested the Government for restoration of the full quota.

TWENTY-NINE DEMANDS OF THE WORKERS

A reference to the strike notice submitted by the Corporation Workers' Union in the earlier part of the day was made at the meeting of Wednesday, the 18th December, by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Nareesh Nath Mookerjee, who presided.

The House decided to deal with the matter by Friday next, the 20th December, at the latest at a special meeting. In the meantime, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor would meet the leaders of the Union.

The Workers' Union's notice intimated their intention of going on strike from the 2nd January, 1947, if the twenty-nine demands formulated by that Union were not met by the Corporation.

The Union, in the notice, stated that it had decided to strike because of the "continued refusal by the Corporation to grant the long-standing demands of the workers, for which they have repeatedly made representations," and because of the employees' inability to achieve any settlement by ordinary and peaceful methods of negotiations and conciliation.

SIXTEEN MAIN DEMANDS

The following were the sixteen main demands of the workers:—

1. Immediate publication of the report of the Grade Reconciliation & Rules Advisory Com-

mittee. Grade of unskilled workers to be revised as Rs. 80—1—85 and all other Grades of all other staff to be revised accordingly and proportionately.

2. Immediate payment of arrear Dearness Allowance at enhanced rate (from July 1944 to December 1944) to all those drawing a salary up to Rs. 800.

3. Immediate introduction of the system of leave rules, so that all workers can get the leave sanctioned during the last strike in the current financial year (i.e., up to 31st March, 1947).

4. Immediate publication of Provident Fund Rules so that the workers can get its benefit from April, 1947, as recommended by Special Committee.

5. Removal of the existing anomalies in the grade and designation.

6. Restoration of ration-cut.

7. Immediate suspension of the order for deduction of rents from the workers living in commandeered buildings.

8. Improvement of Service conditions as suggested by the Union.

9. Housing of the workers rehoused during riot days.

10. Payment of one month's wages as a special reward to the workers of pumping stations and Muhammedan Burial Ground for their service during riot.

11. Free quarter or quarter allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per worker per month.

12. Enforcement of the benefit of the India Government Holiday Act, (compulsory leave for 10 days with pay), to all sections of Corporation workers.

13. Payment of Rs. 8 increment granted during last strike to the workers belonging to "temporary staff" e.g., Food Supply, Motor Vehicles, etc.

14. Extension of the benefit of existing holidays of the Corporation enjoyed by the workers of workshops and pumping stations who work during day to the workers who work in shifts in the pumping stations or payment of double wages for the days worked during holidays.

15. Redress of other departmental grievances.

16. Recognition of the Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.

20,000 MEN INVOLVED

Mr. Biren Roy, Secretary, Workers' Union in the course of an explanation stated that failing to realise their long-standing and just demands through negotiations for a long time past, and in accordance with the resolution passed in a Conference of the Corporation workers held on December 15 last, the workers were compelled to submit a strike notice to Corporation authorities.

If no satisfactory settlement of the workers' demands was reached meanwhile, the strike would begin from January 2 next. Mr. Roy added that the strike would involve about 20,000 strong staff of the Corporation belonging to various departments, namely, pumping stations, scavengers, lighting, motor vehicles, etc.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Referring to the strike notice the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Nareek Nath Mookerjee, said that the workers' demands were stated to be 29 in number. A week ago they had received a list of demands which numbered 16. The strike notice had been sent by the Workers' Union and not by the Municipal Employees' Association, who were responsible for the last strike. It was for the House to decide whether a special meeting of the Corporation should be convened or the matter referred to a Special Committee. He pointed out that the strike would involve the workers of the pumping stations, motor vehicles department, scavengers and the labour staff.

Councillor Md. Hafique suggested that the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor should contact the leaders of the workers and enlighten the House about their demands.

In reply to a question by Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury, the Deputy Mayor said that some of the demands were old while some were new.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

At the meeting of the House held on Friday, the 20th December, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman, Finance Standing Committee, moved for reference of the matter to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee, who would examine the grievances of the workers and suggest redress thereof. With it he said that during the last ten months the Corporation had undertaken an expenditure of Rs. 27,14,000 for ameliorating the conditions of the workers.

To the workers Councillor Mookerjee pointed out that the Corporation was not a capitalist concern but a purely utilitarian organization. He wanted them to consider how the Corporation's revenues had been affected by the August disturbances. He further pointed out that some of the employees' grievances had already been considered and others were awaiting consideration by the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee. In view of those facts he exhorted the workers to reconsider their decision of going on strike since the 2nd January next.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Seconding the resolution, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri maintained that the Corporation had already resolved to redress most of the workers' grievances, but effects had not still been given to some of those resolutions. Others were before the appropriate Committee and a report on them would be completed by the end of January. The labour staff had been made permanent, thus being entitled to provident fund facilities. He also suggested that the departmental heads should give effect to those measures that had been decided by the Corporation.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri assured the workers that by the end of January the entire recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation Committee would be placed before the House.

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

Councillor W. A. Burns suggested that a definite reply should be given to the workers' strike notice pointing out the grievances which had already been redressed.

The motion was accepted by the House.

Arrear Dearness Allowance

Government At Last Grants Rs. 10 Lakhs As Loan

The payment of arrear Dearness Allowance to the employees from January 1 to December 31, 1944, at enhanced rates was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 16th May, 1945. This sanction was made in pursuance of the similar steps adopted by the Government of Bengal for their staff in Calcutta.

On the 10th July, 1946, the Corporation resolved to communicate the foregoing decision to the Government with the request "that they remit the entire amount involved viz., Rs. 9,06,000 on the analogy of similar remittances made by them up to June, 1945, it being noted that 80 per cent. of the amount will be treated as subvention and the remaining 20 per cent. as Ways and Means Advance, the amount being repaid when a loan is raised."

The Government having been intimated about the above decision, they informed the Corporation on the 18th September, 1946, that they "cannot undertake to contribute Rs. 9,06,000 towards the Dearness Allowance to the employees."

The Corporation, on the 25th September, again requested the Government for contribution of that amount.

Whereupon the Government in a communication dated the 3rd December, 1946, wrote:

"... after carefully considering all aspects of the matter, Government regrets its inability to alter that decision.

"I am to point out that the extent to which Government has already agreed to assist the Corporation in paying dearness allowance to its employees represents the limit to which Government is prepared to go so long as the consolidated rate remains below the statutory maximum. As long as there is a margin of taxation available to augment the resources of the Corporation, Government would not be justified in further subsidising the Corporation from Provincial Revenues, on which there are many calls, not the least urgent of which are the claims of other local self-governing bodies in Bengal."

The matter was at the direction of the Corporation placed before the Finance Standing Committee on the 16th December, 1946. And on the recommendations of the Committee the Corporation at its meeting on the 18th December resolved to send a deputation to wait upon the Government authorities. On Friday, the 20th December, in the afternoon the deputation met Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance and Local Self-Government Minister. The deputation besides the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, who led, consisted of Councillors D. N. Mukherjee, Abdus Sattar and Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee.

The Minister-in-charge, while addressing the deputation said:

"Whereas Government have been making generous grants to the Corporation which in the past three years have amounted to nearly Rs. 3 crores besides large interest-free-loans and other advances no visible attempts have been made by the Corporation to increase its resources. No Government can conceive the idea of a self-governing body like the Calcutta Corporation continuing to be dependant on provincial revenues which already have multiple demands particularly for the betterment of the rural areas."

"As the Corporation is being threatened with a strike by its employees Government have offered, as a very special case, to advance an interest-free-loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to enable the Corporation to pay dearness allowance to their employees."

And, a Press Note issued just after the meeting stated:

"In view of the threatened strike of the employees of the Calcutta Corporation, the Bengal Government have offered to advance an interest-free loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to enable the Corporation to pay dearness allowance to their employees."

"It may be pointed out that Government in the past have given Rs. 10 lakhs to the Calcutta Corporation in 1945, Rs. 10 lakhs

for general purposes, Rs. 55 lakhs towards war risk insurance premia, Rs. 88 lakhs for payment of 80 per cent. of dearness allowance, etc. For the period from December, 1942 to June, 1945 Rs. 131 lakhs every quarter on this account up to the end of December, 1945 besides converting a ways and means advance of Rs. 10,83,000 into an outright grant and Rs. 4,70,000 for the rent for sweepers' quarters; loans amounting to Rs. 11,80,000 for purchase of conservancy lorries, general purpose advance of Rs. 10 lakhs and another Rs. 26 lakhs for construction and purchase of a turntable ladder for the Calcutta Fire Brigade, besides several ways and means advances etc., Government have rendered in money and material assistance to the Corporation for anti-malaria work, for anti-smallpox work and anti-cholera work and Rs. 10,000 per month for the maintenance of tubewells sunk at Government expense during the war emergency, Government also made an advance of Rs. 3,70,000 for the unfiltered water mains from Debendra Ghosh Road to Amir Ali Avenue."

The Corporation, at its meeting held in the evening of Friday, the 20th December, in the course of a resolution criticized the Government's refusal to subsidize the Corporation on the plea that its consolidated rate was below the statutory maximum and characterized the plea as "wholly unacceptable" to the Corporation.

The House also decided to request Government to make an immediate advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to enable it to pay its employees arrears of dearness allowance.

THE QUESTION OF RAISING RATES AND TAXES

Upon the Government letter refusing to pay Rs. 9,03,000 to enable the Corporation to meet the cost of arrear dearness allowance to its employees from July 1 to December 31, 1944, at enhanced rates, the House at its meeting on Wednesday, the 16th December, last decided to send a deputation consisting of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, and Councillors D. N. Mukherjee, Debabrata Mookerjee, and Abdus Sattar, who would wait on the Government authorities with a view to expediting their sanction to the payment of the arrears to the Corporation by personal contact.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, while moving the Committee's recommendation that a deputation consisting of members as in the above should wait on the Government, said that it must be borne in mind that the Government had accepted the principle of paying 80 per cent. of the cost of dearness concessions from September, 1942, on an award by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, which was approved by the Government. Since then these concessions were being paid according to the rates sanctioned by the Government from time to time to their own employees. A similar situation had arisen in December, 1944, Councillor Mookerjee recalled, when as a result of the increased rates being allowed by the Corporation, following the example of the Government in respect of their own employees, the Government had come forward with a contribution of Rs. 8,25,000 which covered the arrears of dearness concessions from July, 1944, to November, 1944 80 per cent. being the Government's contribution and 20 per cent. being Ways and Means Advances to the Corporation.

He said that the Government's statement that it was not possible to pay the arrears of dearness allowance to the Corporation was a complete reversal of its previous policy.

from provincial revenues, Councillor Mookerjee said that this was clearly a departure from the policy which the Government had followed in this connection during the last 4 years. It appeared from the report of the Chief Accountant that if the Corporation had to pay the whole amount of dearness allowance to its employees, this would wipe out the revenue cash balance and the Corporation would be face to face with a financial collapse.

Councillor Mookerjee also referred to bad collections due to unsettled conditions prevailing in the City. He added that the Government refusal to pay the arrear cost of Dearness Allowance had led to unrest among the Corporation employees, and whatever might be their opinion on other points raised in the workers' strike notice, which had been served upon the Corporation, he felt that the one relating to the payment of arrears of dearness allowance was just. It did not involve a question of raising rates and taxes because they were not meeting a normal expenditure but an extraordinary one with this and as he proposed that a deputation should be sent to the Government.

COUNCILLOR MR. TANVIKUR

Councillor Mr. Tanvique suggested the enhancement of consolidated rate for finding money to pay the employees the arrears of dearness allowance.

GOVERNOR DR. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha said that the Corporation would not only be injudicious but also imprudent in the rate increases were not cutting across the situation.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, while moving the Committee's recommendation that a deputation consisting of members as in the above should wait on the Government, said that it must be borne in mind that the Government had accepted the principle of paying 80 per cent. of the cost of dearness concessions from September, 1942, on an award by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, which was approved by the Government. Since then these concessions were being paid according to the rates sanctioned by the Government from time to time to their own employees. A similar situation had arisen in December, 1944, Councillor Mookerjee recalled, when as a result of the increased rates being allowed by the Corporation, following the example of the Government in respect of their own employees, the Government had come forward with a contribution of Rs. 8,25,000 which covered the arrears of dearness concessions from July, 1944, to November, 1944 80 per cent. being the Government's contribution and 20 per cent. being Ways and Means Advances to the Corporation.

...having a separate Muslim University, they will pay Rs. 9,06,000 for payment of dearness allowance.

He said that he had been assured by Mr. B. G. Chatterjee, former Governor, at a conference that as far as dearness allowance was concerned, it would continue to be paid by Government. Sir Walter Gurner, who was present, had been told by the Governor to continue the practice of paying dearness allowance so long as high prices prevailed. That was the attitude of Section 98 Government but the attitude of League Government now in power was different.

COUNCILLOR A. SATTAR

Councillor Abdus Sattar said that it would not do well to condemn the Government, who had redeemed their promises regularly and without fail. Specially responsibility devolved on the Corporation in the matter of keeping its employees satisfied. He felt that the raising of rates was necessary, but if the financial condition of the Corporation could be improved by other ways, that would be welcome to all.

He also pointed out that the Government had never promised to pay the Corporation arrears of dearness allowance on an increased rate.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri replied thereupon that they had promised that way.

COUNCILLOR J. N. SMART

Councillor J. N. Smart felt that it was absolutely essential that they should put their own house in order by raising rates to the maximum. The Government, he said, were justified, as they did not intend to give dearness allowance to Corporation employees all the time. He, however, wished the deputation success.

The motion was accepted.

GRANT AS A "WAYS & MEANS" ADVANCE

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 20th December, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, who presided, presented before the House a summary of the discussions between the Corporation deputation and the Minister-in-charge, Local Self-Government. He said that the deputation had pressed the Corporation's point of view as hard as they could and the Government's reply was that they felt they could not accede to their request as the Government had not been consulted before the Corporation agreed to pay Dearness Allowance retrospectively to its employees. They were agreeable to give the Corporation the amount as a Ways and Means Advance. That was the most that they had been able to get from the Government after

a lot of persuasion. A commitment of that kind, the Government had pointed out, would involve them in a larger expenditure as they were faced with similar claims by other municipalities which they did not like to be saddled with at the lag end of the year.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, who also was in the deputation said that the Government ultimately told them that they would be prepared to advance a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs to meet their urgent needs.

He next criticised the Government's suggestion for increasing the consolidated rate.

"We will pay our employees whatever be the source on which we may have to draw," stressed Councillor Mookerjee. He referred to a precedent when the Government had paid Rs. 8,85,000. The only difference then and now was in the amount.

THE RESOLUTION

Councillor Mookerjee, who is also the Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, moved a resolution in the matter of the payment of Arrear Dearness Allowance to the employees and the Government's last minute decision to grant a loan to the Corporation. It is as under:

"It being reported by the Deputy Mayor who led the deputation to the Government that the latter had declined to advance Rs. 9,06,000 (80 per cent. as subvention and 20 per cent. as a ways and means advance) being the cost of dearness concession, at enhanced rate sanctioned by the Corporation for its employees drawing salary up to Rs. 2,000 per month for July to December, 1944, the Corporation places on record that this refusal on the part of the Government constitutes a departure from their own policy in the matter of payment of dearness allowance to the Corporation in the past.

"The Corporation is of opinion that the grounds of Government's refusal as constituted in their letter dated 8th December that with the consolidated rate remaining below the statutory maximum the Government was not justified in further subsidising the Corporation is wholly unacceptable to the Corporation inasmuch as the cost on account of dearness allowance can in no way be regarded as a legitimate normal charge on the revenues of the administration.

"The resources of the Corporation having been seriously affected by the recent riots, the Corporation requests Government, in the interest of maintenance of the essential services of the City, to make an immediate advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, free of interest, to enable it to pay its employees arrears of dearness allowances."

Speaking on the question of the Corporation's increasing the rates in connection with the Government reply to the Corporation's demand for grant to meet arrear Dearness Allowance to its employees, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri expressed that if Government had agreed to share with them the realisation from the amusement tax, petrol tax, sales tax, etc., they would not have demanded for the Government help. Under the Government's agreement to share with the Corporation, the Corporation was not going to increase the rates.

RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICE

EXTENDED TO U. S. A.

The wireless radio-telephone service between India and Northern Ireland has been extended to the U. S. A. with effect from December 15, says a Press Note. The service is available from 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. daily. The service is available to and from India and the U. S. A. for the first time since the outbreak of the war. The service is available to and from India and the U. S. A. for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

Councillor W. A. Burns said that he failed to understand why the Corporation had not given effect to the Special Officer's recommendation to raise the consolidated rate. Had it been given effect to, they would not have been faced with a situation like the present one.

Councillor Md. Taufique was of opinion that the Corporation should be thankful to the Government for coming to their help. But instead, the members were criticizing the Government.

Councillor Abdus Sattar who was also in the deputation, said that it had been pointed out by the Government that in case of other municipalities in the province the Government's contribution in no case exceeded 50 per cent. But in the case of the Corporation, the Government were paying 80 per cent. of Dearness Allowance.

The European and Muslim League members voted against the resolution. The majority having voted for, the resolution was passed.

Friday: 20th December, 1946.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION DATE

On the suggestion of Councillor D. J. Cohen the House at its meeting on Friday, the 20th December, agreed to make a representation to the Government to change the date for the next municipal election which had been fixed for March 29, 1947.

Councillor Cohen pointed out that March 29 being a Saturday it would inconvenience a certain section of the House, that is, the Jews. He enquired if the House would ask the Chief Executive Officer to write to the Government to fix a day except Saturday for the purpose.

The Deputy Mayor assured Councillor Cohen that the House would take a note of that.

The Chief Executive Officer was, however, of opinion that he did not think that the date could

be changed. He said that he would write to the Government.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

On Councillor A. A. Wise pointing out that the electoral rolls drawn up would not give a correct picture in view of the displacement of population, the Deputy Mayor said that the Government had already fixed the date. The registering authorities would take care to see that the elections were fairly held. In the speaker's Ward many people had left. Likewise in other areas other people had left.

CONDOLENCE

The House condole'd the death of Dr. K. K. Roy, a distinguished homeopathic physician of the City.

Wednesday: 18th December

CORPORATION MEETING TIME

At the suggestion of Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu the House at its sitting on Wednesday, the 18th December, decided, in view of the withdrawal of the curfew order, that henceforth the meetings of the Corporation would be held from 5 p.m. instead of 4 p.m.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Some members referred to the rash and negligent manner in which "a particular type of vehicle" was being driven now-a-days on the city's streets, and to the withdrawal of traffic police from point duty which was endangering the lives and property of citizens. The Deputy Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would be advised to raise the matter with proper authorities.

CONDOLENCE

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, referred to the death of Mr. B. K. Bose, a former Councillor of the Corporation.

Middle

Work Of Rehabilitation In Calcutta

Civic Minister's Appeal To All Sections

66 IT is very gratifying to note that Calcutta is fast returning to normal conditions", says Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, in an appeal to all sections of the community in Calcutta to join in the work of rehabilitation. "It is time," he adds, "that we took adequate steps to see that persons, who have fled from the places they occupied should be able to return in safety and confidence. Vacant houses and business should be reconsecrated once more by their previous owners and tenants. Since business has been resumed to the ground should be put up again and let out to the previous tenants. Shops should be reconsecrated as before and if any shops have been let out to other tenants, they should be requested to give back to the previous tenants. If any shops are being let out to new tenants, they should be asked to give back to the previous tenants. If any shops are being let out to new tenants, they should be asked to give back to the previous tenants."

"Local people must take upon themselves the responsibility of seeing that peace is maintained and life and property are secure. We shall not tolerate

REHABILITATION AT BENIAPARA LANE DEPUTY MAYOR'S ACTIVITIES

Arrangements have been made to rehabilitate residents of Beniapara Lane and several families have already returned home. The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, has been actively engaged in the work of rehabilitation. He has been visiting the affected areas and has been talking to the residents. He has also been arranging for the return of the families. He has been very active in the work of rehabilitation.

and the peace and armed dispositions have been strengthened. Particular attention will be paid to those areas where there is a genuine attempt at rehabilitation and the Government will give all facilities to protect those areas from disturbances.

I would request peace committees at once to set about this task. It would be greatly appreciated

if they immediately start collecting all the necessary information, set up each an office and start the work of rehabilitation on systematic lines. Persons desirous of returning to their original houses would do well to contact the peace committees of their area either directly or through the Deputy Commissioner, Peace, who will help them in every possible way.

REHABILITATION GRANTS

Disbursements In January And February

THE Bengal Government will, during January and February, commence making payments to applicants, who have been awarded a rehabilitation grant, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bengal.

The names of those to whom payment will be made will be published throughout the affected areas in the form of lists, which will be hung up at police stations, post offices, sub-area ration offices, municipal ward centres, civil and criminal courts and at certain relief centres within the 24 police stations under Calcutta Police, the Metiabruz Police Station of 24 Parganas and the five thanas of Howrah Municipality. Individual notices of intimation will not be issued.

The lists have been arranged according to the police station under which falls the address of an applicant as shown on the application form submitted by him. To facilitate reference, the lists

have been sub-divided into four sections—two showing Muslim names and two those of non-Muslims. These have in turn been classified into two sub-sections; (i) relating to independent business people, including those following a trade, profession or calling; and (ii) persons, who were serving under an employer.

Each sub-section is further divided into four classes under which the names have been serially arranged. They are:—(a) those whose losses were shown as more than Rs. 2,500; (d) those with losses below Rs. 500; while (b) and (c) represent intermediate figures of losses, viz., between Rs. 1,000 and 2,500 and between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

Non-appearance of a name in any of the lists would mean that the application has been rejected for some good reason and no correspondence will be entertained by the Rehabilitation Office on the subject of rejection.

Working Of Calcutta Port In 1945-46

Commissioners' First Post-War Report

DURING the financial year 1945-46, 1,892 vessels, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 12,258,565, entered the Port of Calcutta, as against 1,808 vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 9,798,612, during the previous year, according to the administration report of the Commissioners for the Port, the first to be issued since the end of the war.

The income for the year was Rs. 6,42,57,206 and the expenditure Rs. 6,84,75,605. The surplus of Rs. 7,81,601 was transferred to the revenue balance account, and after meeting the cost of minor works charged to revenue, Rs. 5,25,000 was appropriated to the revenue reserve and fire insurance fund.

TOTAL SEABORNE TRADE

The total quantity of seaborne goods handled during the year amounted to 10,888,448 tons, which was slightly in excess of the previous record of 10,871,176 tons in 1929-30. Coal, including bunkers, accounted for 1,844,006 tons and petroleum, including some petroleum products, for 1,142,028 tons. Out of the total tonnage of other cargoes of 7,897,410 for the year, 5,325,575 tons passed over the quays, whereas in 1929-30 and 1939-40, only 3,668,396 tons and 3,687,144 tons, respectively, were dealt with in this way.

Comparative figures of traffic in the two halves of the year show that there was a large decrease in the first half, owing to the cessation of the war, and a corresponding increase in the second half, owing to the resumption of normal trade. This was a result of the fact that the war had been going on further East and

of large quantities of American Army stores back to the U. S. During the first six months of the year over 1,700,000 tons of military stores were landed.

Full use was made of the two new berths which had been constructed in King George's Dock, and of two of the three built in Kidderpore Dock No. 2.

WAR TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA

It is often assumed, says the report, that the war brought extra traffic to Calcutta. The Port was certainly busy during the latter part of the war, but the average yearly traffic handled during the six financial years 1940-41 to 1945-46, inclusive, was only 7,486,846 tons, which was less than the tonnage handled during any of the slump years between the two wars.

In January, 1942 the Port experienced for the first time a shortage of labour through fear of air raids. In April of the same year it was practically closed in anticipation of enemy action and for some months comparatively few ships were sent here. The air raids in December, 1942, and January, 1943, caused large numbers of dock workers to leave Calcutta and the new men that were supplied were inexperienced and many of them, were of poor physique.

In January, 1944, the working of the docks in King George's Dock was hampered by the American Army, who maintained a very high standard of work and insisted that the U. S. Army vessels be given priority.

Traffic in the end of 1944, however, was heavy and continued to be so until the end of the year.

CALCUTTA : OLD AND NEW

English Modes Of Food And Drink

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

THE Englishman's food has never been famed for delicate or complicated process of cookery or preparation—vast quantities of flesh, fowl and fish, boiled, baked or roasted, and washed down by fiery ales and wines, were the common food and drink of Englishmen, high and low, in the Middle Ages and even much later. The English character, solid and stolid, has been built upon the solid and stolid foundation of the famous "roast beef of Old England." In enquiring into the food and drink of Englishmen in India, especially during the early days of their settlement in Calcutta, we are surprised to find that they made hardly any remarkable changes in their modes of eating and drinking, in spite of the vast differences in climate and conditions. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* (1858) remarks on this aspect of the English character as follows:—

"Much of the disease in Calcutta and in other parts of India has been owing to the English not conforming their mode of living, dress etc. to the climate. The Anglo-Saxon in every part of the world has wished to carry his home-system on with him, he is the *Topi-sarika* in Calcutta as in London. He is like the Dutch at Batavia, who in the swamp made canals or felled ditches run through their capital because Amsterdam had them—the result was pestilential fever, hence the canals have slain more people in Java than the swords of the natives. We find Calcutta people warned in 1780—"from the many sudden deaths which have happened lately, gentlemen should be cautious not to eat too freely during the continuance of the heat (June); the Surgeon of an Indiaman expired in the street after eating a hearty dinner of beef; the temperature was 95 degrees."

Going back to the earliest days we find from the writings of Albert de Mandelato, a German nobleman who came to India and visited the English Factory at Surat in 1688, that tea-drinking was common then, both among the English and the Dutch as well as the people of the country: this is interesting in view of the fact that tea was not introduced into England till some years later, viz., 1660. In September of that year, Samuel Pepys recorded in his Diary that he "did send for a dish of tea (a china drinke)." In 1664, two pounds of tea were sent by the East India Co., to King Charles II at a cost of over £ 4. Two years later, when the Company had established trade with China, a larger quantity, about 22 lbs., was shipped to England. Mandelato also mentions a drink much in use among the English at Surat, which he calls "peleguan" and describes as "a kind of drink consisting of rose, rosewater, juice of citrons and sugar"—it was what is known as Punch, said to have been invented by the commercial Factors at Surat, and named from the Hindi word signifying ingredients etc., broadly, sugar, honey, spices and water.

Tavernier, a French jeweller who travelled from Agra to Decca during the years 1685-86 and left a record of his travels, says:—

"On the 20th February I arrived at Hughly, where I stayed till the 2nd March, during which time the Hollanders bid me very welcome..... We had a banquet of all the delicacies that the gardens of Europe could have afforded us: Salads of all sorts, coleworts, asparagena, pease; but our chiefest dish was Japan Beets; the Hollanders being very curious to have all sorts of pulse and herbs in their gardens, though they could never get artichokes to grow in that country."

We see from the above that the Dutch at Hughly (and elsewhere) diligently cultivated all sorts of vegetables in their gardens, but the English in Calcutta even a hundred years later, were worse off, though they also had many gardens in and about Calcutta. Stavorinus, a Dutchman who visited India in 1768, writes:—

"Peas, beans and cabbages were to be had in Calcutta only during the cold season; in the hot season nothing was to be had but some spinage and cucumbers."

It appears from other writings, however, that about 1780, potatoes, peas and French beans were in high repute. As regards potatoes, it is said that the Dutch first introduced and cultivated them in India, brought from their Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

A young English Cadet coming fresh from England to Calcutta to serve under the East India Company, gives us some details of his food and drink, as quoted by Major Hobbs in his book: "John Barley Corn Bahadur." It is in the early 18th century days. The sea voyage is a long one, lasting for 5 or 6 months, and on board a country ship, i.e., not a regular liner, the fare is mainly salt beef, hard biscuits and water stinking with animalcules, with a single table-cloth to serve for the whole voyage. On the ship arriving at Kedgeree (near the mouth of the river) the cadet is delighted to find boatmen selling "fruit, eggs and milk—and O! the luxury after so long confinement on ship fare. The fruit was exquisite, the milk was unfortunately much soured,—the eggs were rotten!" Arriving in Calcutta (1695) the cadet goes to a good Hotel:—

"And there, my dear reader, picture to yourself a snow-white table cloth, on which was strewn by its beautiful array, ham, eggs (fresh, for a change), a variety kind of fish from the salt water lake, called a *fish-pond* or *Chokki*, fried, boiled rice, mutton, beef, veal, etc. Plantains, potatoes, small prints of butter in a *handkerchief* caught round of cold water, and a *handkerchief* of sugar in the corner."

Another writer, however, mentions breakfast (in 1745) as follows:—

"The breakfast was a *handkerchief* of sugar, a *handkerchief* of butter, a *handkerchief* of milk, a *handkerchief* of water, a *handkerchief* of salt, a *handkerchief* of pepper, a *handkerchief* of cloves, a *handkerchief* of nutmeg, a *handkerchief* of cinnamon, a *handkerchief* of cardamom, a *handkerchief* of ginger, a *handkerchief* of fennel, a *handkerchief* of anise, a *handkerchief* of dill, a *handkerchief* of coriander, a *handkerchief* of caraway, a *handkerchief* of cummin, a *handkerchief* of mustard, a *handkerchief* of turmeric, a *handkerchief* of saffron, a *handkerchief* of indigo, a *handkerchief* of cochineal, a *handkerchief* of madder, a *handkerchief* of brazil, a *handkerchief* of guaiacum, a *handkerchief* of sassafras, a *handkerchief* of storax, a *handkerchief* of benzoin, a *handkerchief* of myrror, a *handkerchief* of amber, a *handkerchief* of opium, a *handkerchief* of castoreum, a *handkerchief* of musk, a *handkerchief* of civet, a *handkerchief* of castor oil, a *handkerchief* of olive oil, a *handkerchief* of almond oil, a *handkerchief* of rose oil, a *handkerchief* of bergamot oil, a *handkerchief* of lemon oil, a *handkerchief* of orange oil, a *handkerchief* of cinnamon oil, a *handkerchief* of nutmeg oil, a *handkerchief* of cardamom oil, a *handkerchief* of ginger oil, a *handkerchief* of fennel oil, a *handkerchief* of anise oil, a *handkerchief* of coriander oil, a *handkerchief* of caraway oil, a *handkerchief* of cummin oil, a *handkerchief* of mustard oil, a *handkerchief* of turmeric oil, a *handkerchief* of saffron oil, a *handkerchief* of indigo oil, a *handkerchief* of cochineal oil, a *handkerchief* of madder oil, a *handkerchief* of brazil oil, a *handkerchief* of guaiacum oil, a *handkerchief* of sassafras oil, a *handkerchief* of storax oil, a *handkerchief* of benzoin oil, a *handkerchief* of myrror oil, a *handkerchief* of amber oil, a *handkerchief* of opium oil, a *handkerchief* of castoreum oil, a 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of a little butter, two or three green chillies, a pyramid of boiled rice, a ditto egg, and a pound of dried fish, with salt and cayenne (pepper) at discretion, all mashed upon a silver plate and baled down the throat with a spoon."

"Quis" sitting in 1815, expresses disgust at seeing one of the prettiest girls put away two pounds of mutton-chops at a sitting! These extracts all refer to the 19th century. Going back again to the 18th century, one writer remarks that "they (Englishmen in Calcutta) went in for big meals in those days." We find from the Letters of Mrs. Fay the following description of a favourite dish called "Burdwan stew—a sort of 'hot-pot' in which fish, flesh and fowl combined with unlimited seasoning, the whole prepared in a silver saucepan, resulted in the most appetizing of dishes."

A visitor to Calcutta in 1805 wrote:—

"Calcutta dinners are but a languid sort of things. You have stomach perhaps to pick the home of a floriken, or may get through a fine, delicious snipe, but you cannot grapple with a slice of beef or of Bengal mutton. The tiffin, a meal at two o'clock defrauds the dinner of its homage due. But the luxury of the first glass of cool claret (loll shrub) that salutes your life! Skillfully refrigerated, it is a celestial draught!"

To understand the above, it must be mentioned that previously the dinner hour had been at 2 O'clock "in the very heat of the day" but from the early days of the 19th century it had been fixed at between 7 and 8 in the evening, while an extra meal named tiffin was set at 2 O'clock. For a long time the principal and favourite drink of the English was claret, usually called "loll shrub" i.e., *lai sharab* or red wine. Madeira (a Portuguese wine) was also much drunk, beer and porter were hardly drunk, as they were held to be bilious in their effects. Claret was so popular that a lady would regularly drink a bottle at dinner daily and the gentleman 3 or 4 bottles daily. As it cost Rs. 5 per bottle, we can well understand what a heavy item of household expenditure it was. William Carey (in his "Good Old Days of John Company") states

NEW FOOD AUSTERITY MEASURE

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES ORDER

A new food austerity measure has been introduced by the Government of Bengal by the promulgation of the Bengal Restrictions on Meals in Establishments order.

The order restricts the maximum number of courses in a single meal to three, consisting of one substantial dish and two subsidiary dishes, in addition to which bread, biscuits, jam, marmalade, *bhaji*, *chatni*, etc., may be served.

The maximum charges for meals have been fixed at Rs. 2-00 for the morning meal (with tea, cocoa or coffee), Rs. 3 for the mid-day meal and Rs. 4-8-0 for the evening meal—allowing for an extra cover charge not exceeding 8 annas per meal, when any of the following amenities are provided by the establishment for its clients—a band of four or more players, or air-conditioning, or dancing or a garden. The maximum charges for individual dishes have been fixed at Rs. 2 for the main dish and Rs. 1-2-0 for a subsidiary dish.

The order will not apply to meals served to patients in a hospital, to the Government home or nursing home.

that in 1780 "drunkenness, gambling and profane swearing were universally practised." In even earlier days, viz., in 1665 "two senior captains of the Presidency had, by orders of the Council, drawn up an estimate of their 'extraordinary monthly allowance' considered necessary on Field Service" which comprised the cost of 80 bottles of Madeira at Re. 1-8-0 per bottle, 80 bottles of beer at 12 annas a bottle, and 15 bottles of "arrack" or country wine at 4 annas a bottle. George Johnson, writing in 1880 says—

"I have heard up four 'burra beebies' who, in the olden times, daily took tiffin at each other's houses, and drank a dozen of Hodgson's Pale ale before they retired from the table to their couches."

So far, I have given above scruffy quotations and descriptions applying to the generality of English Society in Calcutta. Taking in particular the sailors (and soldiers too) who swarmed about Calcutta when their ships came to port, and who may be said to belong to the lower strata of society, as a class they were much given to drunkenness. They had ample facilities to get drunk, because of the numerous grog-shops and low haunts of vice and debauchery which abounded in the Lalbazar-Bowbazar area in the olden days, and even up to fairly recent times, "where they drank and fought to their hearts' content." Sailors in Calcutta, says a writer in the *Calcutta Review* (1858) have always been noted for their recklessness and speedy death. "The mortality of sailors in the port of Calcutta was fearful, chiefly owing to their intemperance, and no means to check it. About 1780, Sobha Bazar was frequented by sailors, as Lalbazar is now, as the "noted place of residence of the black ladies of pleasure." There were, up to recent times, grog-shops and low haunts in the Kidderpore area much frequented by sailors, where "rot-gut" whiskey and other drinks were freely available. As to the food supplied at these places, Major Hobbs' intensely humorous description is worth quoting:—

"Boarders were given meals consisting of chickens of wide experience, pensionable ducks, boiled (buffalo) beef with roast gravy, bullet-proof mutton chops, rat-trap brand cheese, Christian milk that had been well baptised, over-ripe bananas, and other delicacies."

As late as 1860, says Major Hobbs, it was estimated that there were 200 ships and 8,000 European sailors in Calcutta. The advent of steam, and the opening of the Kidderpore Docks in 1892, made a great alteration to Lalbazar and other places where sailors congregated, in the grog-shops.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR MADRAS

A 28-CRORE SCHEME

A Rs. 28 crores housing scheme for Madras is under consideration of Madras City Corporation.

The scheme, which is to be spread over a period of 10 years, will provide 80,000 new houses to accommodate from 200,000 to 300,000 people.

Under the proposed scheme, 20,000 houses are to be built for the lower middle class each costing about Rs. 4,000, 10,000 houses at Rs. 7,000 each for the upper middle class, and the rest at a cost of Rs. 14,000 each for the upper strata of the city's population.

Special Article

Give Us More Light

By PRASANTA SANYAL

WITHOUT going into any psychological analysis of what is taking place all over India at the moment one may safely say that communal war, as it is being carried on today, provides one of the most hideous displays of baser passions of man on an undreamt of scale.

This city of ours can claim to have contributed a large part in this drama.

The traditional 'goonda' explanation is an escapism singular in its ineffectiveness. As Gandhiji said,—the goonda's knife is sharpened on nothing but the stone of hatred that is inside all of us.

Such things mirror men's souls. And who would deny that masses of our common citizens, decent and peace-loving up to the other day, suddenly found themselves in the grip of an insane fury and blood-lust that would put any cannibal to shame.

One may be aware of the supreme cause—the main incendiary—the alien, in whose elimination lies the first decisive step towards permanent peace and love among peoples. Yet that does not fully answer how a whole people could or can take to methods and acts so alien to their nature, past and history.

What we witnessed and are witnessing is mass cowardice,—the cowardly use of violence on the weak, on the undefended, on the blood of our own blood and the flesh of our own flesh.

As children we were told stories of a great musician who could bring the lamb and the lion together under the spell of his music. One may complain that those were ancient animals and ancient music but coming to modern times the spell of music on snakes is an accepted commonplace, and I think, in conditions of today, a pointer. For humanity has some snake propensities. And in a way man's eternal struggle has been to civilize his way of life, his passion, his urges to curb the animal in him with the aid of Culture in the largest and best sense of the term, to bring, as it were, music to the snake in himself.

There may be difference of opinion on the definition of the word Culture; but I am sure that in all ages and at all times we can safely put our fingers on some objective concrete human endeavours and pursuit that would be accepted as cultural efforts, and reversely certain equally objective and concrete activities that can be termed as anti-cultural or debasing. Illustrations are too numerous to be cited and the influence that such activities and pursuits exercise on the totality of life and social existence is too deep to be ignored.

If the 'Nordic' Hitler youth could become baby-killers on the soil of Russia it was to a very large extent because of their past when they made honour of Goethe's books and wanted to slap Einstein on the face.

If on the streets of Calcutta a man or a youth is harassed, a collector or a clerk comes home after business at midnight, a person to death and

his mother and his wife embrace him as the defender of the faith or of their honour, it is worthwhile to look a little to the past that brought to reality that typical incident of the "Great Killing" days.

(II)

LET us look at this city,—this 4 million unit of ours a little more closely,—to the lives of the vast majority of our fellow citizens who run this gigantic show. Let us see where do the vast majority stand with regard to what has been described as the higher pursuits of life—that agency that keeps the animal in man in chains. We have here an imposing facade of all the amenities that civilisation has to offer,—libraries and reading rooms, theatres and music halls, cinemas and sports etc. etc. But the crux is—what opportunities do we offer to the vast majority of our people to enjoy for the benefit of their souls?

One in every four man in Calcutta is forced to stay in what we call the *bustees*. Nearly a lakh of the bustee-dwellers come from the section known as the organised working class and the rest is a heterogeneous crowd from clerks to cocaine-smugglers, not excluding the large number of unorganised working class.

I have spoken above about what have been accepted everywhere as the requirements of a civilised existence. Which one of the above-mentioned recreational facilities is available to the one million people who dwell in the *bustees*? The answer inevitably is nil. It is not my job to describe life in the *bustees*. One has to live it, in order to know it. But imagine 10 lakhs of people condemned to a life without any recreations, without any cultural diversion for generations and generations: That they would take to killing might be a warning but most certainly not a surprise.

I have purposely refrained from mentioning anything about the children who grow up in these hovels. Not because their problem is any the less serious, but children are a gifted people who create their own recreations up to a point. In the midst of all the squalor, a torn bit of a kite, a few marbles brighten up their universe. But the darkness of an adult's life, man or woman—what light can penetrate that?

Lest my readers think that I am trying out the old class gag, I will move to more respectable quarters, to the typical dwellers of Calcutta's innumerable lanes and bye-lanes, to the respectable middle class *Bhadralogs* who read English and earn anywhere between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 per month.

The white shirt-front here is very thin indeed, probably the only difference between the *bustees* and the *bye-lanes* is the fact that in the *bye-lanes* we very often cannot have our families as we please, of family life where as in the *bustees* and *bye-lanes* the middle class man cannot have his family life as he pleases. The difference is a large one and a family life

I have seen very few such wage-earners, who really think that they are better off than the people in the *bustees*. In our society it is he and none else who is the traditional worm, and the same meanness, the same dirt, the same frustrated desires, the same jealousies and hates govern his life as they govern the lives of the people in the *bustees*. In fact, he is the one who loses his soul because he lacks the abandon to rebel.

(III)

RECENTLY a few energetic workers of the Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta investigated into the family budgets of Calcutta's 1,800 families, taken from all parts of the city. They had confined themselves to the lanes and bye-lanes and purposely did not go to any *bustee*. Their findings tell a gruesome tale. Let the readers judge for themselves.

Family expenditure level	Average No. of persons	Average Per Capita expenditure per month on—	
		Recreations	Heads other than food
(Rs.)		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1—50	3	1.3	4.2
51—100	4	1.6	6.3
101—150	6	2.3	7.8
150—200	7	2.9	9.6

1. Total family expenditure is the basis of classification of families according to the economic level they belong to.

2. "Recreation" includes toilet, cigarettes and all other miscellaneous expenditure excepting education, medicine and medical pay.

The inescapable conclusion is that for the vast masses of our people in the city all the doors to healthy recreations and cultural life are permanently shut. Take this class of middle class wage-earners along with the people who constitute the *bustee*-population and you reach the staggering figure of nearly two-thirds of the city's population. For these, there are no arrangements so that their minds can turn from the mad struggle for existence, from the blues of life to the springs of life-giving forces which all true cultural and creative endeavour or purposeful recreation generate. This is so to-day. This has been so for years and years, for generations and generations.

No people can endure such life for long without losing all their humanity, and if we have not been breeding professional gangsters and *hooligans* in thousands it is not because we meant to do better but because we are a great people and those whom we have condemned to such lives have maintained their basic sanity and civilisation and humanity in spite of ourselves.

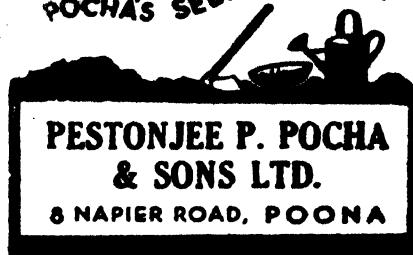
The recent incidents in the city have demonstrated beyond question, however, that we cannot go on living on our old capital for all time to come. We have come very near the edge and any moment it might be a fall from which we shall never rise again.



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(IV)

THERE is time still for retrieving the situation. And united and organized attempt on the part of the leaders of the city with the maximum aid of all cultural resources of our people and all organisations who seek to serve the people can do the job. Let our City Fathers ponder over the question—how to bring Calcutta's common humanity closer to higher pursuits of life; give it more culture and recreations that will not only help the common man to escape from the gloom of his life alone but will also really teach him to fight and change with never-ending enthusiasm.

Since it is a human difficulty it surely can be overcome by human efforts and any genuine beginning towards this objective is bound to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the starved people. To those who complain that their humanitarian efforts to this end have met with little response, one need only point out what Sarat Chatterji once said—that our people are a proud people and they do not like to accept charities.

We must not only stop being charitable; we must bring to the door of the common man things that really matter—things that touch and stir his soul. And only a philistine would dare suggest that our people cannot appreciate what is truly great. Because there is nothing truly great in our land that our people did not take to their hearts and no surviving greatness can ever be built up that has failed to touch the people's heart.

Music And Motion As Ways To Health

By MIMI SCHEIBLAUER

THE value of gymnastics for bodily health has in recent years been put beyond any shadow of doubt. We have come to recognise that they not only serve to prepare us for unusual exertions, but that one of the best methods of maintaining our health is to limber up our joints for their daily efforts by morning exercises and to keep ourselves supple and hardy by all sorts of physical training. Nor are the therapeutic powers of gymnastics any longer called into question. Doctors prescribe them to restore resilience to limbs stiffened by illness, and to ease and liberate minds paralysed by shock. And the educationalist, for his part, sees in a thorough schooling of the body a means of training the young.

Obvious as the need for gymnastics and sport for one and all has now become, the position of music in human training and education still remains shrouded in doubt. While music is felt to be a comforter in spiritual need, while joy, when it overflows, often expresses itself in musical notes, and music, even in every day life, is recognised as a true and cherished companion, yet it happens all too often that in times of great material need it is regarded as a superfluous luxury and set on one side. From all this arises the fact that very many people fail to appreciate clearly the influence of music and its significance for the formation of mind and character; nor does everybody know what a great means to cultural good can be lost by the neglect of it. Otherwise it is certain that all responsible parents would take care that their children obtain, in one form or another, musical instruction and understanding.

It can at least be said that a growing interest in music is apparent in many places, and that many intellectual circles are turning their attention to the question of musical education. The impetus in this welcome direction was given in the first instance by the fundamental change in music-teaching, which broke with the "art for art's sake" tradition of instruction and made music once more accessible to everyone. The starting point of this change, which will make itself more and more felt as time goes on, to be found in the ideas of the Genevan music-teacher, Jaques-Delcroze, who, in his method of rhythmic-musical training, leads the pupil to music by way of bodily motion.

We know from our own earliest experience how our movements are affected by the influence of certain music; how stirring a good march is, how swinging and enlivening a Strausswaltz, how oppressive a funeral march. Experience has taught us too that we can only understand certain music fully and completely when, instead of simply listening to it we may translate it into motion. From such observations any one can see that Jaques-Delcroze, in his method of connecting bodily and musical rhythm, has hardly invented anything fundamentally new. The novelty of his work consists in the exploitation of this connection for the purpose

of teaching music, and above all in the recognition that rhythm in its most varied forms, and especially in music, presents us with a wonderful method of training and education.

Experiments over numbers of years with persons of the most varied ages and dispositions, and observation of normal and abnormal people, have given proof that there are contained in the elements of music, in its rhythm and time, its form and dynamic power, unique possibilities for the education of the individual and the mass. And further, music of every age and style has its own educational effects corresponding to its individual nature.

It is, of course, true that these possibilities and effects can only be used rightly by those who have themselves come to understand them and have acquired sensitivity to them by personal experience. For this purpose, the school for rhythmic-musical education in Zurich (attached to the Conservatorium) provides courses for training of teachers in rhythmic working principles as well as those for laymen and children.

On the ways and means of educating by rhythm and music, we can only touch on a few examples in the following paragraphs.

A big hall is full of people incapable of ordinary education. Many of them maintain a listless silence, as many others move restlessly here and there. From time to time half-human sounds are to be heard. Now suddenly comes the sound of simple and restful music, which by and by slips into a light-hearted dance melody, and at last fades out in restful notes again. And look: the vacant features change; they hold their breath, open-mouthed, they listen; then the mass is set in motion, laughter is heard, and even those who are paralysed try to express themselves. Through the whole hall, like wave following wave, swelling and sinking in exact time to the music, goes on amazing swinging motion. The music sounds, and the atmosphere which was so dismal at first has changed into a mood of buoyancy and pleasure.

Another scene: in a special class of backward children a little girl has been sitting for weeks in apathetic immobility and torpor. In the first hour of rhythmic musical work she continues to sit there in the same attitude, in the second she begins to listen, in the third her eyes begin to shine, she tries to clap. Her interest increases hourly, and after a short time she is the leader of her class and goes at the head of it, skipping and laughing.

An example from the work in mental homes: a group of patients, among them one suffering from severe catatonia, completely inhibited. In the first lessons he does not react at all, yet seems to be listening to the music. After weeks he lifts his head suddenly, shouts "No" with all his might and tries to go. From that point on, his progress is uninterrupted. Months later this patient jumps over a rope or crawls under it in accordance with

the music, moves in rhythm with it and shows himself much eased and relieved after the leasus. The reaction to music and motion, not in this case alone, but in all the patients of the group, has been extraordinarily strong and good. Progress in their general condition has been evident in all the patients without exception, and this has been confirmed not only by the doctors and personnel but also by the patients themselves.

Easily the most interesting and revealing results of rhythmic musical education are obtained with the deaf and dumb. These people, whose infirmity would seem to exclude them from the world of sound, are capable of experiencing music through the vibrations which each note produces; and, what is more, their sensitivity is greater and their reactions more intense than those of ordinary people. The vibrational sense is refined by years of careful work to such an extent that it can detect not only the duration and power of the note but even its pitch. At first the vibrations are transmitted where they are most strongly perceptible, namely at the piano when the body is leaning against it and later through the hands on the tambourine. With time the sensitivity becomes so delicate that the deaf person, moved from the vibrating piano and without a tambourine, can still register the music through air and floor, and translate it into motion. Bodily interpretation of music is a source of great pleasure to the deaf and dumb. It liberates and lightens spirits which so often suffer from the feeling of being cut off and alone.—N.N.F.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

"Our aim is not merely to rejuvenate the past forms of traditional art, wherever they may be found, but to stimulate emergency of new modes of artistic expression and harness them to the service of industry," said Sir Homi Mody, President of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, opening an exhibition organized by the Institute in Calcutta on the 13th December last.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was to have performed the opening ceremony, was unable to attend due to ill health.

"As time goes on," continued Sir Homi, "the collaboration between artists and industrialists will increasingly result in creation of beauty in design and presentation. That will enable our industrialists not only to cater for the enormous home market but to enter the foreign field.

"We do not propose to be mere copyists of Western forms. It will be our endeavour to see that the purchasers of our products will obtain something with a strong Indian appeal.

"There will be no more excuse for American tourists' buying any sort of junk and taking it home as a specimen of Indian art.

"Briefly, what the Institute has set out to do is to bring art into closer relation with industry with a view to stimulating the creativeness of the artist and the imagination of the industrialist.

The Exhibition provided some excellent examples of industrial art—poster, press lay-outs, showcards etc. In addition there were on shows some very fine examples of finished products from all parts of India.

The standard of the poster section which had the largest number of entries, was quite high. The posters, lay-outs and designs compared favourably, with those of any country. The subject of all the posters is "Buy Indian Textiles."

Calcutta News & Views

MR. ASAF ALI IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Asaf Ali, Transport Member, Interim Government and Ambassador-Legislate to Washington arrived in Calcutta on Sunday last by air from Delhi on a short visit.

He visited Mahatma Gandhi at Srirampur in Noakhali and returned to Calcutta on Thursday last.

COPIES OF "SWADHINATA" FORFEITED

The Government of Bengal have declared forfeited all copies of *Swadhinata*, a Bengali daily of Calcutta, dated November 24, and all documents containing copies, reprints, translations or extracts therefrom under the Indian Press Act of 1931, states a *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary issued recently.

SOLO FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA

Flying solo on a 13,000-mile journey from London to Australia, via India, in a British Miles Gemini, a twin-engined low wing monoplane, Group Capt. A. F. Bandit, Australian and R.A.F. pilot, arrived at Dum Dum airport on the 16th December afternoon.

He started from Woodley airfield in Berkshire on December 2 but was held up on his way for some time at Bahrain on the Persian Gulf as the propellers were giving some trouble. Flying at a speed of 130 miles per hour, he took four days to cover the distance from Bahrain to Calcutta.

Capt. Bandit intended to leave for the last stage of his journey to Australia on December 18, hoping to reach Brisbane by December 25.

U SAW IN CALCUTTA

U Saw, Member of the Government of Burma, arrived in Calcutta on the 15th December last for eye treatment. He was met at the wharf by Mr. J. H. Reynaud, Representative of the Government of Burma, Dr. S. Sen, Civil Surgeon of the Burma Medical Department, and U Soe Myunt, Burma Immigration Officer.

Special arrangements have been made by the Government of Bengal in the Medical College Eye Hospital for his stay and treatment.

"I am confident that under the Vice-presidency of Pandit Nehru, India will get her independence very soon. An independent India as a united nation will be a source of strength to Asia strategically, politically and economically. The people of Burma earnestly wish to see India a free country before long", said U Saw in an interview.

CASES AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Sailendra Nath Roy, Editor of *The Nationalist*, and Mr. Paresh Chatterjee, printer and publisher of the same paper and Mr. Manoranjan Bhattacharjee, Editor and printer and publisher of *Jai Hind*, appeared on Tuesday before Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta, in response to summons issued against them for the publication of certain articles in their papers in alleged violation of the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI of 1946.

Accused were released on personal bonds of Rs. 2,000 each and the hearing in both cases was adjourned to February 6.

Mr. Suresh Mitter, advocate, and Mr. Jyotana Chandra, advocate, appeared for *The Nationalist* and *Jai Hind* respectively.

STATE OF CALCUTTA'S HEALTH

Calcutta's total mortality from all causes during the week ended December 14 was 996, a rise of 172 over the previous week's figure. During the corresponding weeks last year, the figures were 819 and 348.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 14 and 5 as against 20 and 4 in the previous week. During the corresponding weeks last year, attacks numbered 20 and 69 and deaths 10 and 24.

There were 10 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox as against 11 and 9 in the previous week. During the week ended December 8, 1945, there was one attack and one death while the week ended December 15, 1945, was free from the disease.

Malaria caused 49 deaths, as against 42 in the previous week, and 27 and 45 in the corresponding weeks last year.

LORRY ACCIDENT SMASHES WELL-KNOWN STATUE

A man was killed and a full size marble statue broken on the morning of the 16th December last when a fast moving lorry dashed against the iron railing around the statue in the south-western corner of College Square.

BANK YOUR BLOOD

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF BENGAL

Mr. E. G. Campbell, Organizer, Campbell Blood Bank, has issued the following appeal:—

"The Calcutta Blood Bank was established in the beginning of 1942, and operated on a wartime basis. It was WAR and all its concomitance that gave awareness of the importance of this important branch of healing; but, it is not to be assumed that in these days of PEACE, the need for blood transfusion is no longer essential: on the contrary, the urgent need for the collection and use of blood is greater than ever and because of this, the Calcutta Blood Bank has been reorganized, and its purpose is to make blood quickly available for civilian requirements.

The great value of blood in the treatment of many illnesses was abundantly proved during the war, and the fuller use of it today is limited only by the inadequacy of the supply.

"The hospitals of Calcutta are desperately in need of more blood. The Maternity Hospitals need it for cases of anaemia during pregnancy and haemorrhage at childbirth. The Tuberculosis Hospitals need it for use in battling against this dreaded scourge. The General Hospitals need it for cases of surgical shock, and shock from haemorrhage due to accidents.

"Most of you perhaps are reluctant to give your blood for fear it will do you harm: but the experience of millions has proved beyond doubt that a blood donation is followed by no ill effects whatsoever because, in every case, a careful medical examination is made before the donor is accepted, and no more blood is taken than can well be spared. In fact in most cases there is a feeling of well-being.

"The urgent need for blood is greater now than ever before! I therefore appeal to the citizens of this great city to come forward and help save a life!

The vehicle, it is reported, was coming from the west along College Street at a high speed and in trying to take a turn into Mirzapore Street knocked down a passer-by, crashed through the railings and collided with the statue.

The statue was erected by the citizens of Calcutta as a mark of respect and honour to Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, a man of great public activity. Born in 1867, he was associated with Calcutta Municipality, was on the Board of Trustees for Calcutta Improvement Trust and was connected with various other public organizations. He was a non-official member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1906 to 1922. He died in 1922.

NEED FOR T. B. HOSPITALS

Speaking at the annual social gathering of Calcutta Medical College Doctors' Club on Saturday, the 14th December, 1946, Mr. Muhommed Ali, Minister for Public Health, said that the Government had several schemes for improvement of public health, but they could not make much headway in this regard for want of sufficient resources.

Referring to the need for State hospitals for T. B. patients, the Minister said that Government had started one State hospital for T. B. patients at Kanchrapara which would serve the needs of the people of West Bengal. Another State hospital for T. B. patients was proposed to be started at Dacca. This would serve the needs of East Bengal people. Besides this, Government would continue to give assistance to Jadavpur T. B. Hospital.

The Minister thanked members of the Doctors' Club for taking up relief work in Bihar and Noakhali during the most troublous time when suffering people needed succour. "Certainly", Mr. Mohammed Ali said, "the days between August 16 and October were a very fateful period when people were mad and human beings degraded themselves to the level of beasts and it is very creditable that doctors and students rose to the occasion and like others tried in their own way to help the suffering humanity and did super-human work during these days."

CASE AGAINST THE STATESMAN

The case against Mr. Ian Melville Stephens, Editor of *The Statesman*, and Mr. Amulya Dhone Bose, Printer and Publisher, on a charge under Section 9 (3) of the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI of 1946, for alleged contravention of its provisions, was fixed for hearing on February 6 by Mr. Ali Raza, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the 19th December last.

Mr. T. C. Nath, pleader, representing Mr. Stephens, informed the Magistrate that the Editor left Karachi on December 1 for Australia by air on four months' holiday.

Adjourning the case, the Magistrate said that the defence lawyer should try to produce Mr. Stephens on the next date of hearing.

Mr. Bose was released on a personal recognizance bond of Rs. 2,000.

NEHRU ADDRESSES ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

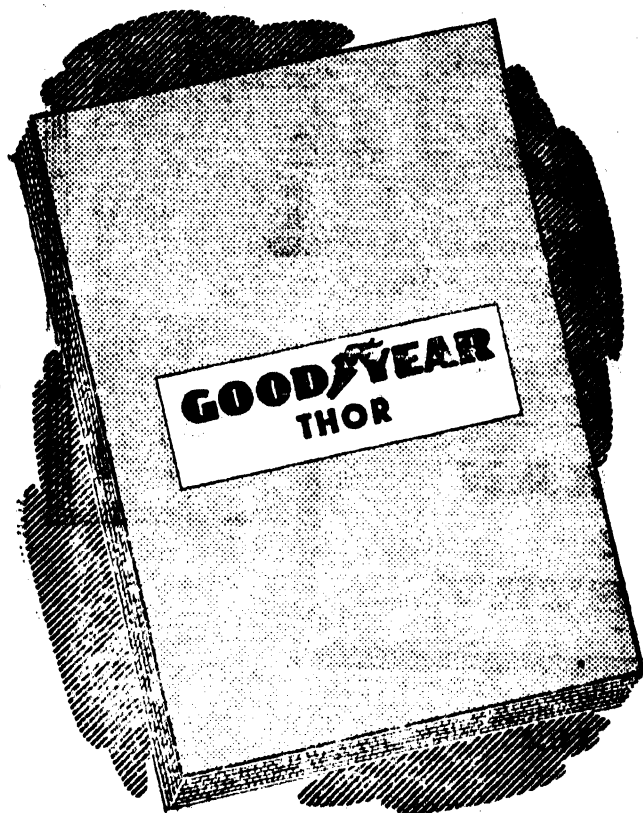
"The future of India is both clear and unclear. It is clear that India is to be independent. What the contents of that independent India will be, you can just guess. What the relations of that independent India with other countries will be can also be guessed. In a free India, we desire to live in the closest terms of friendship with other countries."

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the new Central Government, made this statement, addressing the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the Royal Exchange, Calcutta, on the 16th December last.

He said:—"With Britain India's relationship is peculiar. On the one side, there is a long history of conflicts, which come in the way, while on the other, during the past 150 years or more, all manner of favourable and unfavourable contacts have grown up which still continue. These cannot now be cut off suddenly, unless they sever them deliberately.

"The relationship between India and England will remain, unless the break came in such a way as to poison the future. India wants to be friendly with all countries and is bound to be more so with those who want to be friendly with her. In the context of the world to-day India is in a very strong position, politically and economically. Crudely speaking, India is in a strong bargaining

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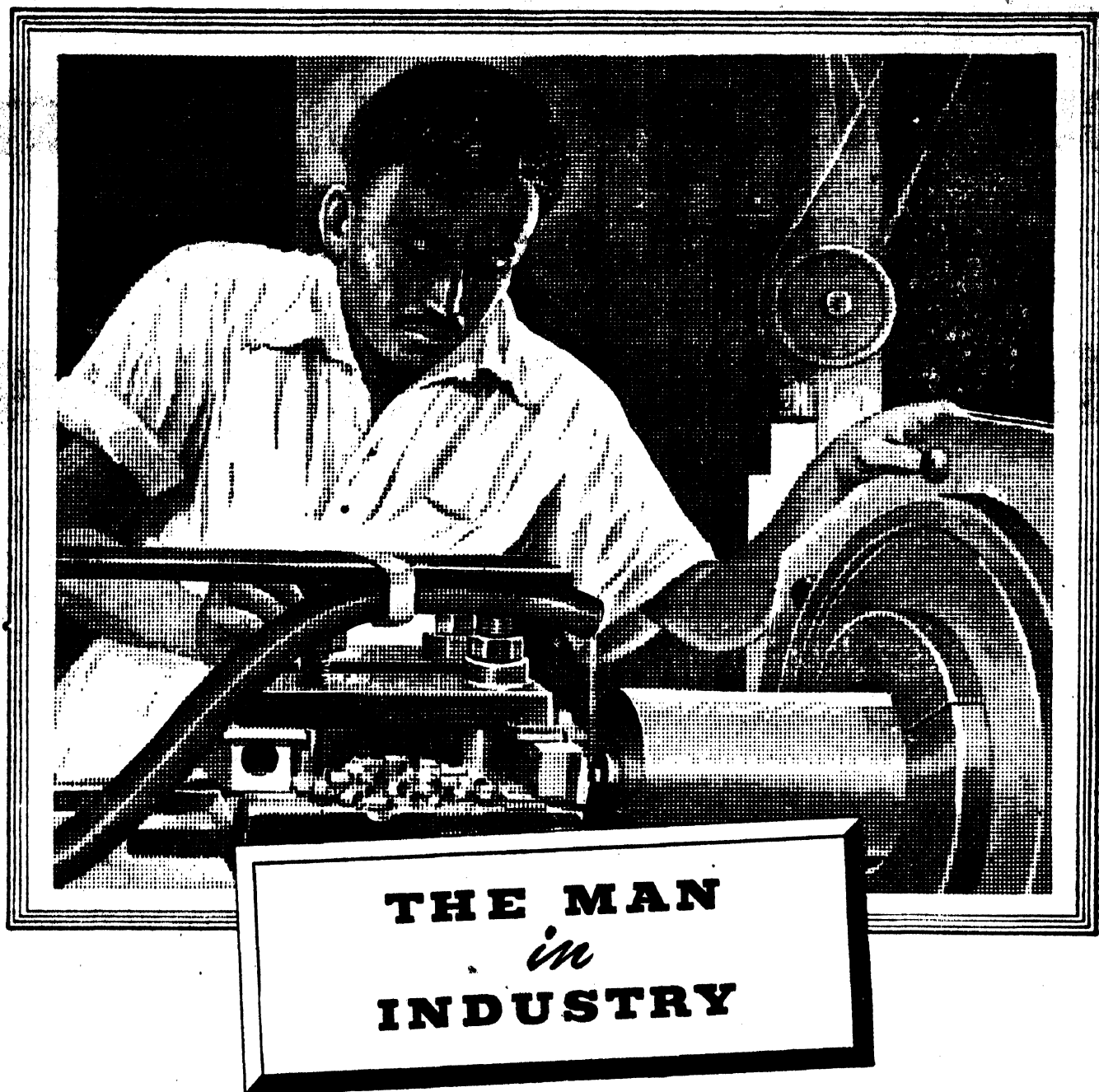
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Industry depends on a steady supply of skilled metal workers, just as it depends upon good materials and communications. India can provide the man and the material, but neither can be fully employed until India has a network of Good Roads to convey them and their products. Industry demands ROADS.

CONTRIBUTED BY BURMAH-SHELL IN THE BELIEF THAT INDIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS



position. India is so geographically placed that little can happen in South-East Asia without her concurrence.

"India will not approach any country as a suppliant but as an equal. She will offer the hand of friendship to Britain. If she takes the hand, well and good. There are many Indians, who do not think in this way. Their minds are full of the legacy of past conflicts and hatred. Once they get over this and meet as equals and think less of the past and more of the future, this impression will disappear and they will be able to go forward together."

This was the first time in the history of the Associated Chambers, an organization of European industrial and commercial interests, that any one, other than the Viceroy, delivered the inaugural address at its annual meeting.

There was a large gathering of leading businessmen, European and Indian, representatives of the Government, the Forces, the Trade Commissioners and Consular Services. Mr. Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador-Designate to Washington, and Lt-Gen F. R. R. Bucher, GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, were also present.

Vast crowds assembled in the Royal Exchange Place and its approaches and greeted Pandit Nehru with loud cheers.

Pandit Nehru, who spoke for 90 minutes, reviewed the political and economic problems of India.

The British industry had grown here under the protection of that colonial economy, observed Pandit Nehru. Even now there were various safeguards for the protection of British interests. Last year the question was raised by the then Government of India, who wanted the removal of these safeguards. But higher authorities objected and the matter was postponed.

It was obvious that no Indian Government could possibly approve of or put up with any such safeguards. The time had come when this colonial economy must go.

That did not mean that the British had no place in the commerce and industry of India.

As he envisaged the future of India, he saw the prospect of so vast a growth in industry, commerce and international trade that there would be room enough for British trade and commerce.

India would need capital goods from abroad until they manufactured them locally. Of course, there would be no safeguards for the British.

If there were to be any safeguards, these would be for the nationals of India. Undoubtedly the India Government would look at every problem from the point of view of the interests of its nationals.

Free India would naturally be anxious to further the interests of her nationals, to make the country as little dependent on foreign countries in the economic sphere as possible, and to raise the standard of living of her people.

Pandit Nehru wanted India to be an advanced country, but he did not wish India to develop as an aggressive country, economically or politically. Economic aggression would lead to conflicts with other countries.

Because of the colonial economy the position of the British in India had been a very peculiar one during the last 150 years or so. That economy had also been translated into the political sphere, and that had influenced the politics of Bengal and other provinces. Obviously these had raised considerable prejudice against the industrial and economical activities of the British in India.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' PRESIDENT SPEAKS

"To some of us the accent since the end of the war has indeed seemed overmuch on security and too little on development. Business men cannot but deplore the increasing intervention of provincial barriers to the free move-

ment of commodities.....to a hard-working community such as the British business community, comprising men who give their working lives to India, the charge of exploitation seems strange indeed as does the assumption by some of her planners that industries can be created and multiplied by a wave of political wishfulness."

These observations were made by Mr. H. D. Townsend, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the annual general meeting of the Association held on the 16th December at the Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Townsend said:—

"The British are criticized for what they have not done in India. We, too, are critical of what has not been done, whether by ourselves or by others. For instance, no one who has lived in a big city like Calcutta, and who has had experience of riots starting in slums and twistees, can help wondering why these twistees have been allowed to grow up and remain."

"To industrialists, who endure a spate of legislation instructing them—often superfluously, as to what they must do for their labour force by way of housing conditions, water supply, sanitation, medical attendance and the like, it seems incredible that those who have the ordering of the towns in India do not promote better living conditions, and proper housing and sanitation for their citizens."

"If a business man can offer advice to Government, one piece of advice I would offer is: Clean up the cities and towns and villages as well."

MORE COLLECTIVE FINES IN CALCUTTA

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has announced the imposition of further collective fines amounting to Rs. 44,500 on inhabitants of many more localities in the city. Of this amount, non-Muslims are to pay more than Rs. 35,000.

A Press Note issued on Sunday last says:—For the incidents of a serious nature which took place on December 5 in the vicinity of Bowbazar Street a collective fine of Rs. 70,000 has been imposed on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by both sides of Bowbazar Street including the following premises on the north:—

166, 165, 162, 161/2, 161/1, 161, 160/1, 159A, 158, 157, 156, 155/2, 155, 153/3, 153/4, 153/2, 153/5, 153/1, 153, 152/2, 152/1, 152, 151, 150, 149/1, 149, Bowbazar Street and 170, Baitakhana Road and the following premises on the south:—124, 124/1, 125A, 125B, 125, 126A, 127A, 127/1A, 129, 129/1, 130/1, 130/2, 130/4, 130/5, 132/3, 134, 135, 135/1A, 135/3A, 135/3B, 136/1, 136, 136/2, 137, 144, 145, Bowbazar Street.

These include the second imposition of Rs. 10,000 on premises No. 137, of Rs. 5,000 on premises No. 166, Basumati Office, etc. and of Rs. 5,000 on premises No. 131, Guinea House; Rs. 50,000 on rest of the inhabitants.

The other collective fines announced by the notifications dated December 12 are as follows:—

Rs. 2,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the covered by premises No. 79/3A, and 79/28, Lower Circular Road.

Rs. 1,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by premises No. 129, and 128, Dharamatolla Street.

Rs. 1,000 on the non-Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by premises No. 60/1, 60/2, and 60/3, Dharamatolla Street.

Rs. 2,000 on the Muslim inhabitants of the area covered by the premises Nos. 70, 80A, 81, 82A, and 83B, Moslem Bazar Street.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
7th December 1946

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 821 against 780 and 802 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 27. The general death-rate of the week was 16.34 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th December 1946, was 633 against 653 and 669 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 1 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There was nil death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 104 respectively against 56 and 102 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.39 per mille per annum.

There were 107 imported deaths.

There were 38 deaths from respiratory diseases against 122 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths from tuberculosis against 28 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 188 against 127 and 133 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 50 from

fevers, 39 from bowel-complaints and 24 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 39.08 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 29.76.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

The Government of Bengal have demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from the printer and publisher of *Bharat*, another sum of Rs. 2,000 from the keeper of the Dorchester Printing Works from where the paper is printed, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 in connexion with the publication of an article in its issue of October 25 last which contained words, it is alleged, tending to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India. The securities are to be deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, by December 28.

The printer and publisher of a Hindi daily, and the keeper of the Lokmanya Press deposited Rs. 2,000 each as securities with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in pursuance of a Government order demanding the securities under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act for the publication of an article tending to excite, it is alleged, communal feelings.

Where To Bank The Balance

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 10.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 34 per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Telegrams:—EKESAR.

COMMONS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office:—

P. 5, Canning Street, Calcutta.

A. K. SEN,

A. K. SENROY.

Chairman.

Managing Director.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2125
8483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kancharipara, Bhatpara, Hill, Dinapore, Beldarghat, Niphamari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Duhraipur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.

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phone—Cal. 1567

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Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Rauchi, Biharsarif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

HAZARIBAGH & BHAGALPUR

C. GUHA, Mg. Director.

TO LET

Phone: Cal. 5054

Gram: "TARAKARI"

THE
Calcutta Mercantile Bank
LIMITED.

Head Office: 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta

Branches:—Harrison Road, Bhowanipur, Saltia, Shyambazar, Shibpur, Howrah, Krishnagar (Nadia), Santipur (Nadia), Sreagarh (Nadia), Midnapur, Balda, (Midnapur), Contai, Nabadwip (Nadia), Bgra. (Midnapur) & Silchar (Assam).

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Estd. 1920.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

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MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

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NATIONAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

47-49, Clive Street, Calcutta
MANUFACTURERS OF C.I. & C.L.
WATER, BOILER & STEAM
FITTINGS AND STOCKISTS OF
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GOLLENEY REQUIREMENTS

For all kinds of heavy
metal work and special
machinery from India
and abroad

**BHIM INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**
22-E, Clive Street, Calcutta
Phone Calcutta 8154 & 1015
Telegram: "SPRINGMAN"

Phone: Cal. 2886
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The Biggest Importers and Stockists of Pipes and Fittings
of all Descriptions
KUMAR BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.
14-15, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.

Telegram "IRONSOREW" Phone Cal. 1979
NAVIN & CO.
83, Clive Street, Calcutta
The most reliable and cheapest house for every varieties
of small Tools, Engineer's Files and Hardware

For all sorts of Mill Machinery, Spare Parts, also
Repairs to Engines, Pumps and General Machineryes.
DIANA ENGINEERING WORKS.
101-1, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta.

For all kinds of garden implement:—
SPRAYERS, PRUNING KNIVES, LAWN
MOWERS, GARDEN SHEARS ETC. ETC.
Write to:—**P. B. SHAH & CO.**
29, Clive Street, Calcutta
Phone Cal. 686 Gram "FLATFILES"

Phone: Cal. 5060 Telegrams: STRAWBOARD
FOR
Pipes, Pipe-fittings and Hardware Goods
THE BOMBAY HARDWARE MART
82, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES
4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS
Write to
SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
125, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 64. Telegram: "Sheffield"

Telephone Cal. 4301 Telegram: "SHAKERS"
ORIENT SUPPLY SYNDICATE
DEALERS IN:
Cables, Anchors, Blocks, All sorts of Rope & Fittings, etc.
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS
2, Raja Woodmunt St., Calcutta

Gram "FLANGES" Phone: Cal. 1254
For all kinds of PIPES & PIPES-FITTINGS
Please consult with
THE BENGAL MILL STORES SUPPLY CO.
Direct Importers & Govt. Egd. Stock-holders
20, Clive Street, Calcutta

Telephone B. B. 4479 Telegram: "HASSANALLY"
HASSANALLY & SONS
36, Clive Street, Calcutta.
All kinds of garden tools, sprinklers, hose pipes, lawn-
mowers, pipe fittings, tubewell pumps and parts,
etc., are available.

At Control Rates
SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS
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Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKING TO THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA COLONY AND STRAITS

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 2,000,000

Head Office:—28, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanganyika, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

Manager—A. R. JAMIESON.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Beirut, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Kirkuk, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

D. HALL
Manager

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 1, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Rajbhawan and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Sharda Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Masak Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch) Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Old) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat, Varanasi (Kashiwar) and Sholapur.

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,97,67,1000.
Capital Paid Up	...	Rs. 1,46,88,550.
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,85,55,550.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka
Mr. Gaganvihar L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla
General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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Established—1911.

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OVER 350 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital	...	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Issued Capital	...	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 2,61,25,725
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 13,05,23,100
Deposits as at 30-6-46	...	Rs. 1,15,48,55,600

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—123, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—84, Russa Road and Hathkhola—75, Sovabazar Street.

No. 2.

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UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

Subscribed Capital	...	4 crores
Paid up Capital	...	2 crores
Reserve fund	...	17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and Abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burrabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

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Asst. Manager:—General Manager:—
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1.30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

Sinking one 1½ in. dia. tube-well at Topsia Drainage Pumping Station.

Tender for the above will be opened on 2nd January, 1947. The rate quoted in the tender is to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th December, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1947, up to 2 p.m. :-

209. Repairs to the compound wall at the south-east corner of the Hindu Burial Ground at Topsia, Ward 18.—Rs. 876, dated 17th December, 1946, (5 weeks).

210. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement opposite 8, Durga Charan Doctor Road, Ward 14.—Rs. 923, dated 17th December 1946, (3 weeks).

211. Repairs to store-sett pavement at the junction of Palmer Bazar Road and Lorry Road, Ward 19.—Rs. 479, dated 17th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

212. Repairs to damaged doors in Stalls Nos. 6, 7-9, 13, 14, 18 and 20-22 in Blocks A and B at Park Circus Market.—Rs. 941, dated 17th December, 1946, (1 month).

213. Repairs to Free Latrine at 47, Collin Street, Ward 15.—Rs. 615, dated 17th December, 1946, (1 month).

214. Repairs to Vaccination and Registration Office at 9/1, Lower Circular Road, Ward 15.—Rs. 353, dated 17th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

215. Repairs to sewerage ditch at 2, McLeod Street, Ward 15.—Rs. 493, dated 17th December, 1946, (1 month).

216. Repairs to sewerage ditch at 5, Park Lane (portion), Ward 15.—Rs. 878, dated 17th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

217. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement opposite 21, Durga Charan Doctor Road, Ward 14.—Rs. 636, dated 17th December, 1946, (1 month).

218. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement opposite 75, Ripon Street, Ward 14.—

Rs. 837, dated 17th December, 1946, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 17th December, 1946.

Modification Of Alignment

Notice is hereby given for general information of the public that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers vested into them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan for modification of the alignment of 40 ft. projected public Street running north to south affecting premises No. 87, Bondel Road, etc., by reducing the width to 30 ft. under Section 306 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III) of 1923.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1947.

A copy of the plan showing the alignment proposed to be modified may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th December, 1946.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited from practising lawyers of at least three years' standing and with practical experience of the working of the Law Courts for the post of the Municipal Pleader, Municipal Magistrate's Courts, Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 350-10-450. His principal duty will be to prosecute and conduct on behalf of the Corporation of Calcutta all the cases by or against the Corporation in the Municipal Magistrate's Courts located at the Calcutta Small Causes Court Buildings at No. 2, Bannihall Street. The selected candidate will be a whole-time servant of the Corporation and will not be allowed to have private practice. He will be on probation for 6 months and will be subject to such rules of the Corporation regarding service, leave, provident fund etc., as may from time to time be in force.

Applications stating age, educational qualifications and particulars of experience together with copies of recent testimonials and also stating relationship with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors and the Secretary Officers of the Corporation if any, and accompanied by a declaration in writing

by the candidate that he had not been convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more, as required under Section 54-A (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 will be received by the Chief Law Officer of the Corporation up to the 2nd January, 1947.

Road Closed

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on 20th November 1946, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III) of 1923 the land out of the footpath of Ameer Ali Avenue alongside premises No. 62, Ameer Ali Avenue and the abandoned road land to the north of premises measuring 2 chittacks 43 sq. ft. in Ward No. 21 encroached upon by the owner of the said premises delineated in the map of plan prepared in this behalf and thereby hatched in red lines has been permanently closed to the public since 20th November, 1946, i.e., the date of Corporation sanction.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th December, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Must. Esaran Bibi and Wajid Ali, widow and son respectively of Yusuf Ali, the deceased temporary occupier of Stall No. 9 in Block Egg Range, S. S. Hogg Market for the registration of their names as permanent occupiers of the stall in place of the said deceased.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 17th December, 1946.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from one Sabdar Khan for allotment of Stall No. 16 in Block "Coconut Range", S. S. Hogg Market for sale of "Potatoes" instead of the prescribed business of selling coconuts.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1946.

Phone 2 & 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

CALCUTTA GENERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—4 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 143-148	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 286	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 5 0	Potatoes
" 149-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 287-289	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 155-160	0 8 0	Do.	" 290-299	0 12 0	Butter.	" 54	1 12 0	
" 161-166	0 8 0	Do.	" 300-301	1 0 0	Do.	" 55-5	1 2 0	
" 167-172	0 4 0	Do.	" 302-303	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 173-178	0 8 0	Do.	" 304-305	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 179-184	0 8 0	Do.	" 306-307	1 0 0	Do.	" 13	2 4 0	
" 185-190	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 308-309	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
" 191-196	0 12 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 197-202	0 9 0	Do.	" 5	1 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 203-208	1 7 0	Do.	C. 51-59	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 112	0 10 0	
" 209-214	0 12 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 113	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.

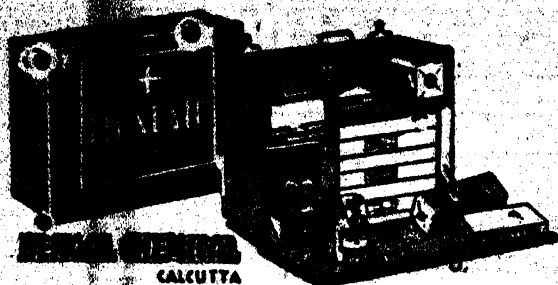
M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day. Rs. As. P. each.	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	
A. 1 & 2					
B. 3					
C. 4					



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.
4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-annoyance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

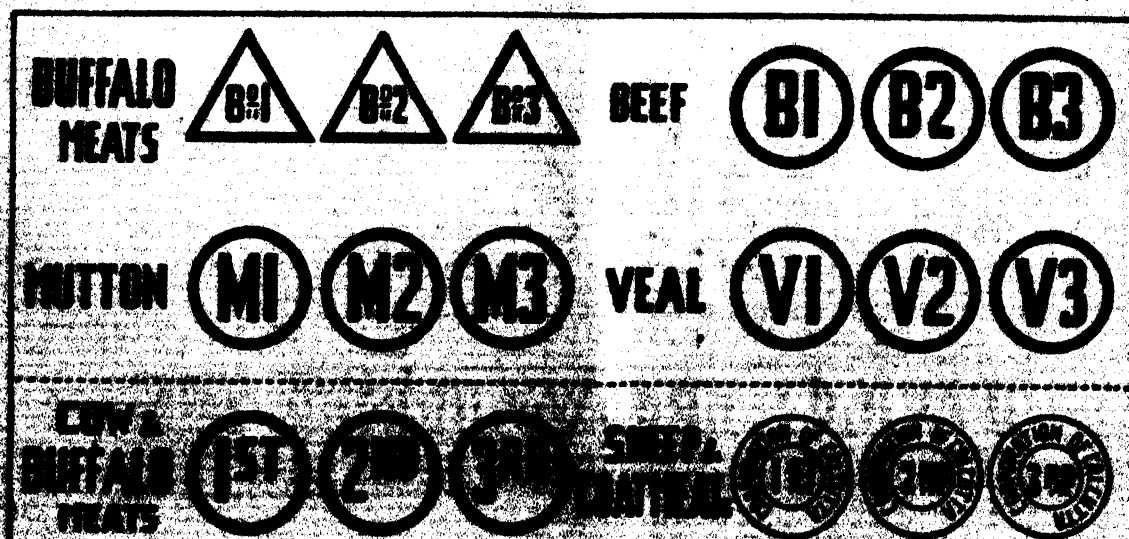
A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceeding.)

ARTICLE.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	Upward	—
Beef	...	...	...	Upward	—
Mutton	...	...	...	Upward	—
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	—	As it was
Dry ..	...	...	...	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	—	As it was
Poultry	...	...	...	Upward	—
Fish	...	...	...	Upward	—

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 18th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet & undercut per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	3 40					
Konno "	2 80	3 00	1 120	3 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Foot (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 140	1 00			MUTTON.				
Outside each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbone each	0 140	1 60			Chops per seer	3 00	4 00		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Breast "	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	2 00	3 120			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Kidney per dozen	2 80	12 00			Leg per seer	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Shoulder per lb.	2 120	3 120		
					Kidneys each	0 60	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart "	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver "	2 40	3 140		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon "	2 00				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Sticky Bacon "	1 120				Trotters "	0 16			
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 80	4 00		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20		1 80		Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00		3 80	
Chops per seer	3 00		3 80		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120		2 80	
Sticky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120		2 40		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120		3 120	
Cooked Pork Biddisoo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120		4 80	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00		3 40		Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00		4 80		Pomfrets per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40		1 80		Bhetkes	4 00		5 50	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40		1 120		Maldine				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 00		3 40		China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	2 80		4 00		Do. large per				
Raw Ham (Salt) per lb.	3 00		3 00		Ball chate per seer				
Cannon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00		5 00		Papadama per 100	3 00		3 50	
Cooktail Sausages	3 80		2 00		Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	4 80		4 120	
Bolegas	1 120		2 80		Dry Prawns per seer	3 80		4 40	
Compressed Pork	1 120		2 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable
present on account of after effect of War and economic conditions are given.

TALC. POWDER



LEADING SPRING THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.
MANUFACTURER OF 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
WARRING INDIA Phone Cal 5175

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Japon "	7 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	3 8 0	4 4 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 14 0	3 0 0	Celery "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 10 0	2 4 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose "	18 0 0	35 0 0	Ginger "	0 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Quetta "	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook "	45 0 0	55 0 0	Turmeric "	0 15 0	1 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen "	20 0 0	30 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.			Basl Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	*Leek per lb.	—	—	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 8 0	4 0 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
GAME.			Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Do. Nask 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Portridge "	—	—	Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peas "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Plovers each	—	—	Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Quail "	—	—	*Parasit per seer	0 14 0	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	2 4 0	3 12 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Snippets per each	0 6 0	0 8 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Snipes "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	2 4 0	2 12 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Teal (large) "	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (ooton) "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Simla "	2 4 0	2 12 0	Khurbane "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country "	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Snake Coil "	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 2 0
BIRDS.			*Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Janary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 14 0	1 2 0	Lichees per 100 (Mossapur)	—	—
Do. (Hen) "	30 0 0	32 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country) "	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) "	5 0 0	60 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Locket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 6	Do. (New) Small "	1 0 0	1 4 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	*Do. Shillong (Conts.)	0 12 0	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. Agra "	1 4 0	1 8 0	*Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Sipia "	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 12 0	0 14 0	Spinach per lot of 30 "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasile "	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog "	—	—
Cabbage each	1 4 0	1 12 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhush "	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Himesgore "	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfulli "	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Kanchan "	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Country "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Bombay "	—	—
Do. (Allahabad) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Ranchi "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Safeta "	—	—
Do. (Lucknow) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Shillong "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
			Tamarind (Green) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	—	—	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 8 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona "	2 8 0	3 12 0
			each	0 6 0	0 9 0	Bombay "	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet "	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay "	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling "	—	—
			Tarai per seer	0 8 6	0 10 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 8-10 "	1 8 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-12 "	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Potatoes, Cabbages, Peas and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

B
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D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 40	3 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	2 00
Apple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 40	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore ..	...	...	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	...	...	Chilgoos per lb. ...	2 00	2 80
Do. Jangore ..	1 80	2 80	Quince (Darj.) ...	...	...	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	...
Do. Madras ..	1 80	2 40	Rose Apple per score ...	...	...	Currants Australian per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Comilla ..	...	...	Sofata 8-10 ...	1 00	...	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 00	...
Do. Darjeeling ..	...	...	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 80	5 00	Chestnut per lb. ...	...	...
(Mantain Champa Bunch ...	0 14 0	1 40	Star Apple per score ...	...	...	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Do. Marabon ..	1 40	1 80	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	...	...	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	...
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 14 0	1 40	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 80	4 80	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	...
Do. Amritsar ..	1 12 0	2 80	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 00	2 80	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. Kabul ..	0 13 0	1 40	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	...	...	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	1 80
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 14 0	2 80	Tamarind per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Country ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Water melon Country each ...	...	...	Khurma per seer ...	2 40	...
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 00	1 40	Do. Goalund each ...	6 00	8 00	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	...	0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Kabul ...	5 00	6 80	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	2 00
Do. Country per score ...	...	...	Do. Farakkabad ..	...	...	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	...	...	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 14 0	1 00	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	...
per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Water fruit per seer ...	...	...	Pista Arab (Small) un-	...	...
" Kandahar ...	3 00	3 80	O. Apples ...	...	...	shelled per lb. ...	...	...
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 40	0 70				Pista Arab (Big) un-	...	...
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	...	...
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	...	...				Pista Arab (Small) shelled	...	...
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	28 00	...				per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Liby do. ...	...	...				Do. Kandahar per seer	...	...
Do. Delmonta do. ...	...	...				Pista Salted unshelled	...	...
Quince do. ...	...	...				per lb. ...	5 80	6 00
Rose (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 80				Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 40	1 80				Prunes dry per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 80	1 12 0				Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	1 80
Do. California per lb. ...	...	...				Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 00
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	...	...				Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Australian per lb. ...	...	...				Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 00	...				Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	...	...
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 00	2 80				Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 80	2 80
Do. Cashmere ...	2 00	...				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...	...	...
Peaches American dry p. lb. ...	...	...				per packet ...	...	...
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 80	2 00				Do. (Bankisi) per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Punjab ...	1 80	2 00				Oak-Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 00
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 40						
Peaches fresh ...	...	...				

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*G. (New) 25-30	1 00 0	Cheese.	*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-6	6 00 0	Refreshment Room.
*F. C. 4	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 12 0	Do.	" 6	2 80 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
						" 7	1 12 0	Do.

*Shops temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 103)

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

No. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hog Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 20	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 20		(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 14 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 80	3 00				(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	4 12 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 50	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 20 0	
			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 00	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 00	2 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 00	seer ...					Price
Butter for cake per seer ...		12 "	Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Cow's Ghee " ...			of 5 lbs ...			per md. ...	1 60	
Butter Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	Californian flour No. 2		Control	*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
			country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
MILK AND CREAM.			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 50	Spices—		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Red " " ...					1 00
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Wheat " " ...		0 5 6	Halud " ...	0 60	0 70
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 0			to
			Suji " ...		0 8 "			0 80
FISH.						CONFECTIONERY		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 20	2 40	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 12 0	4 40	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 0	Control	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 40	2 12 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Plum Cakes ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 12 0	5 40	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 60	X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Bhasamanik rice per seer			leaf) per lb. ...	2 00	
Outla per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 00	coarse per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	Do. per seer ...	0 40		Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 12 0	2 80				packet ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 40	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 80	3 00	GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	1 lb. tin ...		1 50	lb. ...		4 00
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...		2 46	Short bread per lb. ...		
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		5 76	English Sweet, Assorted	1 40	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...		10 46	per lb. ...		
seer ...						Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Gur per seer ...		Control	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 80	4 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Prawns per seer (small) ...	3 80	3 00	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 6			
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best)		0 9 6	PEARL FRANK BISCUITS.		
Do. (Large)	2 00	2 12 0	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ...		
Lobster ...	2 40	3 00	white) " " ...		0 10 8	Assorted Creams ...		
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Other fish ...	2 00	2 80	Bengal " " ...		Control	Barley Sugar (English)		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 12 0	2 40			Price	per lb. ...		
Do. (fillet)	4 00	4 80	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Mackerel ...	2 80	3 80	Kalai per seer ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Gajal (Mphir)	1 12 0	2 00	Arahar " " ...		0 12 0	per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 40	1 80	Chola " " ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Medley finger ...	2 80	3 00	Khari Masoor " " ...		0 10 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			Khasari " " ...		0 90	per tin ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " " ...		0 14 0			
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.						BUTTER.		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*COCONUT—			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
			9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Poisons " " ...	2 10 0	Sale
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10 0		2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Champion " " ...	2 60	Tax.
Mango Roll " ...	0 10 0		6 lb. " ...	7 7 6				
Chowd Bandal ...	0 80	0 80	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 50	Selling	BRITANNIA		
Do. Bacon per lb. ...	2 00	2 40	Castor Oil ...		Price	Cheese ...	1 60	2 50
Do. Bacon ...	4 00	4 40	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 2		Gem ...		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 2		Gem Lard ...		
Do. Chaddarn (cure) ...	4 12 0					Ginger Nut 2 lb.		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Ke-Nut (Bag)		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Mario ...	1 50	
Do. unalixed, " }	1 00	1 40	(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 55		Milk ...		
Green per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0	(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	5 10	Control	Mixed (House-		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 20	Price	hold)		
			No. 1			Nut ...	1 50	
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 20				
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.
*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Milk	1 12 8	3 2 9	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowline Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre	1 8 6	1 12 8	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
Sehol	0 18 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8
Thin Arrowroot "	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart. Fruits, Bott.		
Water "	1 12 8	3 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	0 16 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food	3 8 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		per tin	1 1 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Gloves ground per phial	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	3 0 0
			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Mountain Bouquet			con per lb.	2 4 0	
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (Australia)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 4 0		2 lb. tin		
			Yellow Spot "	2 2 0		Indian Oats per packet	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Red Spot "	1 15 6		Small		
			Gold Dust "	3 0 6		Large		
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnet's King Cocoa-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Cobra Boot Polish,	0 4 0	0 9 0
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Chamois Leather large	1 9 0	
			JUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	2 16
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Elierman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutanjai Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	1 14
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			*Kreschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6		tor 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 8 Oz. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper			Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 16 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. 2 201) Branch: 122, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1291) 102-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. S-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls or shops noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Shop and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Shop and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	
Cut-Fish 15, 16	0 3 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 1 & 2	0 4 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 4	0 4 0 "	Dry Fruit
(S.K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	S.K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
ARTICLES.						ARTICLES.		
RICE (As controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal	0 40	0 80
Do. (Medium) ...	Per seer		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 50	0 80
Do. (Fine) ...	0 60		Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		5 0 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 80	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 40	0 60
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "	1 2 6		Mutton	2 80	3 00
Ooshi Botice			Cocconut Oil "	1 4 6		Goat & Khashi	2 80	3 00
Dudhkaima			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Contd.			Roht (Out-pieces)	2 00	2 00
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 6		Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 80	2 00
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 60		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...	0 5 6		Parrey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	2 80	3 00
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bali) (control)	0 80		Crab per pair	0 20	0 50
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure	0 6 8		Koi	1 80	2 80
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Manital	0 80	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 40
Arahar Dal	0 80	0 12 0	Potato (New)			(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 80				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 14
Khasari Dal	0 70					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 80						
Do. (Khari)	0 80	0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 80						
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 00	1 20	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 80		Mutton		3 80
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 80
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 90	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 30
Mosoor Dal (Splits)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 80
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 00	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contd.	1 70	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi			Cocconut Oil		1 49	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		8 30	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 30	Apples 4-6	1 00		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 80		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4-6	1 00		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 00	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta	6 00		"Rice"		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 00		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 00		State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12-22	1 00		rettes, 555		
Flour per seer (White)		0 60	Mango 4-6	1 00		Passing Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 56	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 00		Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
Gur (Bhall)		0 60	VEGETABLES			Bagda (Pearl)		
Flour (Whole Meal)		0 60	Patal (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logengas		
			Potatoes New (Desi)			(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 40	0 60	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 40	0 60	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 20	0 40	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 20	0 40	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 10	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)			Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parrey per seer	1 80	2 00	Do. " bulk		
			Peas	1 80	2 00	King Gun		
			Do. (Out-pieces)	2 20	2 80	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 20	2 80			
			Bhetki	2 20	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 18	0 40			
			Koi per seer	1 40	2 00			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sopia			Dinajpur Khatar Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Fairi p. doz			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kaliout			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brijals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumbers per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhass			Chamoruoni		
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Len on each			Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies Finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbura per seer			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair		0 1 0	Orange Jehanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions/Patna red per seer	0 4 0		Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay		0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country		0 8 6	Do. Nagpur			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)	0 10 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras			Do. Multan		8 0 0	Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Fine per seer		
Country			Pears 6-12	3 0 0	3 0 0	Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each			Medium		
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)					
seer			Do. Country each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Java		
Cabbage	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score			Ocoanut Oil		
Caulliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0	Mustard Oil		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling			Do. Multan per seer					
Do. Deshi			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Flour		
Beans			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta		
Squash			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 0 0	Sujea		
Tomato			Do. Sultana			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer					
Apple Cashmere 6-12			Water melon Goalando			DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Quetto 4-8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Alabokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Kalai		
Apricot		0 8 0	Sarbat Lemon			Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Batavia each	0 2 0		Musambi 6-12	1 0 0		Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Bal fruit each			Walnut per seer		3 0 0	Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Cocunut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled			Mator		0 10 0
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground			Chana Dal	0 10 0	
Chilichona			Sharifa					
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Naulk			Bombay	2 8 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Quetta			Aligarh	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore per seer	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur	2 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna	2 8 0	2 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kaur Deshi			Darbhangha			Darjeeling Autumn		
Khebzai		8 0 0	Manasserpur			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 6 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichia Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mosserpur per			Bhaina Ghee	4 6 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkes per gr.	2 8 0		"Victoria" Swan		
Jamrul			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Chilichona			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Panfil per seer			Rohi	2 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kancho-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0		Bulk		
Score			Small fish		1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Ais per seer			Chetal			Bulk		
Safata			Orab per pair			Monkey Brand per tin		
Mango (Loca Sandel)			Koi per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhae per seer			(White)	0 8 0	Centre
			Magoor per seer (small)			Elephant Brand per bot.		Madhy
			Do. (large)			(Red)		
			Gaida			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 0 0

H. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

8, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA.
Telephone—Calcutta 522. Telegram—JIVAN, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th August, 1946.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.			
Potna per seer	...	2 40	2 80	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled)	...	0 60	0 80
Do. (Cut pieces)	...	3 00	3 80	Pullul per seer	...		
Shlong	...	3 00	2 60	Raddish (Country) per score	...		
Loabster	...	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer	...		
Bagda	...	3 00	3 40	Sweet Potatoes ..	...	0 80	0 40
Shangaur	...	2 40	2 120	Pumpkin each	...	0 40	0 60
Shetki	...	3 00	3 80	New Potato	...	0 100	0 110
Other Fish	...	0 120	1 00	FRUITS.			
Hilsa	...	3 120	3 00	Mangoes 2-4	...	6 00	
Koi & Magoor	...	5 00	6 00	Grapes	...	2 80	
Farsay	...	3 00	2 80	Alubokhora per seer	...		
Crab each	...	0 20	0 80	Amra (Belati) per score	...	1 80	2 00
MEAT.				Bedana per seer	...	0 16	0 60
Goat & Kid per seer	...	—	2 80	Leal each	...	0 50	0 100
Mutton	...	—	2 80	Dates per packet	...	2 80	3 00
EGGS.				Almond " seer	...	1 00	
Duck's eggs per score	...	2 30	2 80	Lime per score	...		
Fowl's eggs	...	2 30	2 80	Orange 2-3	...		
VEGETABLES.				Plantain (Champa) per score	...	0 80	0 100
Bean (French) per seer	...			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	...	0 120	1 00
Brijjal	...	0 40	0 60	Papaya each	...	0 20	0 80
Cabbage (Country) per seer	...	0 60	0 80	Sugarcane each	...	0 20	0 40
Cauliflower each	...	0 80	1 00	Pomegranate per seer	...		
Tomato per seer	...	0 60	0 80	Apples	...	0 20	0 40
Cucumber per score	...	1 00	1 40	Green Cocconut	...		
Binger per seer	...		3 80	Lichi	...		
Garlic	...		0 120	BUTTER.			
Green Chilly	...	1 00	1 40	Butter per seer	...	2 00	2 80
Onion	...		0 60	Madras	...		
Peas (Darjeeling)	...	0 80		Ghee Lakhee	...		
Potato (Nainital)	...	0 110	0 120	Do. Bhadwa	...		
				Do. Sree	...		
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	...	6 00	
				Milk	...	0 120	
				FLOUR.			
				Flour per seer (Rationed)			
				Sujee Do. = 0 80			
				Atta Brown Do. = 0 80			
				Flour (Wholesal) Rationed = 0 80			
				Wheat = 0 80			
				RICE.			
				Rice (Controlled) "A" = 0 100			
				Do. do. "B" = 0 60			
				Do. do. "C" = 0 40			
				SUNDRIES.			
				Mustard Oil per seer (Rationed) = 1 1/2			
				Sugar (Controlled) = 0 80			
				Tea per lb. = 1 80			
				Gur per seer = 0 120			
				DAL.			
				Arabar per seer = 0 60			
				Ohana " = 0 60			
				Masoor " = 0 80			
				Bhangra " = 0 60			
				Khasaree " = 0 70			
				Bhuli " = 0 70			
				Mug (Hari) (Katcha) = 0 110			
				(Fried) per seer = 0 140			
				Mattor " = 0 70			
				Salt " = 0 30			
				COKE & COAL.			
				Soft Coke per md. = 1 60			
				Coal " (Control) = 2 80			
				Fuel " = 2 80			
				Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle =			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pons per seer	—	1 8 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. (cut pieces)	—	2 4 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	—	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujes per seer	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
Shlong	—	2 4 0	2 8 0	Onion	—	0 3 0	4 0	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
Shobster	—	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	—	0 12 0	1 4 0	Atta (Rationed) per seer	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
Sagda	—	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	—	1 6 0	1 6 0	Wheat	—	—	—
Bhangaur	—	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes Deshi	—	0 10 0	0 12 0				
Bhetki	—	—	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	—	—	—	RICE, SUNDRINS, ETC.			
Other Fish	—	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	" " " " " "	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	—	2 0 0	3 0 0	Raddish	—	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " " "	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Paras	—	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash	—	0 14 0	—	Patnai per seer	—	—	—
Quat (each)	—	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktula (Manja) per md.	—	—	—
				Sweet Pumpkin each	—	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. (Kora) "	—	—	—
Beef per seer	—	1 0 0	1 8 0	White "	—	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. (Atap) "	—	—	—
Mutton "	—	2 8 0	2 12 0	Tomato. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Contd.	Rangoon per seer	—	—	—
Quat & Mid "	—	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. (Country)	—	1 0 0	1 8 0	Ka'ari Bhog (Boiled) per	—	—	—
Quat	—	1 12 0	—					md. ...	—	—	—
				FRUITS.				Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—	—	—
				Almond per seer	—	—	—	Golap Soru	—	—	—
				Alubokra "	—	—	—	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	—	—	—
				Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	—	Sugar (Rationed)	—	—	—
				Bedana per seer	—	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 5 0	2 5 0
				Bael each	—	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur	—	—	—
				Dates per seer	—	—	—	per seer	—	—	—
				Grapes	—	2 0 0	—	Cocconut oil	—	1 5 0	—
				Lime per score	—	0 12 0	1 0 0	" (Contd.)	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Plantain (Champe) per doz.	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	Arabar	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Do. (Martaban) "	—	0 6 0	0 12 0	Obana	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Papaya per seer	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Pomegranates per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasree	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	—	Kalai	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Sugarcane each	—	0 8 0	0 4 8	Biuli	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Orange per score	—	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mug Katoh	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Mangoes 2-4	—	1 0 0	—	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
								Matter	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
								Salt	—	0 8 0	—
								Barley Lily 4 lb. tin.	—	1 4 0	—
								Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	—	1 3 0	—
								Robinson's Barley	—	—	—
								Jelly	—	0 14 0	1 0 0
								Kerosene oil—Elephant	—	—	—
								Brand per bottle	—	—	—
								Coal per md.	—	1 0 0	—
										</	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kashin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fall 4—6	—	1 0 0
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 8 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	—	1 0 0	Bread 1 lb.	—	—
Pona per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Shrimp	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	2 0 0	8 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	1 4 0	Suice "	—	—
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Baktulshi (Manje) per ar.	—	—
Shila	2 0 0	2 8 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	6 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	0 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 0
Bastroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbaza "	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	Arabar per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pesta per seer	—	—	Chana	—	0 6 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 5 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	dos.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	—	0 4 0	Mung (Hati)	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple "	—	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	—	0 8 0	Mattor	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	8 0 0	Salt	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Onion "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Pears (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Walnut "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 8—4	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Fullbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
16-20	Rs. A. P.		25-30	Rs. A. P.	
21A	2 2 0 Daily		31B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	
24 Chandney	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.	32-36	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.
25	0 6 0 "		36 A	0 5 0 "	
26	0 7 0 "		Stall No. 38	0 10 0 Daily	
27	0 8 0 "				
28	0 7 0 Daily				

H. S. SINGH.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 96)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						4	0 3 0	
						9	0 3 0	Do
						10	0 3 0	Do
						18	0 3 0	Do
						19	0 3 0	Do
						22	0 3 0	Do
						27	0 4 0	Do
						25	0 4 0	Do
						40-42	0 3 0 each	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				F. R.	1 0 0	Sporting goods
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)		Kerosene Oil.			
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	38	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
8	4 0 0	Do.	36	24 0 0	Do.			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	30 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Do.			
			42		Kerosene Oil.			
			43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			45	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
40B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	46	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N.	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			47	33 0 0	Do.	57	0 5 6	Do
			48	33 0 0	Tailoring.	72-73	0 11 0	Do
			49	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			50	56 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			51	30 0 0	Do.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	52	30 0 0	Do.			
			53	30 0 0	Do.			
			54	30 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.		Poultry.	Suet		Suet
			85-88	1 4 0	Do.	2 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			89-92	1 4 0	Do.		0 5 0	Do
			93-96	2 8 0	Do.			
			97-100	1 4 0	Do.			
			101-104	7 8 0	Do.			
			105-108	1 4 0	Do.			
			109-112	1 4 0	Do.			
			113-116	1 4 0	Do.			
			117-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			129-132	1 4 0	Do.			
			133-136	0 10 0	Do.			
			137-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			141-144	0 10 0	Do.			
			145-148	0 10 0	Do.			
			149-152	1 4 0	Do.			
			153-156	1 4 0	Do.			
			157-160	0 10 0	Do.			
			161-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			165-168	0 10 0	Do.			
			169-172	0 10 0	Do.			
			173-176	1 4 0	Do.			
			177-180	0 10 0	Do.			
			181-184	0 10 0	Do.			
			185-188	1 4 0	Do.			
			189-192	1 4 0	Do.			
			193-196	1 4 0	Do.			
			197-200	1 4 0	Do.			
			201-204	1 4 0	Do.			
			205-208	1 4 0	Do.			
			209-212	0 10 0	Do.			
			213-216	0 10 0	Do.			
			217-220	0 10 0	Do.			
			221-224	0 10 0	Do.			
			225-228	1 4 0	Do.			
			229-232	1 4 0	Do.			
			233-236	1 4 0	Do.			
			237-240	0 10 0	Do.			
			241-244	0 10 0	Do.			
			245-248	1 4 0	Do.			
			249-252	1 4 0	Do.			
			253-256	1 4 0	Do.			
			257-260	0 10 0	Do.			
			261-264	0 10 0	Do.			
			265-268	1 4 0	Do.			
			269-272	1 4 0	Do.			
			273-276	1 4 0	Do.			
			277-280	1 4 0	Do.			
			281-284	1 4 0	Do.			
			285-288	1 4 0	Do.			
			289-292	1 4 0	Do.			
			293-296	1 4 0	Do.			
			297-300	1 4 0	Do.			
			301-304	1 4 0	Do.			
			305-308	1 4 0	Do.			
			309-312	1 4 0	Do.			
			313-316	1 4 0	Do.			
			317-320	1 4 0	Do.			
			321-324	1 4 0	Do.			
			325-328	1 4 0	Do.			
			329-332	1 4 0	Do.			
			333-336	1 4 0	Do.			
			337-340	1 4 0	Do.			
			341-344	1 4 0	Do.			
			345-348	1 4 0	Do.			
			349-352	1 4 0	Do.			
			353-356	1 4 0	Do.			
			357-360	1 4 0	Do.			
			361-364	1 4 0	Do.			
			365-368	1 4 0	Do.			
			369-372	1 4 0	Do.			
			373-376	1 4 0	Do.			
			377-380	1 4 0	Do.			
			381-384	1 4 0	Do.			
			385-388	1 4 0	Do.			
			389-392	1 4 0	Do.			
			393-396	1 4 0	Do.			
			397-400	1 4 0	Do.			
			401-404	1 4 0	Do.			
			405-408	1 4 0	Do.			
			409-412	1 4 0	Do.			
			413-416	1 4 0	Do.			
			417-420	1 4 0	Do.			
			421-424	1 4 0	Do.			
			425-428	1 4 0	Do.			
			429-432	1 4 0	Do.			
			433-436	1 4 0	Do.			
			437-440	1 4 0	Do.			
			441-444	1 4 0	Do.			
			445-448	1 4 0	Do.			
			449-452	1 4 0	Do.			
			453-456	1 4 0	Do.			
			457-460	1 4 0	Do.			
			461-464	1 4 0	Do.			
			465-468	1 4 0	Do.			
			469-472	1 4 0	Do.			
			473-476	1 4 0	Do.			
			477-480	1 4 0	Do.			
			481-484	1 4 0	Do.			
			485-488	1 4 0	Do.			
			489-492	1 4 0	Do.			
			493-496	1 4 0	Do.			
			497-500	1 4 0	Do.			
			501-504	1 4 0	Do.			
			505-508	1 4 0	Do.			
			509-512	1 4 0	Do.			
			513-516	1 4 0	Do.			
			517-520	1 4 0	Do.			
			521-524	1 4 0	Do.			
			525-528	1 4 0	Do.			
			529-532	1 4 0	Do.			
			533-536	1 4 0	Do.			
			537-540	1 4 0	Do.			
			541-544	1 4 0	Do.			
			545-548	1 4 0	Do.			
			549-552	1 4 0	Do.			
			553-556	1 4 0	Do.			
			557-560	1 4 0	Do.			
			561-564	1 4 0	Do.			
			565-568	1 4 0	Do.			
			569-572	1 4 0	Do.			
			573-576	1 4 0	Do.			
			577-580	1 4 0	Do.			
			581-584	1 4 0	Do.			
			585-588	1 4 0	Do.			
			589-592	1 4 0	Do.			
			593-596	1 4 0	Do.			
			597-600	1 4 0	Do.			
			601-604	1 4 0	Do.			
			605-608	1 4 0	Do.			
			609-612	1 4 0	Do.			
			613-616	1 4 0	Do.			
			617-620	1 4 0	Do.			
			621-624	1 4 0	Do.			
			625-628	1 4 0	Do.			
			629-632	1 4 0	Do.			
			633-636	1 4 0	Do.			
			637-640	1 4 0	Do.			
			641-644	1 4 0	Do.			
			645-648	1 4 0	Do.			
			649-652	1 4 0	Do.			
			653-656	1 4 0	Do.			
			657-660	1 4 0	Do.			
			661-664	1 4 0	Do.			
			665-668	1 4 0	Do.			
			669-672	1 4 0	Do.			
			673-676	1 4 0	Do.			
			677-680	1 4 0	Do.			
			681-684	1 4 0	Do.			
			685-688	1 4 0	Do.			
			689-692	1 4 0	Do.			
			693-696	1 4 0	Do.			
			697-700	1 4 0	Do.			
			701-704	1 4 0	Do.			
			705-708	1 4 0	Do.			
			709-712	1 4 0	Do.			
			713-716	1 4 0	Do.			
			717-720	1 4 0	Do.			
			721-724	1 4 0	Do.			
			725-728	1 4 0	Do.			
			729-732	1 4 0	Do.			
			733-736	1 4 0	Do.			
			737-740	1 4 0	Do.			
			741-744	1 4 0	Do.			
			745-748	1 4 0	Do.			
			749-752	1 4 0	Do.			
			753-756	1 4 0	Do.			
			757-760	1 4 0	Do.			
			761-764	1 4 0	Do.			
			765-768	1 4 0	Do.			

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1948.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pom per cr. (Below 2 cr.)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Potatoes per seer Madras		0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 0 0	
Pom per seer	1 2 0	2 0 0	New (Country)	0 4 0	0 10 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 2 0	Nanital per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES		
Shrimp	2 0 0	2 4 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Belater	2 0 0	2 2 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 2 0	
Bhagda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	1 2 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	(Com.)
Bhanguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	2 2 0
Bhatli	2 0 0	2 2 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	.. (Sugarcandy) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mila	1 2 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Saji	0 2 0	(Com.)
Kai & Magoor	2 0 0	2 2 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Paray	2 0 0	2 2 0	Mangoes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Chana	0 2 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 2 0	Bhanga	0 2 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 2 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	Khasaree	0 2 0	0 2 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score		2 2 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Biuli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Hen's eggs		2 2 0	Almond	2 2 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hart) (Katsna)	0 12 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		.. (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mattar	0 2 0	0 10 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 2 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Salt (Controlled)	0 2 0	
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 2 0	
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	per doz.	0 10 0	0 2 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Brand per bottle		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 2 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	BUTTER.			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Peas (Ranchi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Madras			Barley Pearl	1	
Do. (Country)	0 2 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do.	2	
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 2 0	Corn Flower	1	
Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Robinson's Barley		
Beetroot	0 2 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 2 0	6 0 0	Cobra Root Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Milk			Jelly		
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Com.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

RENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. E.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. E.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuffs.	20 Chandra	0 2 0	Vegetables
4 S. E.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. E.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.	20 ..	0 2 0	"
11 S. E.	1 2 0	Oilman's store	11/A. W. E.	0 12 0				
12 S. E.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuffs.	12 W. E.	1 0 0				
13 S. E.	1 2 0	"	13 W. E.	1 0 0				
14 S. E.	1 2 0	"	14 W. E.	1 0 0				
15 S. E.	1 2 0	"	15 W. E.	1 0 0				
16 S. E.	1 2 0	"	16 W. E.	1 0 0				
17 S. E.	1 2 0	"	17 W. E.	1 0 0				
18 S. E.	1 2 0	"	18 W. E.	1 0 0				
19 S. E.	1 2 0	"	19 W. E.	1 0 0				
20 S. E.	1 2 0	"	20 W. E.	1 0 0				
21 S. E.	1 2 0	"	21 W. E.	1 0 0				
22 S. E.	1 2 0	"	22 W. E.	1 0 0				
23 S. E.	1 2 0	"	23 W. E.	1 0 0				
24 S. E.	1 2 0	"	24 W. E.	1 0 0				
25 S. E.	1 2 0	"	25 W. E.	1 0 0				
26 S. E.	1 2 0	"	26 W. E.	1 0 0				
27 S. E.	1 2 0	"	27 W. E.	1 0 0				
28 S. E.	1 2 0	"	28 W. E.	1 0 0				
29 S. E.	1 2 0	"	29 W. E.	1 0 0				
30 S. E.	1 2 0	"	30 W. E.	1 0 0				
31 S. E.	1 2 0	"	31 W. E.	1 0 0				
32 S. E.	1 2 0	"	32 W. E.	1 0 0				
33 S. E.	1 2 0	"	33 W. E.	1 0 0				
34 S. E.	1 2 0	"	34 W. E.	1 0 0				
35 S. E.	1 2 0	"	35 W. E.	1 0 0				
36 S. E.	1 2 0	"	36 W. E.	1 0 0				
37 S. E.	1 2 0	"	37 W. E.	1 0 0				
38 S. E.	1 2 0	"	38 W. E.	1 0 0				
39 S. E.	1 2 0	"	39 W. E.	1 0 0				
40 S. E.	1 2 0	"	40 W. E.	1 0 0				
41 S. E.	1 2 0	"	41 W. E.	1 0 0				
42 S. E.	1 2 0	"	42 W. E.	1 0 0				
43 S. E.	1 2 0	"	43 W. E.	1 0 0				
44 S. E.	1 2 0	"	44 W. E.	1 0 0				
45 S. E.	1 2 0	"	45 W. E.	1 0 0				
46 S. E.	1 2 0	"	46 W. E.	1 0 0				
47 S. E.	1 2 0	"	47 W. E.	1 0 0				
48 S. E.	1 2 0	"	48 W. E.	1 0 0				
49 S. E.	1 2 0	"	49 W. E.	1 0 0				
50 S. E.	1 2 0	"	50 W. E.	1 0 0				
51 S. E.	1 2 0	"	51 W. E.	1 0 0				
52 S. E.	1 2 0	"	52 W. E.	1 0 0				
53 S. E.	1 2 0	"	53 W. E.	1 0 0				
54 S. E.	1 2 0	"	54 W. E.	1 0 0				
55 S. E.	1 2 0	"	55 W. E.	1 0 0				
56 S. E.	1 2 0	"	56 W. E.	1 0 0				
57 S. E.	1 2 0	"	57 W. E.	1 0 0				
58 S. E.	1 2 0	"	58 W. E.	1 0 0				
59 S. E.	1 2 0	"	59 W. E.	1 0 0				
60 S. E.	1 2 0	"	60 W. E.	1 0 0				
61 S. E.	1 2 0	"	61 W. E.	1 0 0				
62 S. E.	1 2 0	"	62 W. E.	1 0 0				
63 S. E.	1 2 0	"	63 W. E.	1 0 0				
64 S. E.	1 2 0	"	64 W. E.	1 0 0				
65 S. E.	1 2 0	"	65 W. E.	1 0 0				
66 S. E.	1 2 0	"	66 W. E.	1 0 0				
67 S. E.	1 2 0	"	67 W. E.	1 0 0				
68 S. E.	1 2 0	"	68 W. E.	1 0 0				
69 S. E.	1 2 0	"	69 W. E.	1 0 0				
70 S. E.	1 2 0	"	70 W. E.	1 0 0				
71 S. E.	1 2 0	"	71 W. E.	1 0 0				
72 S. E.	1 2 0	"	72 W. E.	1 0 0				
73 S. E.	1 2 0	"	73 W. E.	1 0 0				
74 S. E.	1 2 0	"	74 W. E.	1 0 0				
75 S. E.	1 2 0	"	75 W. E.	1 0 0				
76 S. E.	1 2 0	"	76 W. E.	1 0 0				
77 S. E.	1 2 0	"	77 W. E.	1 0 0				
78 S. E.	1 2 0	"	78 W. E.	1 0 0				
79 S. E.	1 2 0	"	79 W. E.	1 0 0				
80 S. E.	1 2 0	"	80 W. E.	1 0 0				
81 S. E.	1 2 0	"	81 W. E.	1 0 0				
82 S. E.	1 2 0	"	82 W. E.	1 0 0				
83 S. E.	1 2 0	"	83 W. E.	1 0 0				
84 S. E.	1 2 0	"	84 W. E.	1 0 0				
85 S. E.	1 2 0	"	85 W. E.	1 0 0				
86 S. E.	1 2 0	"	86 W. E.	1 0 0				
87 S. E.	1 2 0	"	87 W. E.	1 0 0				
88 S. E.	1 2 0	"	88 W. E.	1 0 0				
89 S. E.	1 2 0	"	89 W. E.	1 0 0				
90 S. E.	1 2 0	"	90 W. E.	1 0 0				
91 S. E.	1 2 0	"	91 W. E.	1 0 0				
92 S. E.	1 2 0	"	92 W. E.	1 0 0				
93 S. E.	1 2 0	"	93 W. E.	1 0 0				
94 S. E.	1 2 0	"	94 W. E.	1 0 0				
95 S. E.	1 2 0	"	95 W. E.	1 0 0				
96 S. E.	1 2 0	"	96 W. E.	1 0 0				
97 S. E.	1 2 0	"	97 W. E.	1 0 0				
98 S. E.	1 2 0	"	98 W. E.	1 0 0				
99 S. E.	1 2 0	"	99 W. E.	1 0 0				
100 S. E.	1 2 0	"	100 W. E.	1 0 0				

